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MAGAZINE SECTION

Sunday, June 10, 1917



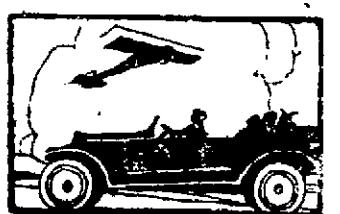
The Crowning Hour of Uncle Sam's Emblem

FLAG DAY has always owned a deep significance, but never in the history of the Stars and Stripes has the advent of the day of homage meant so much as in its present coming. June 14 celebrates the anniversary of the flag's adoption as the national emblem, but the meaning of the flag has deepened with the years. The detail of its symbolism is unimportant. The high significance of its fluttering color lies not in any past meanings, but in its meaning at this hour. Thus its sign and signal are always new. It speaks today for all the States, and at the same time for the spirit of devoted loyalty that knows no State but that of a determined brotherhood with a common aim. Among its bravest defenders are men and women who have not always approved of hands that held it, yet who read in it today the splendid message of an exalted, unselfish and indomitable purpose.

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New and Interesting Facts from Science and Life



That War-Time MALADY Called "SOLDIER'S HEART"

TO the occupational diseases such as aviator's disease, trench frostbite and trench nephritis associated with the vicissitudes of war, there is added a form of heart trouble to which soldiers are said to be particularly liable, and which has gone under the name of "soldier's heart" or the "irritable heart of soldiers."

The cardinal symptoms are described as a sense of exhaustion, breathlessness on slight exertion, a rapid pulse which becomes more rapid on the slightest attempt at action and pain over the precordial region or along the left costal margin. Sometimes nervous symptoms and high blood pressure are added to these. Murmurs heard in different regions, are frequent, while a slight increase in the size of the heart is not uncommon. Periods of depression, are not unusual, and the patient's invaded home are often very irritable.

Military authorities are employing to the full all kinds of specialists to guard against the danger of accepting as recruits men whose hearts are not sound enough to stand the rigors of soldiering. This has been obtained in London by a new scheme. In addition to the routine examination which every recruit undergoes at the enlistment depot, it has been arranged that every recruit whose heart shows the least abnormality shall be examined by specialists at the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart.

"Please run up those stairs to the roof and back," the recruit is told. On his return to the ground floor his pulse rate, breathing rate and blood pressure are taken and compared with the pulse rate, etc., obtained before the candidate went stair climbing. After a rest of three minutes the pulse and blood pressure are again measured. The electrocardiograph is then employed and a tracing obtained of the heart's action.

From all these data the specialists then decide whether the candidate is fit for class 1, general service at home and abroad; class 2, field service at home; class 3, garrison service; class 4, labor purposes and occasionally other duties in the army service.

To make doubly certain of not ad-

mitted until each recruit is separately examined by two specialists.

Prof. P. H. Kramer, a Dutch scientist, has made a comparison of the numerous recent publications on heart disturbances in soldiers under the birken of active service with his own experiences in Holland with similar disturbances in men after excessive physical exertion. In one of his cases a man of 25 after a long march presented signs and symptoms of initial regurgitation, accompanied by a feeling of oppression when fatigued. The systolic murmur at the apex and the oppression subsided after a few days of rest, but returned again after fatigue. The left ventricle was found dilated at the time of the murmur but the heart muscle itself seems to be normal in every respect.

"This disturbance is the result of lack of reserve power," says Prof. Kramer. "Only the stress of mobilization of the troops revealed this lack of reserve force. Toxic disturbances of the heart action were usually caused by excessive use of tobacco. All complaints of palpitations, irregular pulse, etc., stopped when tobacco was shut off. Cola tablets—taken sometimes by the soldiers as a remedy for sleeplessness—are liable to bring on similar disturbances."

"The emotions of the campaign, frequent drinking of coffee and tea, abuse of tobacco and concentrated foods whip up thyroid functioning so that many belligerent soldiers suffer from actual hyperthyroidism; an incomplete form of exophthalmic goitre, without exophthalmos or perceptible goitre."

Prof. Kramer says that he has seen a number of cases of heart disturbances developing under the strain of the mobilization in young men with a history of comparatively recent typhoid. This postinfectious trouble did not become manifest under the conditions of ordinary life. Under bed rest the murmurs and other symptoms subsided; there was nothing to suggest endocarditis. The murmur at the apex grew louder during inspiration in one of these cases.

Other medical men have remarked that soldiers fighting in the war are liable to develop arteriosclerosis to an unusual extent as one of the pathologic consequences of the war.

Prof. Kramer cites the saying, "The physical heart is doubled by an emotional heart," and declares that the manifold emotions of the war may act directly on the heart. He also mentions that Fried reported recently finding the heart much dilated in men who had been fighting in the trenches for some time, without a chance for physical over-exertion. This is ascribed to nervous influences alone.

Prof. Schlesinger also reports cases of dilatation of the heart under psychic influences. Half of his 171 "heart cases" were of this type, he says.

The number and variety of cardiac neuroses is said to be unprecedented.

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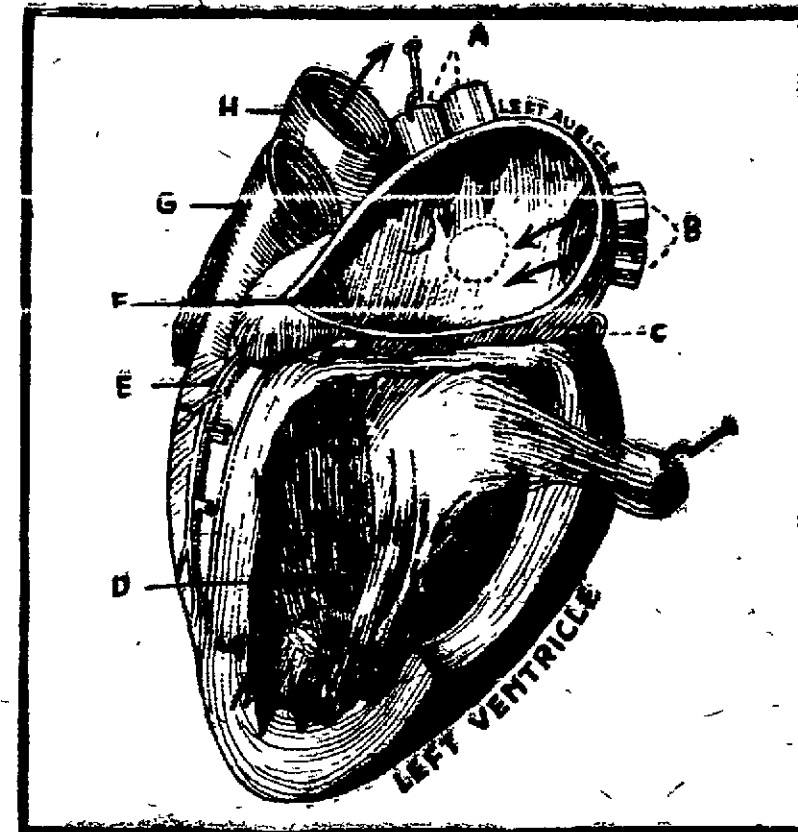
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How the Complex EMOTIONS of WAR AFFECT Body's Chief ORGAN



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE HUMAN HEART.

(A) Right Pulmonary Veins; (B) Left Pulmonary Veins; (C) Posterior Coronary Vessels; (D) Cavity of the Left Ventricle; (E) Anterior Coronary Vessels; (F) Left Auricular Appendix; (G) Pulmonary Artery; (H) Aorta.

ly large in the present war; most cases of the kind are encountered in the hospitals nearest the firing line. These patients soon improve and in a short time are ready for service again.

"Comparable descriptions of the malady known as 'soldier's heart,' says a writer in the Journal of the American Medical Association, 'em-

phasize the rapidity of the pulse, the acceleration of the heart's movement on the slightest exertion, the shortness of breath and the cardiac weakness. In explanation of the genesis of these symptoms, the prevalence of tight accoutrements and over-exertion, particularly in the form of setting-up drills, were early suggested. The change in accoutrement has failed to effect any improvement, and the discontinuance of the particular drills formerly complained of has not but an end to the condition. The theorists, therefore, are bankrupt; the disease still remains—these are the words with which one student of the subject has expressed the existing situation.

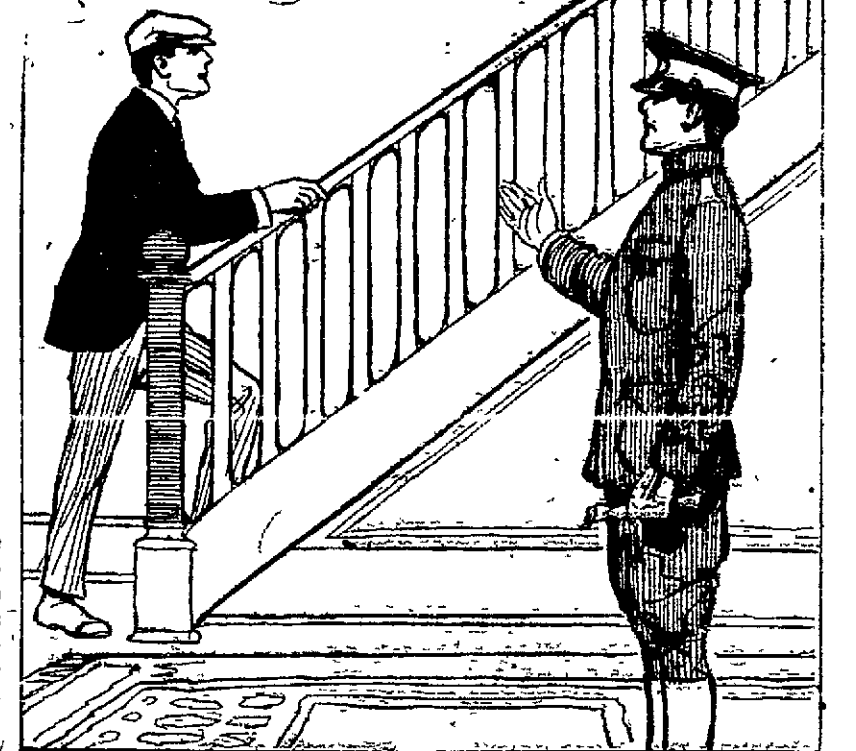
"The salient features in the condition are also observed in persons recovering from exhausting illness, such as typhoid fever or influenza, or after a severe surgical operation. They are seen in persons who have and baffle down by means of a parachute, used to count on making nearly \$500 a week out of the show. Elephants have always earned good salaries. George Lockhart, the owner and trainer of an elephant troupe, once stated that his elephants earned him an average of \$300 a week apiece. But, of course, it cost a considerable amount to keep them.

suffered a long mental and physical system, and the heart muscle—restrain, particularly with insufficient sleep, in an impairment of these structures.

"All soldiers give an account of a very strenuous life with attendant exhaustion. Sir James Mackenzie contends that most of them give a history which can also safely be assumed to involve an infection. According to him the condition is not, properly speaking, cardiac in origin, but is the outcome of an injury to other systems, such as the central nervous system, which exaggerates the condition."

"Other physicians, who have had an opportunity to study many cases of 'soldier's heart' say that they prefer to preserve a more open mind as to cause of the malady. All agree, however, that a psychic factor calls for corresponding treatment."

"A cheerful atmosphere, comfort and benefit, whereas a depressing environment exaggerates the condition."



TESTING THE HEART OF A RECRUIT.

The Applicant is Told to Run Upstairs. On His Return His Pulse Rate, Breathing Rate and Blood Pressure Are Taken and Compared with the Pulse Rate, Etc., Obtained Before the Candidate Went Stair Climbing. After a Rest of Three Minutes His Pulse and Blood Pressure Are Again Measured.

nervous system, as well as the heart. Mackenzie in particular is inclined to purely clinical grounds to attribute the majority of the cases to bacterial and toxic influences. At any rate, he believes that toxic products, whatever their origin, produce changes in the blood, the nervous system, as well as the heart. The psychic condition must be treated before recovery can be expected. For this purpose the hospital with pleasant surroundings and exercise seems to be the most promising device for the management of the disorder."

ANIMAL ACTORS That Earn ENORMOUS Salaries

WHILE trained animals are not always pets, a certain amount of petting is necessary to bring out any animal's skill. As a rule, animals are trained for money-making purposes, and a few people realize the large sums earned each year by genuine novelties in the performing animal line. For instance, the original boxing kangaroo, until it met with an untimely death, is said to have made its master over \$15,000 in the last few years of its exhibitions at pugilistic skill.

It is, of course, the original inventor of an animal novelty "turn" who reaps the golden harvest. When, for example, Capt. Woodward proved that it was possible to train a troupe of seals and sealions to dance, sing, smoke, play musical instruments and perform all sorts of other strange and funny tricks, he struck a gold mine. Managers vied with one another for "dates," and bid against each other as regards salaries. But when similar troupes were trained and sought engagements the novelty wore off, and the inevitable result

and baffle down by means of a parachute, used to count on making nearly \$500 a week out of the show. Elephants have always earned good salaries. George Lockhart, the owner and trainer of an elephant troupe, once stated that his elephants earned him an average of \$300 a week apiece. But, of course, it cost a considerable amount to keep them.

Even more money awaited the genius who some years ago conceived the idea of training a troupe of performing fleas. He was a Frenchman named Despard, who for a long time prior to his lucky venture had eked out a precarious living as a teacher of languages in Soho, London. After five or six years of flea-exhibition, however, he is said to have retired with a fortune. Some ingenious statistician reckoned that each of Despard's fleas earned for its master more than a million times its weight in gold.

It is the same with nearly all animal "stars." Léonil Clarke, who first taught a cat, to ascend in a balloon

SOLVING the SECRETS of the STARS With the World's GREATEST TELESCOPE

WORK on the 100-inch reflecting telescope at the Mount Wilson observatory, Pasadena, Cal., is approaching the final stage, and within a few months, possibly by July, will be completed. During the 10 years spent in designing and constructing it, much technical interest and popular misunderstanding have arisen. The instrument will be the largest stellar camera in existence and will, it is claimed, collect twice as much light as any other telescope. From a scientific viewpoint it is an experiment in certain respects. But for the measurement of the heat radiation of stars and the spectroscopic study of the faintest objects it will yield results commensurate with its size, according to George Ellery Hale, director of the observatory.

The instrument, contrary to the impression held by some, is not designed to settle the question regarding the canals of Mars. There is reason for hoping, however, that it will extend the visual boundaries of the

universe by making possible the photographing of many millions of stars existing beyond the range of the most powerful telescopes now in use. Primarily the new instrument will be employed in continuing astronomical investigations that have been undertaken with the 60-inch reflector at Mount Wilson. To be accomplished are the extension of studies now in progress on the structure of the universe and the evolution of the stars. The nature of nebulae and star clusters, the distances of stars and their motions in streams; the question whether light is scattered in its passage through space, and the matter of the dependency of a star's redness upon its physical condition; are, with innumerable other things, subjects which the power of the new reflector may help to determine and clarify.

Although its moving parts weigh about 100 tons, the big telescope is said to be far more delicate than any watch ever made.

The reflector, which is 101 inches in diameter, 13 inches thick, and 4 1/2 tons in weight, has been ground from a block of glass cast at St. Gobain, France, in 1906. The disk was produced following several failures and accepted after being given a spherical surface and tested under various conditions of temperature and in different positions to determine the constancy of its surface. Subsequently the final grinding of the disk to a

parabolic surface was undertaken and completed by the expert in charge of optics at Mount Wilson observatory. This work, requiring minute precision, made necessary the development of special grinding and polishing machinery and the originating of special processes. In addition to this major reflector, the telescope will be supplied with four smaller auxiliary mirrors.

The tube is about 13 feet in diameter and 45 feet long. This and other parts of the telescope's mounting and operating mechanism is being set up within a housing that is 100 feet in diameter and 100 feet high, the upper half of it being a dome. The latter is rotated by an electric motor on rails which have been ground so true that motion along them is smooth and perfect. This was imperative in order, to avoid the possibility of vibrations being set up within a large fixed spectroscopic occasionally to be employed with the telescope.

The dome and building housing the instrument are constructed so that no air can enter when the shutter opening is closed. This precaution and the use of refrigeration machinery are necessary, according to a contributor to Popular Mechanics, to prevent changes in the shape of the mirror through temperature variations. The mirror is held in a steel housing which is insulated with felt and cork.

Remarkable FEATS of ARCHERY

THIS statement recently made to the effect that the greatest distance an arrow has been shot from a yew-bow is 236 feet 7 inches is quite correct," says an English authority. "The reference was to the old fashioned long bow, made throughout of yew, such as English bowmen used at Crecy and elsewhere in France. These bows could not send an arrow anything like a quarter of a mile, and it was with such a bow and arrow that the record shot of 236 feet 7 inches was made."

"Longer distances have, of course, been shot, but in these cases both bows and arrows were very different, being specially made for long-distance shooting. They were light Turkish bows, shooting light arrows. Two of the longest recorded shots were made some years ago with a very light arrow of about 25 inches in length by the secretary of the Turkish embassy in London. He shot against the wind a distance of 415 yards, and back again with the wind 463 yards."

Some interesting facts regarding old time feats of archery are to be found in "The Gun and Its Development," by Mr. W. W. Greener. "On one occasion," says Mr. Greener, "a party of archers shot before King Edward VII. at considerably over 220 yards, and pierced an oak plank one inch in thickness, several of the arrows passing right through the plank and sticking into the butts at the back."

Another authority states that some archers belonging to the Ventna, a warlike Welsh tribe, shot through an oak door, behind which some soldiers had concealed themselves, the door being no less than four fingers in thickness.

Day's Most DANGEROUS HOUR

A CELEBRATED scientist, who has made a lifelong study of different forms of bacteria, recently made the interesting announcement that there are more microbes in the air at 9 o'clock in the morning and at 9 o'clock at night than during any other periods of the day. He says that he has also discovered that the percentage of microbes in the atmosphere is less at 3 o'clock in the morning and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon than at any other times.

He took samples of the air, both indoors and out of doors, and subjected them to a most careful microscopic inspection, and to other tests, which enabled him to determine with a fair degree of accuracy the number of microbes present in each cubic inch of atmosphere examined.

The explanation advanced for the partiality of the microbes for 9 o'clock A. M. and P. M. is that the "microbe hour" is controlled by the movement of people. From 5 to 9 in the morning they are going from their homes to their working places, and from 5 to 9 in the evening they are again journeying through the streets, either homeward bound or in search of pleasure.

This scientist says he also noted

that at about 6 o'clock every morning and evening there were indications of the approach of the "microbe hour." From that time on until 9 o'clock the atmosphere became more and more crowded with germs of all kinds, some bad, some good; and then, immediately after 9 o'clock the tide began to ebb; until it was always lowest round about 3 o'clock.

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ORIGIN of the Navel ORANGE

INTERESTING facts about the origin and culture of navel oranges have been gathered by specialists of the United States department of agriculture who were in search of new plants in Brazil. All the evidence points to the fact that the variety of navel orange now so largely grown in the United States first came into existence at Cabula, a suburb of Bahia, early in the 19th century, as a sport from the Seleta orange. The latter variety is still grown extensively near Bahia and in other parts of Brazil, and some of the trees show a marked tendency at times to produce fruit with well-developed navels. Such fruit, however, is not seedless, though the number of seeds is relatively small. The navel variety has almost entirely supplanted the parent variety, and Bahia, where it has been known for more than 100 years,

In the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro but few trees of the seedless variety are grown.

It was from a plantation near Bahia, so far as can be determined, that the bud was obtained through which the navel orange was introduced into the United States. Several were shipped to the United States department of agriculture. Trees were grown in the department greenhouses, and others propagated from them were distributed to California and Florida. The variety proved to be unsuited to the Florida conditions, but in California it is very productive and highly valued. Almost the entire present planting of the variety in that state, according to a writer in the Scientific American, can be traced directly back to two of the trees sent there by the department of agriculture in 1873.

To BUILD a RAILROAD TUNNEL THIRTY MILES LONG

ONE of the most wonderful of the world's marvels of engineering feats is to be a railroad tunnel, 30 miles long, under the main range of the Cascade mountains, and is to constitute the longest tunnel ever bored. It has been projected by Gen. Henry M. Chittenden, of Seattle. The building of this tunnel, engineers say, would enable railway traffic between Puget sound ports and the interior, which now has to be lifted 2500 to 3200 feet in crossing the range by the present railway lines, to pass under it at an elevation of only 1200 feet.

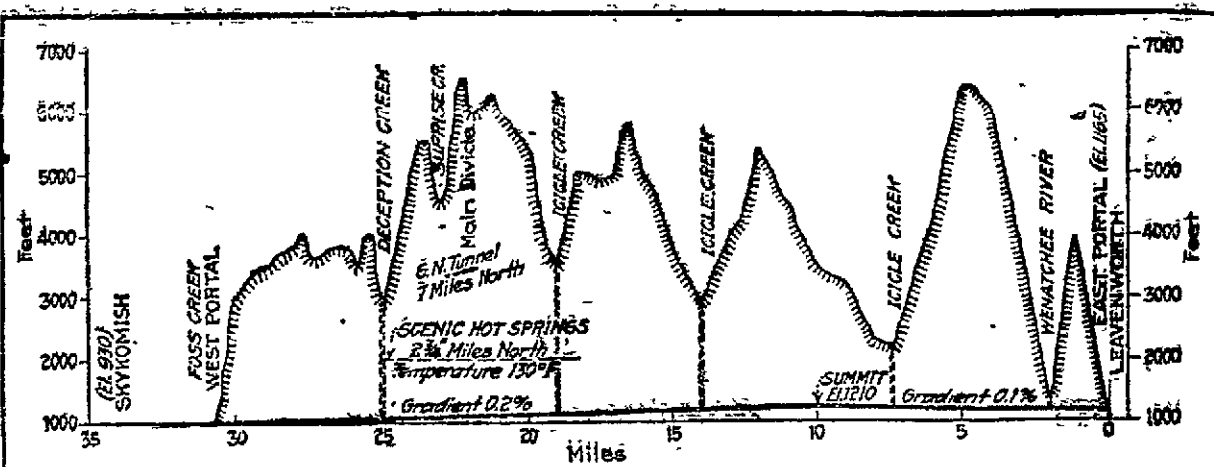
"It is not merely the waste of the energy required to elevate this traffic, amounting to over 60,000 tons daily, to a height of 1300 to 1800 feet, which the tunnel would save," says a writer in Engineering News. "A much more important advantage is the elimination of the expense and risk involved in the maintenance of

mountain lines is the statement that the time of passenger trains would be reduced, between the east side and the west side of the mountains, from the present schedule time of three hours to 40 minutes, and the time of freight trains from 10 hours to 1 1/2 hours.

"The estimated cost of the proposed tunnel and its approaches is

dedented length, although such questions will be raised by laymen rather than engineers. If it is practicable to operate the Simpson tunnel, 12 miles long under the Alps, which has now been in use for a dozen years, it would be practicable to operate a 30-mile tunnel under the Cascades.

"It has hardly as yet been realized outside the engineering profession



PROFILE OF THE PROPOSED 30-MILE TUNNEL UNDER THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS.

the large mileage of steep grades on the present railway lines across the mountains. The extent to which this huge mountain barrier hinders commerce and intercourse between the great fertile agricultural section on the eastern side of the mountains and the commercial centres on the coast is hardly realized.

"Perhaps the most striking illustration of the advantages of the proposed tunnel route over the present

\$50,000,000, and this in itself a few years ago would have been sufficient to compel the dismissal of the project as chimerical. At the present day, however, railways are investing sums in the improvement of their facilities which would have staggered the imagination of financiers a quarter of a century ago.

"Some questions may be raised as to the practicability of successfully operating a tunnel of such unpre-

cedented length, although such questions will be raised by laymen rather than engineers. If it is practicable to operate the Simpson tunnel, 12 miles long under the Alps, which has now been in use for a dozen years, it would be practicable to operate a 30-mile tunnel under the Cascades.

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Love and the War Cry



Yes, These Are Busy Days for Cupid, Who Wants to Have Weddings Hastened So Bridegrooms May Hurry to Join the Nation's Colors.

tion of the young physical instructor to enlist. Those who had set it down in their little books that Ina Claire, one of the most beautiful of American actresses, would do the usual Broadway stunt of marrying a man for his money, have been rudely shocked, for Miss Claire will do no such thing. Brass sometimes has as much a lure as gold—if the brass be made into buttons and be worn on a uniform during a time of the nation's needs. For here we find Miss Claire an-

Winthrop, an American citizen, now of Winnipeg, Canada? Winthrop did not wait for the call to arms. He went over to the French front, drove an ambulance for the American Red Cross, and came back to claim his bride. Miss Ina Kissel has been one of the prettiest figures of Newport society for the last two years. Several months ago her engagement was announced to Henry Taft Eaton. Mr. Eaton wanted to join the army; he also wanted to marry before he enlisted. He told his bride. It wasn't much sooner said than done.

Miss Ina Claire, Who Has Married Lt. Townsend of the U. S. Navy.

By Cora Royce

CUPID has caught the contagion of the times, and has enlisted in the service of Uncle Sam, if one may judge from the great number of marriages caused or hastened by the desire of the bridegroom to complete his romance before joining the colors.

Just a few days after the declaration of war by Congress, both New York and Chicago announced that all records had been smashed for the number of marriage licenses issued and marriages performed. In one day, Chicago announced 1126 licenses issued and 135 couples married. On the same day, New York hung up its record total of 839 licenses and 233 marriages.

While it may be true that some of these were caused by the bridegroom's idea that if married he could avoid conscription, the very pleasing fact remains that in most instances just the opposite obtained.

Usually, it has been a case of a man who is in love with a girl, and who wants to enlist, but prefers to marry before leaving for the front.

A conspicuous example of this is in the recent wedding of Archibald B. Roosevelt and Miss Grace S. Lockwood in Boston. The bridegroom is the third son of the ex-President, and is a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps of Harvard University, and succeeded in having the wedding set forward to just a week after the announcement of the engagement, in order that he might be ready to answer the call to duty when it came.

He did not have a great deal of trouble in persuading his bride. That goes without saying, inasmuch as she had evinced her patriotism by studying war preparedness at Chevy Chase last summer.

Quite naturally, the national and state flags floated over the chancel railing in Emmanuel Church when the wedding was solemnized.

Conspicuous in the profusion of announcements in the East was that of



Miss Lockwood's Marriage to "Archie" Roosevelt Was Hastened to Permit His Answering the Call.



Miss Ina Kissel, Married to Henry Taft Eaton in Celebration of His Enlistment. Miss Kissel Here Wears a Comic Carnival Costume.

of the reserve officers' training corps of Harvard University, and Miss Edith Cutler to Charles Wolcott Phelps of Morristown, N. J., Mr. Phelps being enlisted in the cause of America.

The case of the engagement of Miss Gene Krey Miller, a young Vassar graduate, and Prof. Louis McIntyre, physical instructor at St. John's College,

Brooklyn, presents a different angle to the relations of Cupid and wars.

In that case, the invitations to the marriage were withdrawn and it has been hinted that the cancellation was caused by the desire of the bride not to allow their romance in any way to interfere with the determina-

nouncing her engagement to Lt. Lawrence Townsend, Jr., of the United States navy.

In some instances, the girl in the case not only has a picture of wonderful, heroic things, to be done by her husband after he has gone to Europe, but has the added satisfaction of looking back to his accomplishments on the Mexican border. This is the proud position of the beautiful Nathalie Forbes, who watched Clinton Perry do his "bit" with the troops beyond the Rio Grande, and is ready now to take his stand in the trenches of France.

Yes, and who can say she has a more patriotic husband than Helen Adams, an eastern society girl, who married a few days ago Louis H.

Miss Angelica Schuyler Brown, Who Married Mr. Peter Cooper Bryce of the National Guard.

the wedding of Miss Angelica Schuyler Brown to Peter Cooper Bryce of the national guard. Miss Brown is considered one of the most beautiful girls in eastern society, a noted figure among last season's debutantes in Newport, and a leader of the younger set in war relief work.

The other two weddings were: Miss Peggy Busk to Arthur W. Whitney of Augusta, Me., Mr. Whitney, like Mr. Roosevelt, being a member



A French Artist's Cartoons of Soldiers and Their Sweethearts.



Miss Gene Krey Miller, Whose Engagement to Prof. McIntyre Was Broken After the Outbreak of War.

Newspaper Feature Service, 1917.

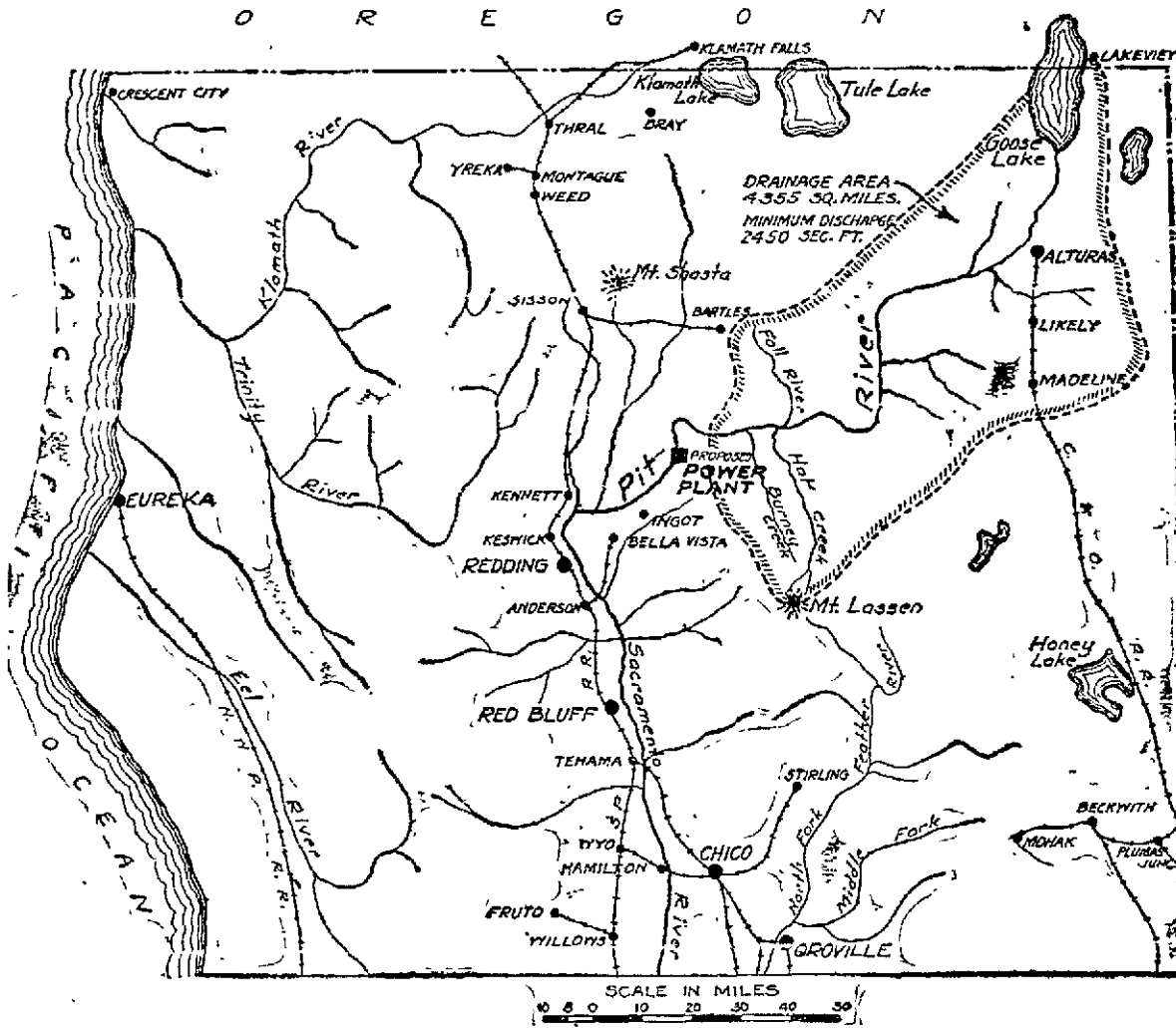
HARNESSING WATERS FOR ELECTRICITY

ONE of the largest power projects in the history of hydro-electric development anywhere in the world has been undertaken by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in its recent purchase from the Mount Shasta Power Corporation of valuable water rights on the Pit River in Shasta county.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company will spend the enormous sum of \$17,500,000 in developing these water rights for the generation of approximately 150,000 horsepower of electricity. The project involves the diversion of the waters of the Pit River at what is known as the Big Bend site, situated about 60 miles northeast of Redding. From that point the water will be conveyed through seven miles of tunnel and three-quarters of a mile of open ditch to a site selected for the power house. The fall of the water between the point of diversion and the point of use is 932 feet, and this, with an average stream flow placed by United States engineers at 2,400 cubic feet per second, will enable the development of an estimated minimum of 150,000 horsepower of electricity.

The total amount of electricity generated by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in its eleven hydro-electric plants located at various points in the territory covered by its operations is, at the present time, in round numbers 156,000 horsepower. So, the value of this new undertaking will be realized from the fact that it is proposed to generate at one single power plant an amount of electricity greater than the combined output of all the other hydro-electric plants in the "Pacific Service" system.

The Mount Shasta power project, as it has been called heretofore, is not new to engineers and others interested in development work. It was initiated as early as 1906, when the water rights were located and the preliminary work of clearing and trail building was entered upon. The territory offers unusual advantages for power development, for throughout a drainage area of 4,355 square miles there is a constant process of underground water storage, due to the lava formation of the soil; consequently, the flow of the Pit River is barely affected by seasons. The engineers identified with the project reported that even storage reservoirs were unnecessary under the peculiar physical conditions; and their judgment has



since been confirmed by the report of the State Water Commission for 1912, which showed the possibility of development along the Pit River of about 412,000 horsepower "without storage," of a much larger amount, of course, with storage.

The headworks and nearly a mile of tunnel are located in the Lassen National Forest, and it was necessary to secure permission from the United States Department of Agriculture before the work could be proceeded with. This permission was secured, how-

ever, and the Mount Shasta Power Corporation completed nearly a mile of the tunnel before, for various reasons, it found itself unable to carry on the work to a definite conclusion. But other interests have been attracted, and only recently a newspaper dispatch from Redding announced that the commercial organizations of the State had endorsed the Big Bend site for the proposed \$20,000,000 government nitrate plant and that the War Department was expected to investigate at once.

Negotiations for the purchase of the Mount Shasta Corporation's properties by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company have been in progress for some time past, and the latter company's engineers have surveyed every foot of the territory. Now the deal is an accomplished fact, and General Manager John A. Britton has issued the necessary authority to proceed with the work of construction. This, it is estimated, will occupy about five years, after which period "Pacific Service" expects to place a supply of electricity at the disposal of its consumers that should meet all demands for many years to come.

From the new power house in Shasta county the electricity will be conveyed by steel tower line across country to tie in with the company's other high-tension lines that end their journey at the bay of San Francisco. The distances to be traveled are, approximately: To Sacramento, 150 miles; to San Francisco, 220 miles. The exact voltage at which the electric current is to be carried along the wires has not yet been determined, but it will not be less than 110,000 volts.

John A. Britton, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, in discussing the new project says:

"The Pit River is the only stream in the northern part of the state which has not been utilized for power purposes. Some idea of its potential development value may be gathered from the opinions of engineers, who have not hesitated to pronounce it the best stream in the state of California. But its development, so far, has been delayed, partly, for lack of an active market for its output of electric energy. Then, again, it lies so far from the distributing centers that not until recent years have engineers been able to transmit electricity at sufficiently high voltage to cover the distance.

"The Pit River possesses an enormous advantage for power purposes in that its variation in stream flow during different seasons of the year is quite small. This is due to the volcanic formation of the country through which it flows on its way to the Sacramento, a volcanic formation that holds water like a sponge. This will be appreciated when I tell you that the minimum flow of the Sacramento River at Sacramento is 4,000 cubic feet per second, and that

to this minimum the Pit River contributes no less than 2,400 cubic feet per second.

DEMAND INCREASES.

"In view of the constantly increasing demand for electric power for various purposes, agricultural, industrial, mining and other in addition to the domestic purposes for which it is almost universally used, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company has deemed it wise to keep a watchful eye upon prospective sources of addition to its electric distributing system. The Pit River project is an attractive one in every way, for it affords us an opportunity to develop at one point, in one power house, an amount of electric energy more than equal to the present combined capacities of all the other power plants, eleven in number, owned and operated by "Pacific Service." The amount that it will cost the company to perfect this development appears large at first sight; but when you reflect that with this total cost of approximately \$17,500,000 we can place something like 150,000 horsepower of electricity at the disposal of our consumers you will see that this entire project represents an average cost of only \$100 a horsepower, a remarkably low estimate for any electric development.

"Furthermore, we calculate that this expenditure and its result will take care of our company's needs for from ten to fifteen years, at the present rate of growth. It will take approximately five years to complete the work, which is already under way, but when these five years are up we will be in a position to meet all demands upon us. Man's inventing genius is ever at work and electric power has been brought into requisition in ways undreamed of a few years ago. The industrial feature of California's development is assuming larger proportions every day. This condition has been brought about by the availability of cheap electric power. The word has gone forth that every available acre of land in California is to be made use of to meet the food situation; and here, again, electricity comes into play. I think, therefore, that the public service corporations will have need of all they can manufacture and distribute in the way of electricity, gas and water in the years to come."

A WAY TO COMBAT TORPEDOES

By S. GERNSBACK.
(Electrical Experimentor.)

WAR after all is but a game of chess. The greatest generals of modern civilization realized this so profoundly that every one of them had been at one time a good chess player. In war, as in chess, luck plays but an insignificant part. Given like equipment, the general who has the greatest strategical ability will win, whether it be in the field or on the chess-board. Also, if both opponents can simultaneously anticipate each other's moves, no one will win. In this case there will be a stalemate, as it has existed for over two years in France. But stalemates necessarily always denote equal strength of both opponents and a stalemate often turns out to be a negative victory, for it is certainly not defeat.

The present submarine warfare is no exception to the rule of comparing war to chess, for the simple reason that it is an uneven game—all the powerful pieces are on the U-boat's side and no Queen, Rooks and Knights, on the other side of the board to defend the King. At least there was no defense worthy of the name up to a few months ago.

But science, as always, is progressing steadily and soon the submarine will have found its master, or at least its equal, with which to stalemate it.

Let me first correct a popular illusion. Almost every one of us thinks or speaks of the "deadly submarine," when, as a matter of fact, the submarine itself is not only not deadly but a very weak contrivance at best. Point a 3-inch gun at it and it will vanish instantly. Send a 20-foot motor boat chaser against its periscope and the "deadly submarine" at once becomes deadlier than the proverbial doornail.

It is the submarine's deadly weapon—the torpedo that has so far out-generaled the cleverest brains and has given the greatest seamen untold sleepless nights. To fight the submarine itself is comparatively easy, given good guns and good gunners on board the attacked ship, providing of course that the enemy submarine commander is foolish enough to expose his craft too much above the waves.

Several methods have been adopted of late to combat the submarine, none of which have been great successes.

First we have the smoke-screen—perhaps one of the most effective schemes developed lately. By means of dense volumes of chemical smoke, blown around the ship by powerful exhaust pumps, the ship is enveloped almost completely in a fog-like screen and it becomes a very difficult target for a torpedo. The ship's bow, however, is nearly always exposed. The other method is to protect the ship with strong torpedo netting suspended by means of booms from the ship. The torpedo upon striking the net is thus rendered harmless, as it never reaches the ship, unless the netting is made of rope and the torpedo is equipped with cutting blades. In that case the torpedo will strike the ship and blow it up.

A DRAWBACK.

But the one great drawback of the netting is that it is almost impossible to use it on a fast moving ship. It is too cumbersome and most important of all it greatly retards the speed of the ship, due to the excessive friction of the netting against the water.

The next—and poorest—means to combat the submarine is our widely advertised mounting-guns-on-a-scheme. No submarine commander in his right senses exposes more than one or two feet of his periscope when making a torpedo attack. And remember no torpedo attack is ever made at a closer range than 800 yards. Two thousand, and even four thousand, yards are very common nowadays. Imagine a gunner on even a slightly rolling ship trying to hit an object one foot high and less than six inches in diameter, at a distance of 2,000 yards! It simply can't be done. Scoring a hit under such circumstances is pure chance, and don't forget that the periscope itself does not stand still either. It, too, rolls up and down. In fact, at such a distance it is often almost invisible.

GUNS MOUNTED.

Mounting guns on merchant vessels nevertheless is of distinct use, in so far as the guns will keep a

submarine at a respectful distance and prevent the U-boat commander from attacking the ship by means of his own gun-fire. But mounting guns on ships will never prevent a torpedo from finding its deadly mark. You can't shoot at a torpedo—the bullet is too small and the modern torpedo making 43 knots, i. e., 50 miles an hour, moves far too fast.

After much thought on the subject, I came to the conclusion that in the torpedo itself we have an effective weapon to combat the torpedo, strange as it may sound at first. You can combat a gun with another gun, and you can combat one rattle with another, as well as you can fight one aeroplane with another.

Why not combat the torpedo with another torpedo? It is all very possible and simple if you know how; as a matter of fact the idea struck me so favorably that I decided to apply for patents in all civilized countries.

Several navy experts have reported favorably on the idea, and while up to this writing no ships have been equipped with the device, I would not be at all surprised to see the idea put into practice very shortly. The underlying idea of the whole scheme is that it takes the torpedo an appreciable length of time between the instant of being released from its submarine and the moment it strikes the attacked ship. Taking the closest range at which a torpedo can be fired as 800 yards—and it cannot be fired much closer successfully—this gives a time of 55-100th or over half a minute to cover that distance, short as it is. Taking the average range of 2,000 yards, it will take the torpedo 1½ minutes before it will strike. These figures are for the latest type Bliss-Leavitt torpedo making 43 knots i. e., 50 miles an hour.

But a torpedo, whether it runs on the surface of the water or submerged below it, always leaves a very noticeable "wake" in its course. Remember a torpedo is propelled solely by compressed air, compressed up to 2,200 pounds per square inch. This air must of necessity come to the surface of the water, as the torpedo runs over its course. The disturbance created thus gives rise to the almost snow-white wake, which is very noticeable from a distance. Thus a man stationed on a ship readily sees the wake as it comes nearer and nearer and he can gaze pretty accurately just where the torpedo will hit. Escape for the comparatively slow-moving ship is impossible.

Food high in Oakland? Well, how about dandelions, chickweed, mustard shoots as vegetables or for salads with, perhaps, nasturtiums for seasoning? The yellow dandelions now covering the hills and vacant lots to some folks mean that spring is here. To epicureans they mean "good cats."

Before modern methods of marketing, storing and preserving made it possible to have vegetables throughout the year, dandelions and other wild plants were eagerly sought by housekeepers to furnish relief from the monotonous winter fare. Then for a while they dropped from favor, being replaced by the more aristocratic asparagus, and the more respectable spinach.

Even the machinery of the Federal government, through the Department of Agriculture, is taking up the old acquaintance with the humble plant, and advising its use. In Seattle, many families, before plowing up the vacant lots to plant potatoes and cabbages, are carefully digging the dandelions and serving them for supper. Pulled from the lawn, they not only provide food, but eliminate what is considered by landscape gardeners a noxious weed.

The root of the dandelion should be removed with the plant, for otherwise several tops will probably grow in place of the one removed. As in most stem and leaf vegetables, the texture and flavor are both best when the plants are young.

MUST BE CAREFULLY WASHED.

Growing as they do close to the surface of the ground, dandelion greens are likely to be full of earth and grit, and must be carefully washed and rinsed in several waters. The water in which they have just

been rinsed should never be poured out of the pan over the greens, but the greens should be lifted out of the water so that the dirt which has settled to the bottom may not get back on the leaves and for the same reason the cooked "greens" should be lifted out of the water in which they are boiled.

The most common way of using dandelions is as a potherb or greens. As with most green vegetables, it is a mistake to cook them more than is needed to make them tender. If they are boiled with one-eighth of a level teaspoonful of cooking soda to each quart of greens used they will keep their color better. Young dandelions may also be used uncooked as salad, a custom less common in this country than in Europe, where the tender plants are sometimes blanched like asparagus. If more dandelions are available than can be used while they are fresh, they may be preserved for future use. They may be canned by the method used by the canning clubs for spinach, or they may be "put down" in salt according to a household method. In many homes it is a common practice to preserve dandelion greens with salt in stone crocks, putting in first a layer of greens, then a layer of salt, then more greens, and so on, until the crock is full. The dandelions are then covered with a close-fitting plate or board, on which a weight (a clean piece of marble or a stone) is placed to keep the greens packed solid.

EASY TO WATCH.

All of the torpedoes are painted in such a color that the operator can watch them readily and guide their individual course. Sitting at the control board the operator sees to it that the speed of each torpedo keeps up exactly with the speed of the ship, for there should never be a drag on the cables. This is readily accomplished by means of rheostats, one for each torpedo. By cutting in more or less resistance the 12 H. P. motor can be made to run faster or slower and the torpedoes are thus easily controlled as to speed. By means of a double pole, double throw switch the little ½ H. P. motor is revolved in either direction, thus effectively steering the little craft so that it will always keep at a distance of some fifty feet from the mother ship. On

the control board furthermore there is a switch connected to a storage battery from which wires are run through the cable into the torpedo and thence into the detonator placed in the gun-cotton charge. Throwing this switch will blow up our torpedo.

The war action of the idea is as follows: Our ship has left New York with all of the motor torpedoes hoisted out of the water and lashed securely to the decks. The moment the need arises the torpedoes are lowered quietly into the water and the control operator starts the machinery of each torpedo, and in less than two minutes all of them should be running smoothly, fifty to seventy feet distant.

Suddenly the outlook scanning the waters with his binoculars sights the periscope of an enemy submarine and in less than a minute later our operator observes the rapidly lengthening wake of a death-carrying enemy torpedo. High up as he is located, he calculates that in less than two minutes the enemy torpedo will strike somewhere between his motor torpedoes.

By cutting in resistance into rheostat No. 1, he immediately slows up motor torpedo No. 1 thereby intercepting the path of the enemy torpedo. Or if, for certain reasons, he wishes to use his motor torpedo No. 2, he leaves No. 1 in its original course but by cutting out more resistance from rheostat No. 2, he speeds up the latter with the result that it advances faster than the ship and in this case as well it will intercept the course of the enemy torpedo.

Suppose he decides to use motor torpedo No. 1. He has nearly two minutes to jockey it for position and he will find little trouble to intercept the course of the hostile engine of death. His eyes glued to the enemy torpedo (or to its wake), his hand on the Detonator switch, he calmly waits. When the hostile torpedo is but ten feet distant from motor torpedo, he throws the switch. There is a terrific explosion and a huge column of water is thrown up several hundred feet into the air. Motor torpedo has vanished, so has the enemy torpedo. The ship for the time being is safe. Instantly the crew has lowered away a new motor torpedo to take the place of the one just destroyed and long before it touches the water it has been electrically connected to the control board. But this would be necessary only for a large ship with a very valuable cargo. A small

steamer would have enough torpedoes left to cope with enemy. By this time, too, enough time has elapsed for the ship to alter its course and run in a zig-zag line, making it very difficult for a submarine commander to hit the fleeing vessel with the next torpedo. But in case of necessity the other motor torpedoes are still "in the ring" to successfully grapple with the enemy. Even where two torpedoes are sent simultaneously against the ship the scheme will work out satisfactorily. In that case the operator at the control board simply has to switch the rheostats and two detonator switches instead of one and given a level head and a good eye for calculating distances and speeds, the task is not such a very difficult one.

NUMBER OF POSITIONS.

There are a number of firing positions and schemes and while as a rule only one motor torpedo would be used to destroy the enemy torpedo.

It is, however, not always absolutely necessary to actually destroy the hostile torpedo. Suppose that the submarine fires from a close range, and suppose that the selected motor torpedo cannot be speeded up fast enough—even by overloading its motor 100 per cent by raising its voltage—to come closer to the enemy torpedo than, say, thirty feet. Even in such an extreme case—though quite possible in rough weather the control operator fires his torpedo anyway. The result is such a terrific as well as instant disturbance in the water that the enemy torpedo will be certainly deflected sufficiently from its original course so as to make it ineffective. And after all, this is what we want. For the enemy torpedo once it is spent, sinks automatically, because to leave it roam about the sea would constitute as much danger to its own submarine as to the attacked vessel.

All the technical points have been worked out satisfactorily and while the basic idea can and will be no doubt improved upon, the reader can form his own opinion as to the practicability and effectiveness of the scheme.

COST LOW.

The main point in its favor is that each torpedo can be built at a cost of less than \$1,000. For ten units this makes a cost of less than \$10,000 for a ship of 600 feet. This is pretty cheap insurance, considering that the cargo alone on such a ship nearly always is worth from three-quarters to one million dollars and often considerably more. The ship itself costs as much again. Besides if the vessel is protected adequately, the maritime insurance is reduced largely and no big bonuses need be paid to the crew, as is the case now.

The speed of the ship is not reduced by the motor torpedoes either, as they run independently, nor is the power to operate them very great. For ten torpedoes we require but 100 to 150 horsepower—a trifling amount for a 600-foot steamer developing some 20,000 to 30,000 horsepower.

Nor are the motor torpedoes used during the entire trip. Thus during a cloudy, dark night, during a fog, or in a very heavy sea there is no need for them, as a submarine cannot successfully torpedo a ship in such cases.

During these periods the motor torpedoes are hoisted out of the water by means of their steel covered cables and are lashed fast to the decks till needed.

As the torpedoes are fired by electricity, there is little danger from an accidental explosion, even if they should bump against the side of the ship occasionally, for instance during launching or in a squall. The distance of 50 feet of the motor torpedoes from the mother ship is necessary, for if they are exploded at a closer range than 30 feet they will damage the ship.

That the submarine commander sees the brightly colored torpedoes does not matter in the least. For he will soon learn that firing torpedoes at a ship thus protected is a waste of time and material. And then until something better is found, submarine warfare, to a large extent, will sink into a stalemate. And this is what we all desire.

A ship equipped with guns (to prevent the submarine from using its own guns) and equipped with motor torpedoes as well stands little chance of being sunk.

WEEDS OR FINE SALADS?

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Before modern methods of marketing, storing and preserving made it possible to have vegetables throughout the year, dandelions and other wild plants were eagerly sought by housekeepers to furnish relief from the monotonous winter fare. Then for a while they dropped from favor, being replaced by the more aristocratic asparagus, and the more respectable spinach.

Even the machinery of the Federal government, through the Department of Agriculture, is taking up the old acquaintance with the humble plant, and advising its use. In Seattle, many families, before plowing up the vacant lots to plant potatoes and cabbages, are carefully digging the dandelions and serving them for supper. Pulled from the lawn, they not only provide food, but eliminate what is considered by landscape gardeners a noxious weed.

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The most common way of using dandelions is as a potherb or greens. As with most green vegetables, it is a mistake to cook them more than is needed to make them tender. If they are boiled with one-eighth of a level teaspoonful of cooking soda to each quart of greens used they will keep their color better. Young dandelions may also be used uncooked as salad, a custom less common in this country than in Europe, where the tender plants are sometimes blanched like asparagus.

If more dandelions are available than can be used while they are fresh, they may be preserved for future use. They may be canned by the method used by the canning clubs for spinach, or they may be "put down" in salt according to a household method.

In many homes it is a common practice to preserve dandelion greens with salt in stone crocks, putting in first a layer of greens, then a layer of salt, then more greens, and so on, until the crock is full. The dandelions are then covered with a close-fitting plate or board, on which a weight (a clean piece of marble or a stone) is placed to keep the greens packed solid.

Other wild plants used as potherbs are curly dock, pigweed or lamb's quarters, chickweed, mustard shoots, purple milkweed shoots, young horseradish leaves, marsh marigold (sometimes called American

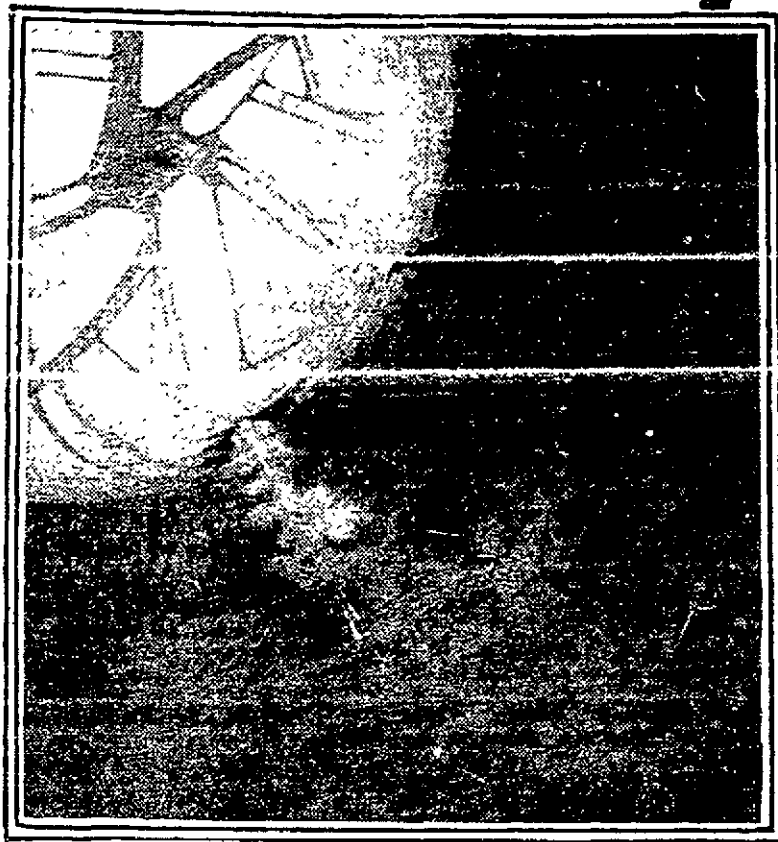
cowslip), poke sprouts, pepper cress, purslane or "pusley," and in the southwestern states some sorts of cactus leaves and stalks. If the bitter or acid flavor is too strong, as is frequently the case with horseradish leaves or poke sprouts, for example, it may be lessened by changing the water once or twice during cooking. Rightly cooked all of the plants mentioned are harmless. Marsh marigold is sometimes said to be harmful, but this is not the case with the cooked greens.

A little later in the season a few other potherbs appear which, though cultivated rather than wild, are so seldom utilized that to use them means as much saving as if no care had been spent to raise them. Among these are the tops of turnips, radishes, beets and onions, all of which may be cooked like spinach or dandelion. The onion tops should be cut up into inch lengths before cooking. They are excellent served on toast. Cabbage sprouts are also a favorite when they are obtainable.

FEW SALAD PLANTS.

There are also a few salad plants to be had for the picking. Like all food materials eaten without cooking, they must be very carefully washed before using. Watercress is perhaps the one most generally known. It is also cultivated. It should never be eaten if it has been grown where there is any chance of contamination from typhoid fever or other disease. This is true of any vegetable that is uncooked, but must be remembered especially in connection with plants growing near water, since the latter may have carried the disease germs a long way from the place where the illness was.

Picturing "The War of the Worlds"



The Martians Fired at the Earth Ten Missiles, Packed with Living Beings of Strange and Horrible Appearance.

A French Artist's Remarkable Illustrations for Wells's Famous and Prophetic Story of

Mars' Terrible Battle with the Earth.

ONE of the most remarkable works of the imagination ever written is H. G. Wells's "War of the Worlds." Its story of a conflict between the planet Mars and the Earth is so extraordinary, not only in its prophecies of poison gas and machinery in warfare, but in its fantastic elements, that an artist choosing to picture its events requires rare imagination and daring. Such a man has been found in Alvim Correa, who has drawn pictures for a French edition of this wonderful story, and has vividly placed before us the terrible stalking engines with which Mars, in the story, invades the Earth.

At this time readers will be interested, not only in seeing a few of these pictures, but in reviewing Mr. Wells's astonishing story.

It is pointed out that science's continued rapid advance may, in the not remote future, place in the realm of reality such an imagined situation as Mr. Wells sets forth in his remarkable book. There are many who claim that a war between this earth and some other world—probably Mars—is as likely to be realized as has been two of Jules Verne's scientific romances, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," and "Around the World in Eighty Days." In the part of Capt. Nemo's wonderful undersea boat, and it is possible now to travel around the earth in less than half the time that it took Phileas Fogg to girdle the globe. Astronomers probably know more about the "red planet Mars" than about any other of the earth's neighbors. Indeed, many of the leading scientists have long believed that Mars is inhabited by "Men of minds

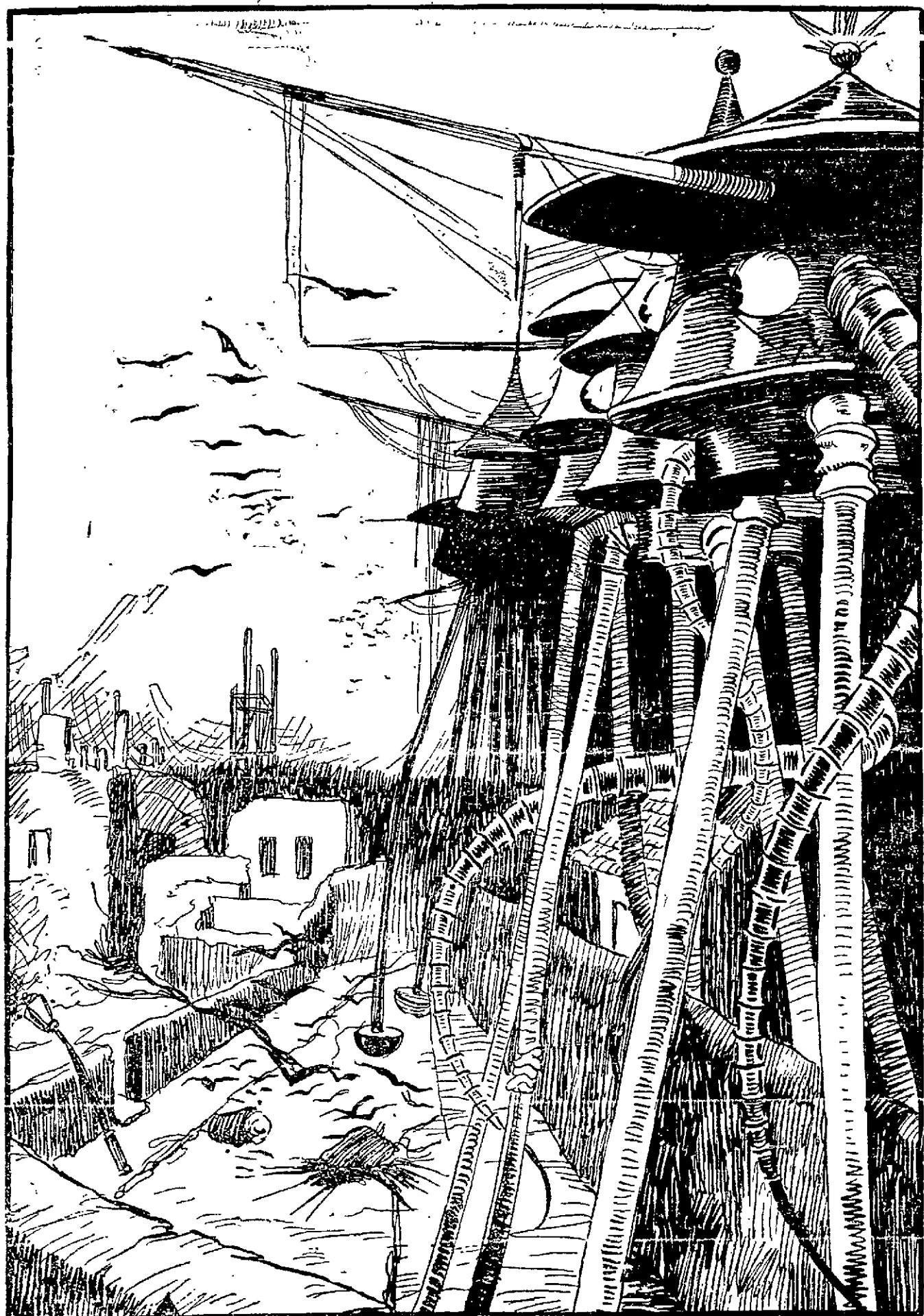
that are to our minds as ours are to those of the beasts that perish, intellects vast, cool and unsympathetic that have regarded this earth with envious eyes and surely drew their plans against us."

Mr. Wells had only to turn to science to find many reasons for the possibility of the earth being invaded by men from Mars. These facts he presents as follows:

"The planet Mars revolves about the sun at a mean distance of 140,000,000 miles, and the light and heat it receives from the sun is barely half of that received by this world. The fact that it is scarcely one-seventh of the volume of the earth must have accelerated its cooling to the temperature at which life could begin. Since Mars is older than our earth, with scarcely a quarter of the superficial area, and remoter from the sun, it necessarily follows that it is not only more distant from life's beginning, but much nearer its end.

"That last stage of exhaustion has

Massed Machines of the Martians Devastating London.



Victims of the "Tentacles" That Reached Out to Strangle and Destroy.

become a present-day problem for the inhabitants of Mars. And looking across space, with instruments and intelligence such as we have scarcely dreamed of, they see, at its nearest distance, only 35,000,000 of miles sunward of them, a morning star of hope, our own warmer planet, green with vegetation and gray with water, with a cloudy atmosphere eloquent of fertility. To carry warfare sunward is, indeed, their only escape from the destruction that generation after generation creeps upon them.

As evidence of the Martians' preparations to invade the earth the author refers to "a great light during the opposition of 1894, which was seen on the illuminated part of the disk, first at the Lick Observatory, then by Perrotin of Nice and then by other observers." This appearance, Mr. Wells says, may have been the casting of the huge gun, the vast pit sunk into their

planet, from which their shots were fired at us.

At this time astronomers brought the amazing intelligence of a "huge outbreak of incandescent gas upon Mars, the spectroscopic indicating a mass of flaming gas, chiefly hydrogen, moving with an enormous velocity toward the earth." This jet of fire was compared to a "colossal puff of flame, suddenly and violently squirted out of the planet, as flaming gas rushes out of a gun."

The Missiles from Mars.

How the Martians fired at the earth, ten missiles, hollow cylinders packed with living beings of strange and horrible appearance, is told in the following condensation of Mr. Wells's description of the landing and the finding of the first one near London:

"An enormous hole had been made by the impact of the projectile and the sand and gravel had been flung violently in every direction, forming heaps visible a mile and a half away. The thing itself lay almost entirely buried in sand. The uncovered part had the appearance of a huge cylinder, caked over, and its outline softened by a thick, scaly, dun-colored incrustation. It had a diameter of about 30 yards. The end of the cylinder was being screwed out from within. The lid fell upon the gravel with a ringing concussion.

"A big grayish, rounded bulk, the size, perhaps, of a bear, was rising slowly and painfully out of the cylinder.

"A Handful of Martians with Their Marvellous Machines That Gave Them the Appearance of Boilers on Stilts, Striding Along Like Men, to Devastate with Their Withering Heat-Ray and Poisonous Vapors."

As it pulled up and caught the light, it glistened like wet leather. It was rounded and had a face. There was a mouth under the eyes, the lipless brim of which quivered and panted and dropped saliva. The body heaved and pulsed convulsively. The peculiar V-shaped mouth with its pointed upper lip, the tumultuous breathing of the lungs in a strange atmosphere, the evident heaviness and painfulness of movement, due to the greater gravitational energy of the earth—above all, the extraordinary intensity of the two large dark colored eyes—culminated in an effect akin to nausea. There was something fungoid in the oily brown skin, something in the clumsy deliberation of the tedious movements unspeakably terrible.

What a Martian Looks Like.

The Martian Mr. Wells describes as "the most unearthly creature it is possible to conceive—huge round body—or, rather, head—about four feet in diameter. The face had no nostrils—indeed, the Martians do not seem to have had any sense of smell. In back of this head was the single light tympanic surface, anatomically known to be an ear, though it must have been almost useless in our denser air. In a group around the mouth were 16 slender, almost whip-like tentacles, arranged in two bunches of eight each.

The internal anatomy was almost equally simple. The greater part of the structure was the brain, sending enormous nerves to the eyes, ear and tactile tentacles. Besides this were the complex lungs, into which the mouth opened, and the heart and its vessels.

"The complex apparatus of digestion, which makes up the bulk of our bodies, did not exist in the Martians. They were merely heads. Entrails they had none. They did not eat, much less digest. Instead, they took the fresh, living blood of other creatures and injected it into their own veins.

"It is commonly supposed that they communicated by sounds and tentacular gesticulations.

Marvellous Machines of War.

"It was in artificial additions to their bodily resources that they had their great superiority over man lay. They have become mere brains, wearing different bodies according to their needs."

This ability enabled a handful of Martians with their marvellous machines that gave them the appearance of "boilers on stilts, striding along like men," to devastate every region they attacked with their with-

How They Were Beaten.

With these two death-dealing devices against which human inventiveness could plan no defence, the Martians waged a ruthless warfare to conquer the earth. Success seemed to be within their grasp, when suddenly they were stricken by an unseen enemy with which man himself has constantly battled and only recently has conquered in some degree.

Standing on guard over London, now a deserted and desolated city, venturesome survivors could see the giant machines of the Martians, erect and motionless, towering up to the stars. As they drew nearer they saw hanging out of the hoods lank shreds of brown, at which the hungry birds pecked and tore.

"And scattered about it, some in their overturned war-machines, and a dozen of them stark and silent and laid in a row, were the Martians—dead!—slain by the putrefactive and disease bacteria against which their systems were unprepared. There are no bacteria in Mars, and directly these invaders arrived, directly they drank and fed, our microscopic allies began to work their overthrow. They were irrevocably doomed, dying and rotting even as they went to and fro. It was inevitable."

The Curious Quest of Mr. Ernest Bliss

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

(Continued from yesterday.)

Bliss stroled to the door of the bridge room and looked through the glass top. There was still one table of bridge going, the four players at which appeared to him almost like performers in some dumb show. They played their cards mechanically and with little change of countenance. Not a word seemed to pass between them. Only once, as the door was opened to allow a waiter to enter, Bliss heard one of the women speak.

"Jimmy was a perfect beast not to let me play Oomsie," she sighed.

The prince sat there frowning heavily. He muttered as he drew his check-book from his pocket.

Bliss, who had, on the whole, rather enjoyed his evening, presented himself at Mr. Fancourt's room at the next morning with a somewhat dejected expression.

The latter stared at him in mild surprise. "What's the matter?" he asked.

"I am sorry," Bliss announced bluntly, "but I have made a discovery."

"A discovery?" Mr. Fancourt murmured.

"I can't argue the matter out," he declared. "Because, so far as last night was concerned, at any rate, my sympathies were altogether on the side of the goats. All the same, I can't stick it."

"Conscience, eh?"

Bliss assented.

"Honestly out of date, and all that," he admitted, "it's kept me awake all night. I've packed up the clothes and delivered them at Poulter's. The money you gave me, I think I earned."

"You certainly did," Mr. Fancourt agreed.

"I'm beastly sorry!"

"Mr. Fancourt sighed.

"I presume," he continued, "that we can at least rely on your discretion?"

"Absolutely," Bliss promised.

Mr. Fancourt nodded amiably. He thrust his hand into his box of cigarettes, and filled Bliss's pocket.

"Conscience," he remarked, "survives most things—except hunger. Come back again when you need me more."

CHAPTER XIV.

Mr. Bliss Makes a Discovery.

Mrs. Heath, in a kindly sort of way, was beginning to lose patience with her lodger. She took him up some breakfast which he had not ordered and set it down firmly before him.

"I only wanted a cup of tea, Mrs. Heath," Bliss reminded her, looking wistfully at the bacon.

"Never mind what you wanted sir," she replied. "What I've brought you you've got to eat, and there's an end to it."

It was going on all day looking for work with nothing solid inside you. Indeed, you know—she went on in a manner more conversational than usual—"You do puzzle me, sir. I can reckon up most of my lodgers, but there are some who puzzle me. Three or four days ago there you were dressed up to the nines and looking as near like a gent as can be. Now you have not got a rag of clothes on your back, and you're in your pocket, and so as not to run into debt, there you are trying to live on nothing. Such nonsense! You're a young man of the build that needs nourishment, you eat and you get on with your breakfasting."

Bliss obeyed without further hesitation.

"It's very good of you, Mrs. Heath," he declared as he helped himself hungrily to the bacon. "Some day I'll make you a good breakfast."

"Don't make any such promises, young man," Mrs. Heath interrupted. "You will do what you can, I know, but it's no use your trying to be a gentleman."

"I'll go round Long Acre way first thing."

He laughed and they turned away together. He knew of a tiny eating-house in a back street, where, for some reason or other, everything was clean and a window was sometimes opened.

They found a corner table and ordered their little repast with great care. "You see," she explained, setting down the menu, "I left Mr. Masters, and I didn't find another place till last night."

"You left Mr. Masters?" he gasped.

She nodded.

"I couldn't help it," she said. "I'll perhaps tell you all about it some day."

They were both hungry, and they frankly abandoned conversation to the eating of their food. Bliss was counting the coins in his trousers pocket with the fingers of his right hand.

"That's a pity," he said. "Never mind, I'll lend you a shilling. You can add it to the five shillings for the first week."

He produced the coin from a wash leather bag. Bliss pocketed it with a short laugh.

"Are you Welsh, Scotch, or Semitic?" he inquired, as they entered the public-house.

The foreman shook his head.

"I don't know whether you're getting at me, young man, but I'll take the six-penny 'orth of gin cold."

Bliss entered on his new occupation the same afternoon, and the first few days passed not unpleasantly. The lively provided for him when he was sent out to drive kept him warm and although he had one or two narrow escapes, he managed to get through his first week without misadventure.

He even received with gratitude a tip of half-a-crown from a physician whom he took on his rounds: a shilling from a spinster lady, whom he took from Hyde Park square to a meeting at Richmond.

And back again; and five shillings from a young man of his acquaintance who engaged him for the evening, and kept him waiting for two hours outside his own favorite restaurant.

His new position provided him, beyond doubt, with more time for reflection than any of his previous essays into industrial life. For hours together he watched the great human tide of London sweep along her pavements. He saw the people who comprised it, from their own point of view.

Faces into which before he would never have glanced for a moment, awaited him, now, with a curious interest. He saw in them the life of the world he had quitted.

Tough there were times when he longed almost hysterically for the luxuries and comforts which he had left behind him, there were also times when he thought with aversion of the daily routine of his past life.

On his evenings off he turned deliberately toward the East End for his amusement. He paraded the huge music-halls in the outlying districts of London. Often he walked the streets and open spaces where the throngs were greatest.

He made a few promiscuous acquaintances, none of whom, however, he met the first half-hour or so of conversation. Yet all the time he was very lonely.

One night, in Drury Lane, he came face to face with Frances.

"The last!" he said, almost exultantly. She gave him her hand.

"That's all very well," she said frankly, "but why haven't you been to see me?"

"I came last Sunday," he replied. "The house was closed."

"You happened to come just when there was no one there, then," she remarked. "I'd left my address for you. Where are you going to now?"

"I've realized my mistake. I start that she was pale, and not so well dressed."

"It's my evening off," he declared. "I was just going to have something to eat and try for the gallery of the Lyceum afterwards. What about you?"

"I've just left work," she told him. "I was just going back to my new rooms."

"Come with me and have some dinner," he begged.

"There's a little place in the next street where we can dine for tenpence," he went on eagerly. "Let's go along there and we can have a talk. I can tell you the best of it."

"Anyhow, we can go to a picture palace."

"If I may pay for my own dinner," she stipulated.

He laughed and they turned away together. He knew of a tiny eating-house in a back street, where, for some reason or other, everything was clean and a window was sometimes opened.

They found a corner table and ordered their little repast with great care. "You see," she explained, setting down the menu, "I left Mr. Masters, and I didn't find another place till last night."

"You left Mr. Masters?" he gasped.

She nodded.

"I couldn't help it," she said. "I'll perhaps tell you all about it some day."

They were both hungry, and they frankly abandoned conversation to the eating of their food. Bliss was counting the coins in his trousers pocket with the fingers of his right hand.

"Your dinner," he announced, "will cost you one and a penny. I have reckoned it all up for you."

"But I'm going to stand a bottle of wine," she said.

She shook her head at him.

"You are the most imprudent person I ever met," she declared. "What do we want wine for?"

He followed her example, rewarding the waiter with a sixpenny tip, although he was conscious of the rank extravagance of the action.

"Forgive me," he begged. "I just wanted a little mind-picture of you, something that couldn't easily be displaced."

"Mind, I consider it wickedly extravagant," she protested.

"Caught by a wave of reminiscence, he laughed and closed his eyes. She looked at him disapprovingly.

"Now tell me, please, where you are employed and what are your earnings?"

"I am supposed to be getting thirty shillings a week at the Sun Motor Company," he informed her, but a beast of fortune there is a decision five or six weeks for the first month, because he got me the job. Fellow who gets four pounds ten a week himself, too."

"However," he continued, "it's something to have a job at all, and a roof over one's head."

"I wonder how it is that life is so difficult for some of us," she sighed. "Sometimes it seems as if the world were so little between one's daily wage and utter destitution. Do you know, I found seven shillings in the world when I found this place."

"I'll tell you why you left Mr. Masters," she said.

"He had made up his mind to marry me," she answered, and I couldn't."

"Why not?" she asked.

"She turned her head and their eyes met. A moment afterward, under the coarse light of the street, she saw the young man's face."

The little eating-house seemed suddenly transformed. All the warmth and splendor of life were there.

It was as a matter of fact, a very handsome little spot, and Mr. Masters had finished his dinner at a neighboring table, had taken a mandarin from his case and leaning back, was making a musical note. The people by whom they were surrounded were nearly all snatching a few moments only from their work—musicians, many of them, on their way to take their places in various orchestras; attendants at theaters; one of Bliss's own fellow-chauffeurs.

There was none of the abandon of the other side. The air was not saturated with these people. Yet Bliss and Frances, with their hands linked behind the table, looked at each other with a little more contentment.

"So you are a chauffeur now?" she exclaimed, suddenly leaning forward as the waiter brought their next course.

"I'm afraid you are a very rolling stone, a commercial traveler, light porter to the old school."

"Green grocer's assistant," he answered promptly. "Jolly well I was doing it at

the windows and shivered. Without a doubt, a servant to become keener during these last few months. The sickness and sorrow of other people had scarcely touched him in the days of his splendid prosperity. Now he found himself wondering who the patient might be, hoping and praying that the skill of the great physician might triumph; sympathizing with the people who must be waiting in such cruel anxiety.

Presently the door was opened softly and a servant stepped out to answer a knock.

"What you take anything?" he asked Bliss.

Bliss accepted a whisky and soda and a handful of cigarettes.

"Who is ill here?" he inquired.

"The mistress. Your governor's operation."

"The man's hand was shaking. Bliss smiled at him reassuringly, as he handed the tumbler back.

"Sir James is an exceedingly clever surgeon," he said. "He has saved a great many lives."

The duty passed on. It was about an hour and a half before one or two of the lights were extinguished.

Then the door was opened. The doctor reappeared. A tall, thin man came out with him.

Bliss gave almost a start as he heard Sir James talk. His tone was kind; his manner sympathetic and earnest.

"I am only too happy to be able to assure you," he was saying, "that your condition is most favorable. I do not think there is the slightest chance of any trouble whatever. I have never felt more confident after an operation. You can sleep quite easily, Mr. Langdale."

Bliss saw the tears in the man's eyes as he wrung the doctor's hand, and he was conscious of a thrill of sympathy as they turned back toward London. Precisely at that moment they drew up before No. 1 Harley street.

Sir James descended and turned toward Bliss.

"You can tell your people that everything was quite satisfactory," he remarked. "Here is something for yourself."

Bliss removed his cap, looked at the half sovereign and placed it carefully in his waistcoat pocket.

"Thank you very much, Sir James," he said. "Hope you're getting your hand in training for that shake."

unexpectantly. That's three places left it."

"And now you find another position with the Sun Motor Company, which really ought to suit you, and you lose it, as I think, most unjustly. I am going to give you one more chance."

She inhaled a little black pin from her basket and pushed it across the tablecloth toward him.

"There," she said. "Keep that in some place where you can't lose it."

He stowed it away in his waistcoat pocket.

"That's enough about my affairs," he remarked. "It seems to me that yours want looking into. You admit that you are not very comfortable in your present situation, and you were treated like a queen at Mr. Masters'."

"We all have our troubles, I suppose," she sighed. "No, I will not take coffee tonight, thank you. You know very well that neither you nor I can afford it."

He paid the bill resignedly and they left the place.

"This," she declared, "is to be our last extravagant evening. Until you are posted, I will not have you spend another penny upon me."

"The bill for our two dinners," he protested, "was two and fourpence."

"That's not the point. How much have you left, exactly?"

He counted out his money as they strolled along.

"Eleven and a penny, and my room is paid for to next Saturday."

"Up to next Saturday," she repeated indignantly. "Do you mean that you are going to walk into a situation just when you want it? I think it is positively wicked of you never to have saved anything. Tell me why you haven't."

"I really don't know," he admitted. "You see, I never had any incentive."

"Under the circumstances," she said, "I don't think that we ought to take that bus ride."

"Well, we are going to, anyway," he insisted. "You promised that when you wouldn't let me order the bottle of Mouton for dinner. Along Piccadilly, I think, where we can see the smart people, and a horse bus—well, it will get us to our money. Come along, we can get on this one."

They climbed on to the top of an omnibus that was making its way westward along the Strand. A late spring had suddenly descended on the city, whose streets only the week before had been from the meeting place of winds from all quarters of the globe, winds which brought with them long spells of cold and rain.

Now everything was changed. The sky above was blue, flower sellers were everywhere, and every street corner. Light frocks and flower-adorned millinery, even a few hats, had among the men, were like a presage of the coming summer.

The air was soft, almost languid. Down by the park the trees seemed already to have put forth their fullest and deepest green.

Every now and then a little wave of perfume came to them from the flower boxes. And above their heads the stars were creeping into the sky.

Frances's eyes were fixed a little sadly upon the constant stream of vehicles, filled with men and women in evening dress. They passed a brilliantly lit restaurant, where they caught a momentary vista of little parties of men and women dining together, surrounded by all the splendor of the modern restaurant de luxe.

She gripped suddenly at her companion's arm. Her face had hardened.

"What have they done, these people, to deserve a life like that?" she demanded fiercely.

The question came to her with a little back. He looked at her curiously, as if he seldom that she betrayed any such feelings.

"I suppose the women," he replied, "are the right men, and the men have chosen the right fathers wisely. They have bought the right stock, and the right horses. It is rather a lottery, life, isn't it?"

"It's worse than a lottery—it's a gamble," she said, "and I've been passionately. 'The whole thing isn't a lottery, isn't it? Just a whole lot of it. Look at me!'"

He nodded appreciatively.

"I like to," he assured her. "I don't believe there is anyone better worth looking at in that restaurant."

Even the complaint about the touch her. It seemed, indeed, to have aroused a momentary indignation.

"You are absurd," she protested. "My cheeks are ready-made and shoddy. I trimmed my hair myself with cheap artificial flowers. My boots are ugly. I have scarcely worn silk stockings in my life, and I love them. I love all pretty things. I can't afford to feel nice or to look my life, and yet I have worked hard all my life. And I have been good. Just fancy, only one life and never able to do more than peer over the fence into that world of luxury!"

"One can never tell," he declared cheerfully. "Strange things happen."

She smiled at him a little whimsically. The mood had passed.

"Please invent something," she begged, "something that will bring a great deal of money. I don't believe you are a bit practical, though."

"I won't," she murmured. "It seems to me that I have changed in many ways lately."

"There is one thing I do envy you," she sighed. "Your disposition."

"In what respect?"

"You can look on at all this luxury, all this easy living, and you never seem to feel a single pang. Yet I should think that you were better off once, weren't you?"

"A great deal," he confessed. "I don't know, though, that I was ever happier. I had had fallen upon here. She made a little grimace.

"You are going to talk nonsense, I am sure," she exclaimed, smiling.

"I am going to tell you that you are the dearest girl I ever met in my life, if that is nonsense?"

Bliss smiled solemnly that night, and he had scarcely finished his frugal breakfast next morning before a note was brought up to him in Frances's handwriting.

"If you really want a place as chauffeur, have just typed an advertisement for one from my employer here. I hate to think of you taking the place, but eleven shillings won't last long, will it?"

The offices are at 17 Norfolk street. Perhaps you had better call around and see him."

Bliss made a careful toilet and presented himself at the address given a little before 10 o'clock. In the outer office was a waiting clerk.

"Mr. Montague is engaged with his secretary," he announced. "I expect he'll be busy for some time. What's your name and business?"

Bliss wrote both on the back of a card and waited.

The place was hung around with play-bills and theatrical notices. From various announcements he gathered that Messrs. Montague & Fibbert were dramatic agents, and that they placed plays and sketches and engaged artists for vaudeville, pantomime or the drama.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Will Jerusalem be Returned to the Jews?

Tragic History of the City Now Menaced by

By Dr. Clifton Harby Levy

New Changes
and the Grave
Question of
Its Possible
Bestowal on
the Race That
Founded It.

ALMOST every believer in any religion is asking the question: "Will Jerusalem be restored to the Jews after it is captured by the allies?" Jew, Christian and Mohammedan alike are interested in the fate of this city, almost misnamed "The City of Peace," so great has been the bloodshed for possession of it.

The Jews have not had possession of Jerusalem since the year 70 of the Christian era, when Titus, the Roman general, took the city by storm and drove the Jews forth. Jerusalem had not really belonged to the Israelites before the time of David, in any permanent way, for it was he who made it a great centre, selecting the site of the Temple which his son Solomon was to build with the wealth David had long been saving for that purpose.

Thus the Israelites had possession only from about 1000 B. C. to A. D. 70, or 1070 years, with several intervals in which they did not hold the city or if they did it was not as an independent nation. It is plain then that Jerusalem has been lost to Israel some 1847 years, and that is about twice as long as possession was ever retained, if we deduct the time before the Christian era when it was in possession of the Babylonians and other nations.

The "Restoration of Jerusalem."

Yet it cannot be denied that the large majority of the Jews have hoped and prayed for the "Restoration of Jerusalem" ever since its capture by Titus, and many Christians have looked forward to the restoration of Palestine by the Jews as an indication of the approaching "Second Coming of Christ." This idea is based upon passages like the following, in Acts iii, 21, "Until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began."

The orthodox Jew believes, too, that after this restoration to the Holy Land the "Messiah" will come, a descendant of David, but none of them hold that it will be in the person of Jesus.

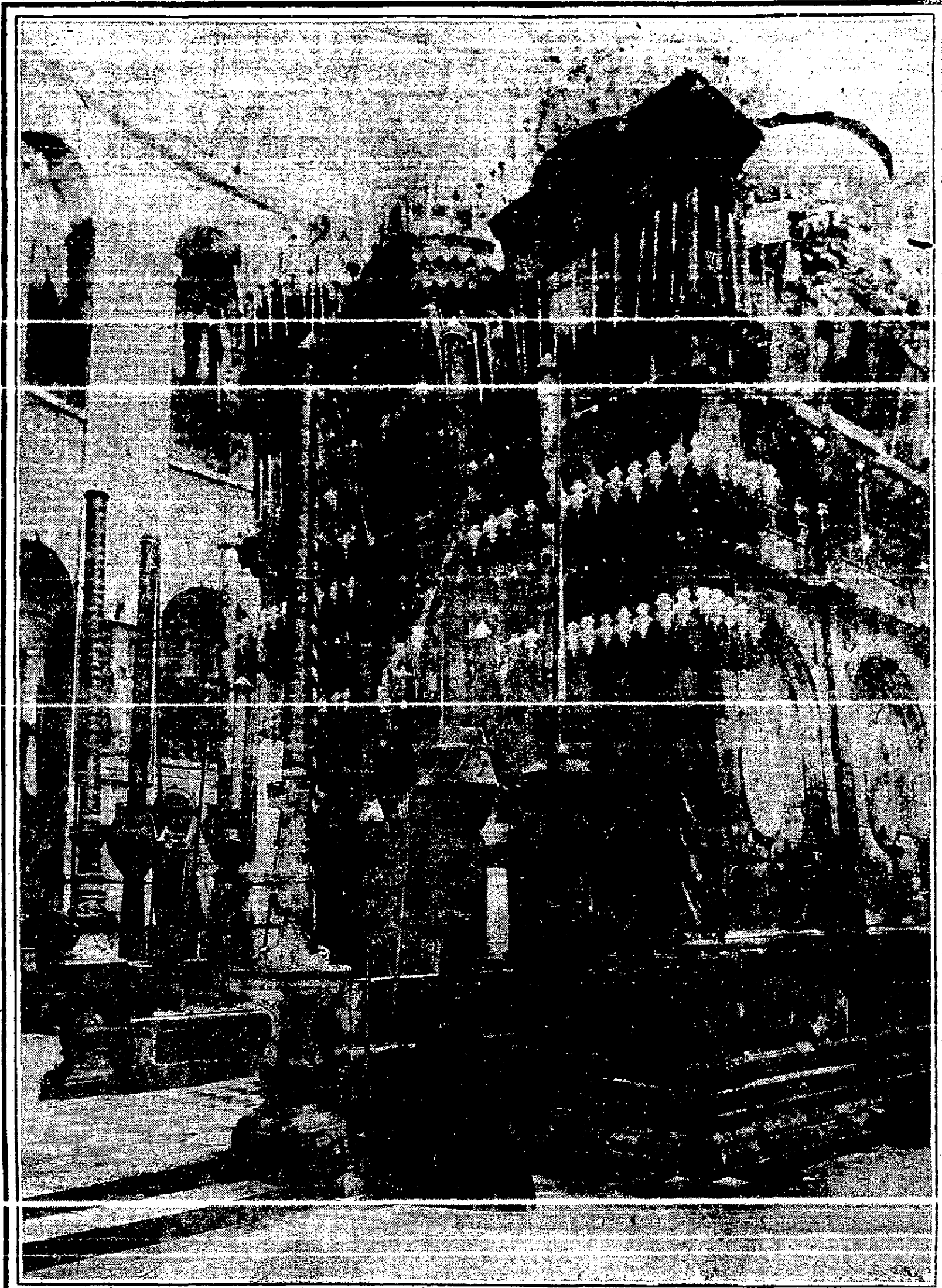
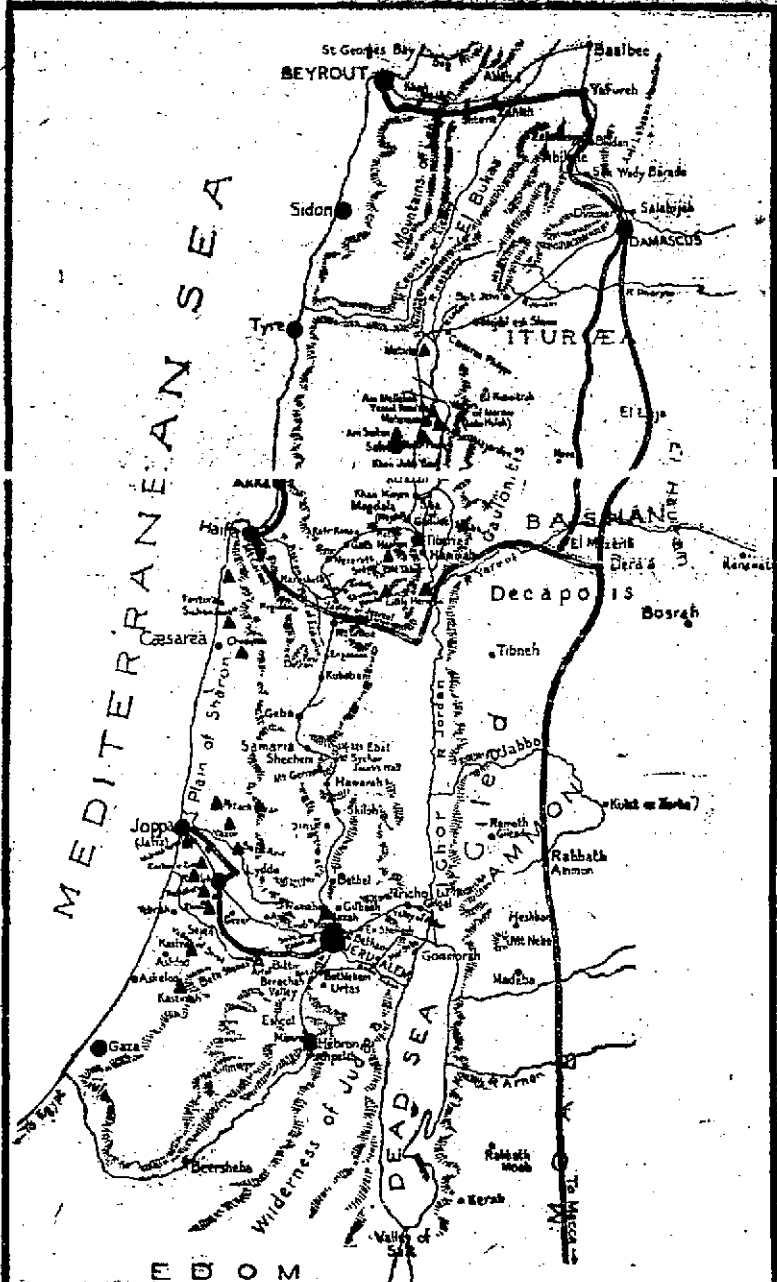
Since 1896 a very peculiar and almost inexplicable development has taken place among the Jews. A very brilliant Austrian journalist, Dr. Theodore Herzl, wrote a pamphlet in which he advocated the founding of a Jewish state in Palestine, and around his idea many thousands rallied, calling themselves "Zionists," Zion being one of the names by which Jerusalem was known, especially in the Psalms.

Many progressive Jews, the so-called "Reform Jews," who had discarded the belief in the return to Palestine, and had identified themselves fully with modern movements in the countries in which they lived

or where they were born, opposed and still oppose Zionism as being contrary to what they consider the real mission of the Jew.

The Zionists claim that while they are aware of the fact, now generally admitted, that Palestine could not accommodate any large proportion of the 13,000,000 Jews in the world, being able to support possibly one or two million in the course of time, that still Palestine would serve as a great spiritual centre in which a fine Jewish literature would develop, to be distributed to the Jews all the world over, and serve as a bond of unity. The opponents to this idea claim that the "Universalism" of the ethical ideals of prophetic Judaism can be developed any time and anywhere, and that any such special de-

MAP OF PALESTINE
Round Black Dots Show Cities and Towns with Large Jewish Populations. Triangular Marks Show Jewish Colonies.



Interior of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

velopment in Palestine will not be of value, in Europe or in America, because of being out of touch with occidental conditions of life. Thus it appears that even the Jews are not decided that they want Jerusalem and Palestine given back to them, even if the allies decide to do so after capturing all the Holy Land.

The Christian Point of View.

From the Christian point of view the problem is not so simple as may at first sight appear. It is true that Sir Archibald Murray, the general in command of the Palestine invading force, is reported to have said that he sees no reason that Jerusalem should not be turned over to the Jews; and that a Jewish state be erected under the protectorate of Great Britain, but there are other allies to be consulted, and many Christians the world over will have

arguments against any such surrender of what is the Holy Land to all Christendom.

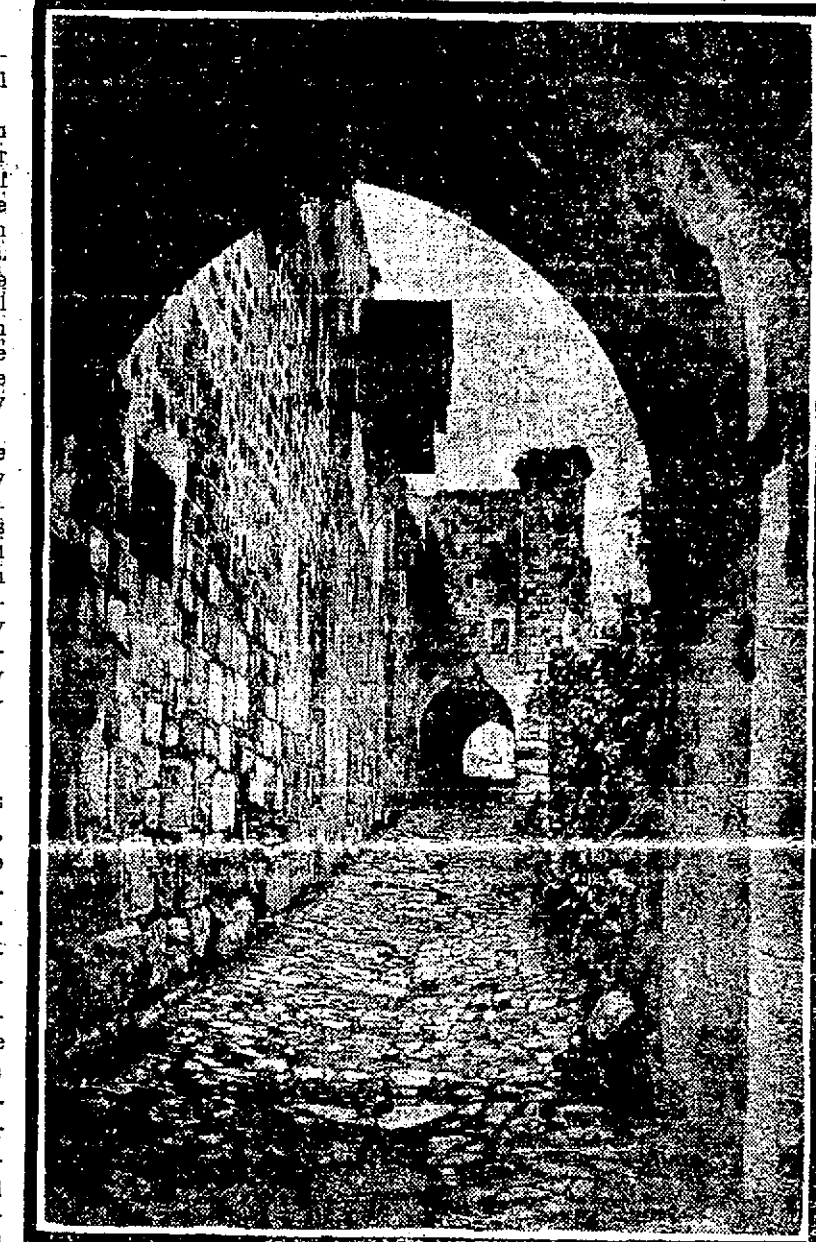
There are shrines which have been the cynosure of all Christian eyes for almost 19 centuries, and millions of Christian pilgrims have visited these shrines and helped to sanctify them in the eyes of their fellow-believers. Every Christian nation from the time of Constantine has had its special shrine and whether it be the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, or the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem, the heart of Christianity turns eagerly toward them.

There was not only one, but three crusades for the rescue of the Holy City, and especially of the sepulchre. Now that it seems probable that this and the numerous other Christian shrines are to be held by Christian powers, it is hardly possible that Palestine and Jerusalem will be utterly turned over to the Jews, for the fulfillment of a prophecy in which only some of the Christian nations actually believe.

Turbulent History.

Consider for a moment what has been the history of that great city, Jerusalem. It was a city of some importance even before the Israelites entered Palestine, for it is mentioned in the Tel-Amarna tablets under the name Urit-Salimu, two centuries before the Israelites left Egypt. It was King David, however, who made Jerusalem the great city as it is known in history, and it was the capital of the United Kingdom under David and Solomon and of the Kingdom of Judah until it was captured by the Babylonians under Nebuchadnezzar, 589 B. C. When the Judeans returned some 49 years later they rebuilt the temple and the city, and held it more or less independently until its siege and capture in A. D. 70. The Jews rebelled against the Romans under the leadership of Bar Cochba, and the Emperor Hadrian razed Jerusalem to the ground and forbade any Jew to settle in Palestine.

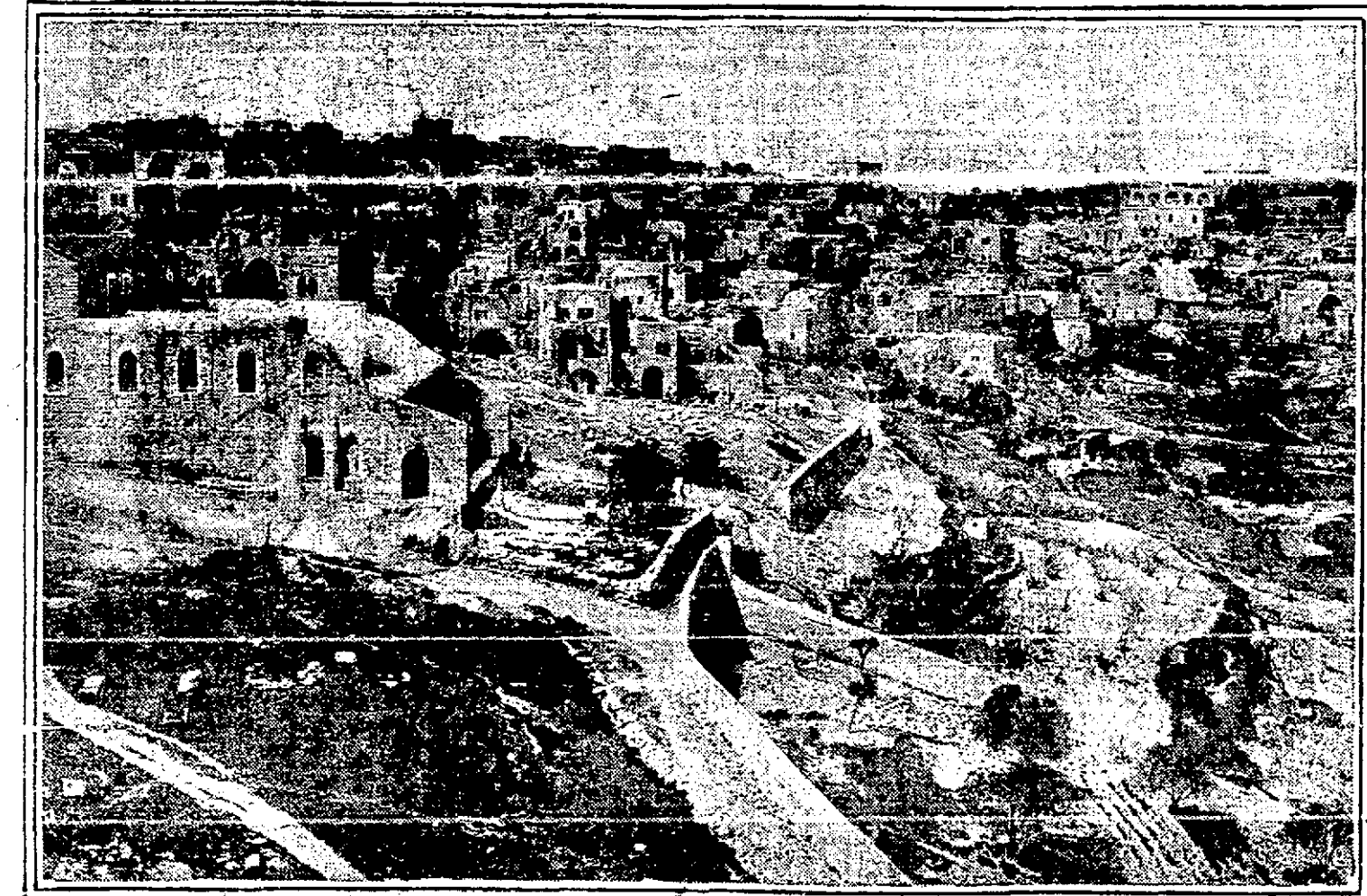
Aelia Capitolina was now the name of Jerusalem, but in 637 the ancient site and city was recaptured by the Moslems under Omar, after which time it was a Moslem city until taken by the Seljuk Turks under Atsiz, 1077. Peter the Hermit with his mob of



Via Dolorosa, the street of Christ's Journey to the Cross, in Jerusalem.

fanatics was never destined to reach Palestine, but the Crusaders under Godfrey of Boulogne besieged and captured the Holy City in 1099, with terrible slaughter of the inhabitants. Less than a century later, 1187, the Moslems under Saladin had an easy victory, sparing the lives of all in the city, in sharp contrast with the action of the Crusaders when they captured Jerusalem. Since that time the Moslem has controlled all Palestine, including Jerusalem, dominating even the holy places with his soldiery.

Report has it that Gen. Murray has been especially instructed not to batter down the sacred monuments of the country, but if he follows his instructions it may complicate and postpone the capture of many important towns and Jerusalem may be able to hold out for a long time. Not a cannon ball can be fired at the Holy City without striking some famous monument.



What the Well-Dressed Woman Wears for Work Hours

An Apron With
Unusual Lines

THANK goodness, the day has passed when a woman considered it perfectly all right to wear her discarded afternoon and evening clothes to perform her morning duties. Today fashion is just as faithful to the woman's working garb as she is to the woman's playtime apparel. The wisdom of this lies in the fact that the woman who is well dressed in the afternoon and evening hours must, for consistency's sake, be well dressed in the morning. Wise women will not give the cartoonist an opportunity to picture the evening belle as a morning frump. Then, too, neat and suitable clothes have a psychological effect upon the wearer, making her do her work with greater alacrity.

There is variety in the morning styles that are stamped with fashion's approval. The greatest novelty this season is the overall dress. The idea is exemplified in the gray-and-white checked model, and promises much comfort to the wearer. The upper part is fashioned after the regulation shirtwaist, while the lower section resembles elongated bloomers. The inevitable pocket has been provided.

To many the smock idea is a favorite garb for performing household duties, offering as it does great freedom for the arms and no likelihood of evident separation between skirt and blouse when the arms are raised beyond a certain height. This frock is of buff-colored chambray and is trimmed with smocking and unique pockets.

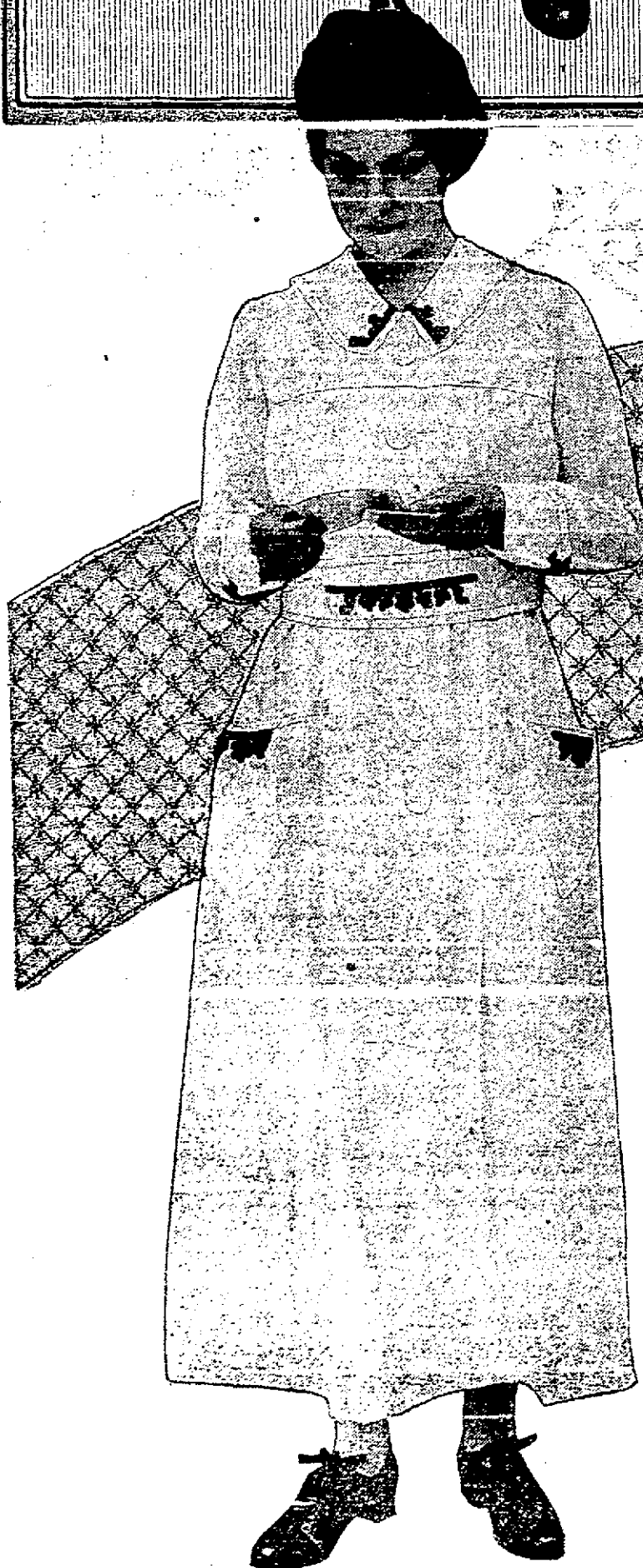
Unusual lines are given the green-and-white plaid apron. Notice how the fabric buttons on to the front portion and thus simulates a bolero. The apron can easily be worn as a dress, for it is stitched from the hem up to the bottom of the placket at the left side. Disciples of the bungalow apron will readily see the comfort of such a style.

There is no reason why the work dress should not have the style and beauty that are embodied in the afternoon frock. Just how these two virtues can be included in the morning dress is illustrated in the white model with touches of coral embroidery and white crocheted buttons as details that add a distinctive note.

Every woman who does her own housework will find use for the blue-and-white gingham model that can be worn as a dress in the morning or slipped over the frock in the afternoon when one is working about the kitchen preparing dinner for the dearest man. The sash belt and the white collar and cuffs lift this apron above the commonplace. Buttons, in groups of three, fasten the apron from neck to hem.



A Dress in the
Morning, or an
Apron in the
Afternoon



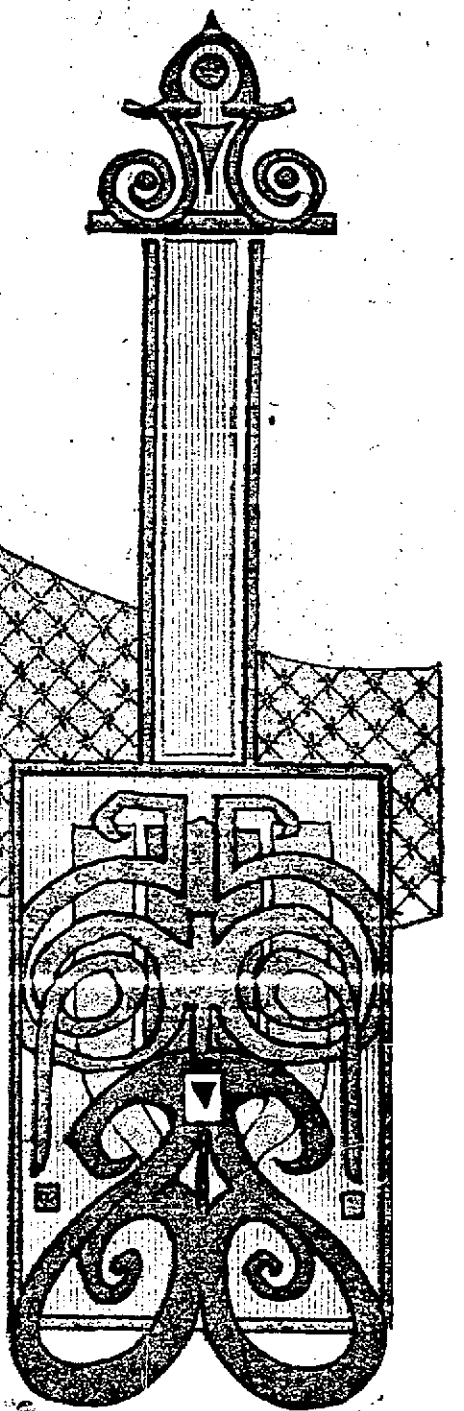
Hand Embroidery Adds
a Distinctive Note to a Morning Dress



The Smock Idea
Carried Out in Chambray



The Over-All of Gingham



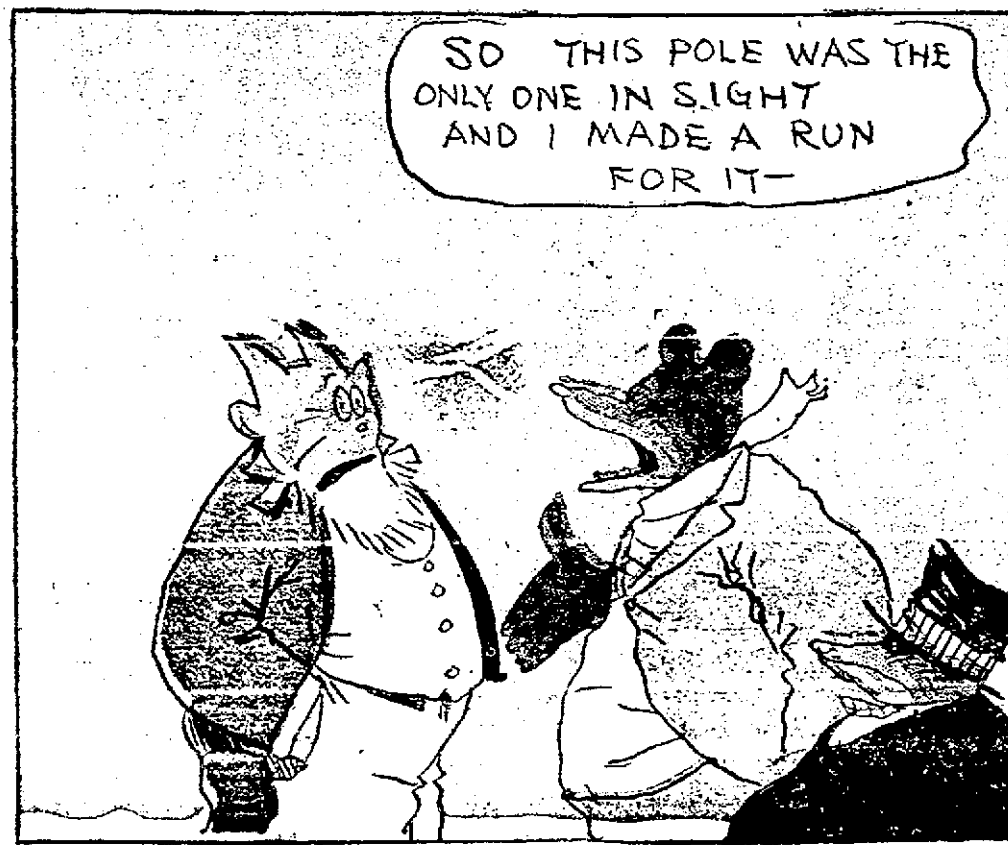
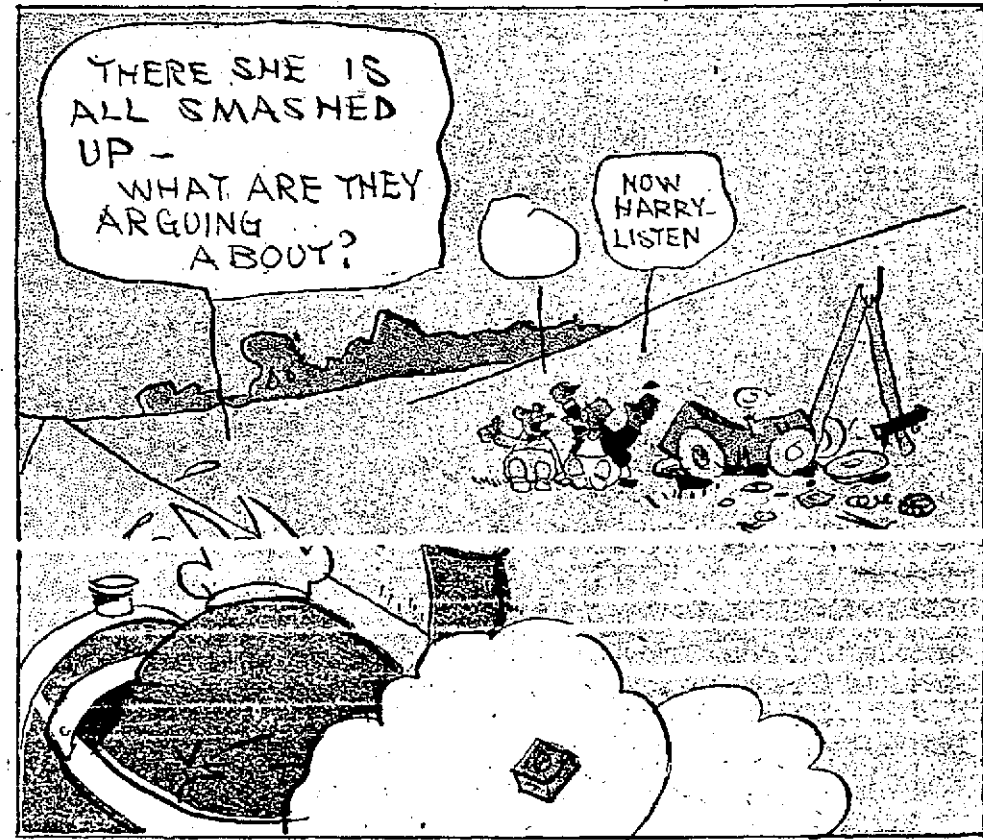
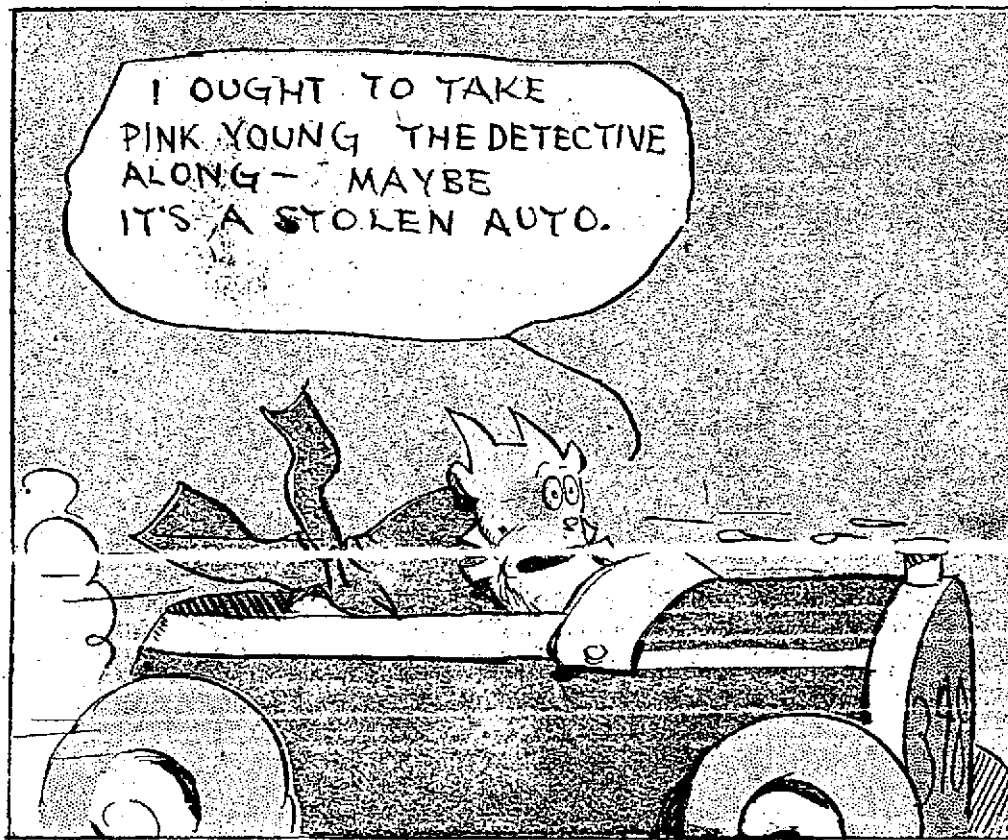
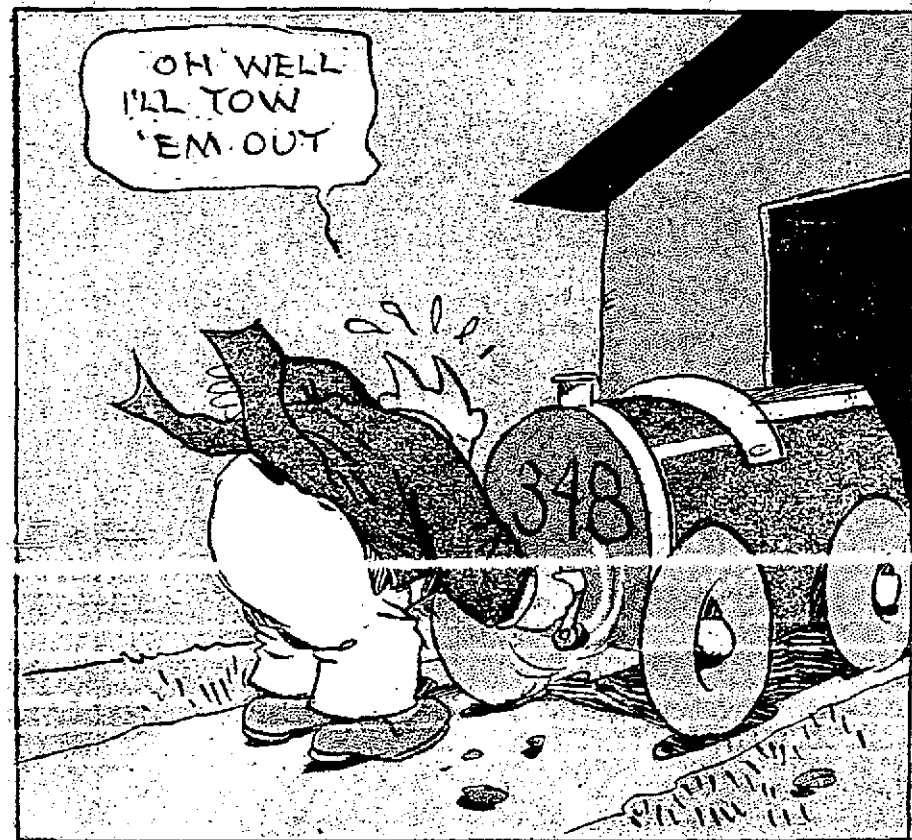
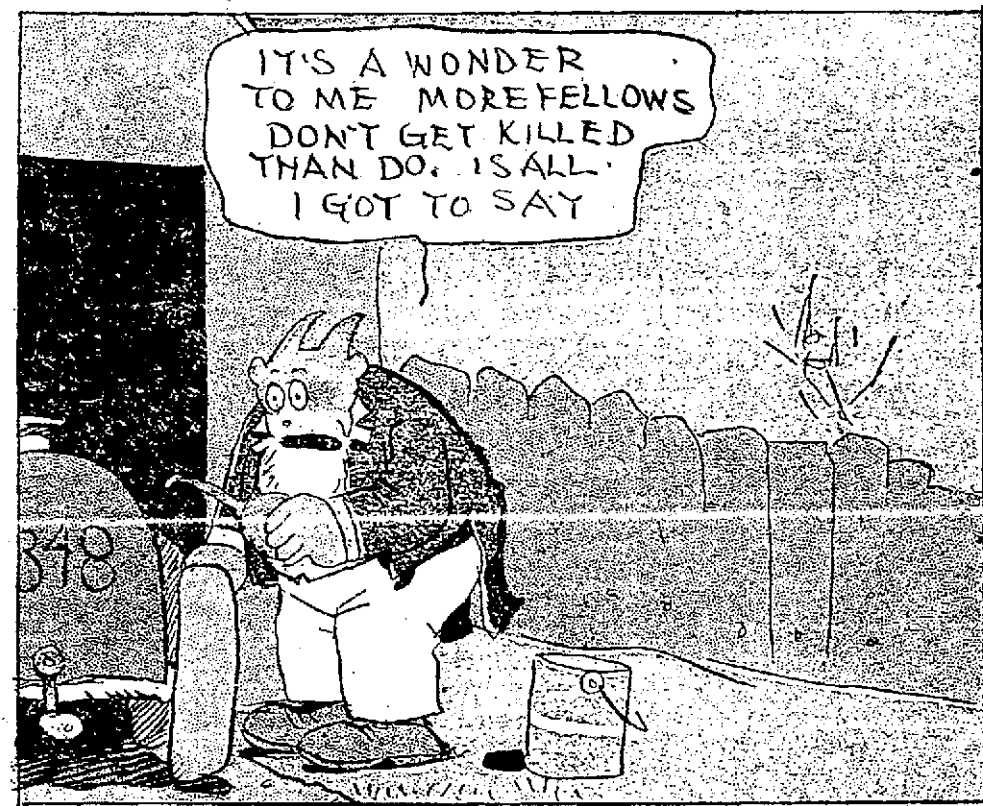
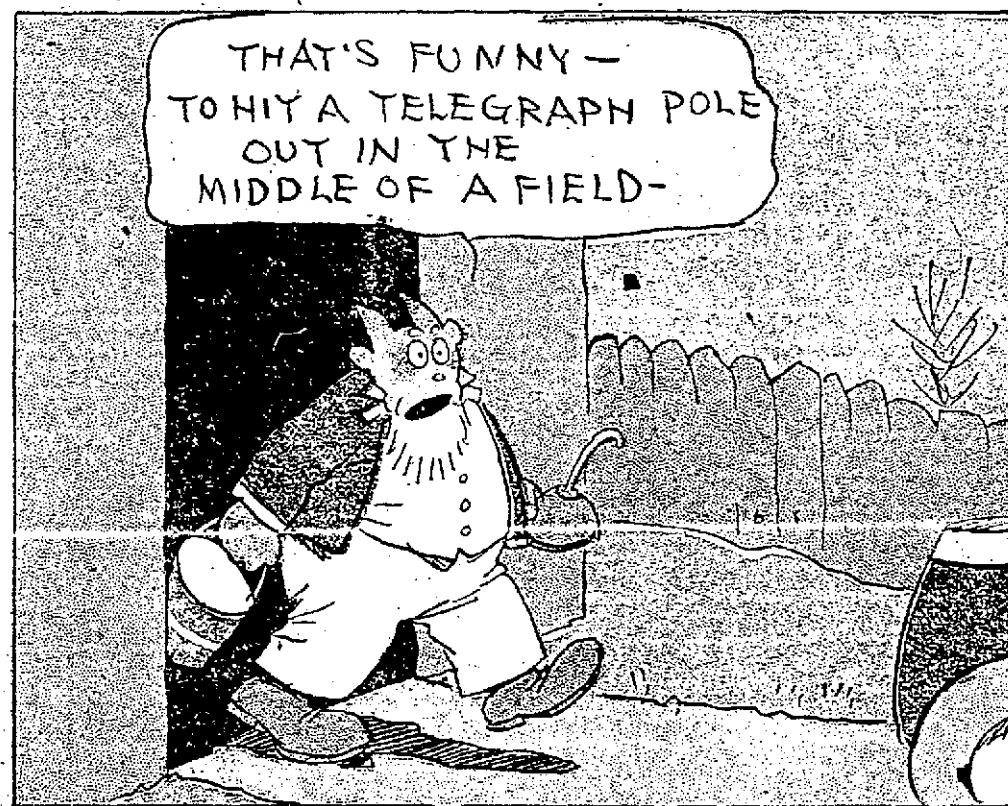
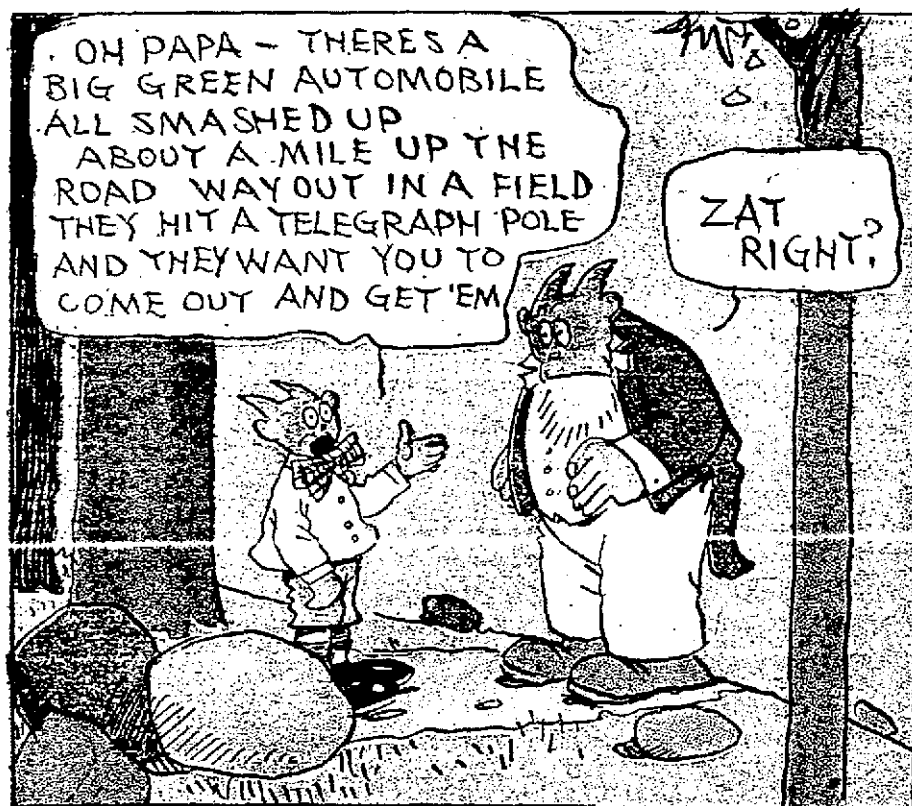
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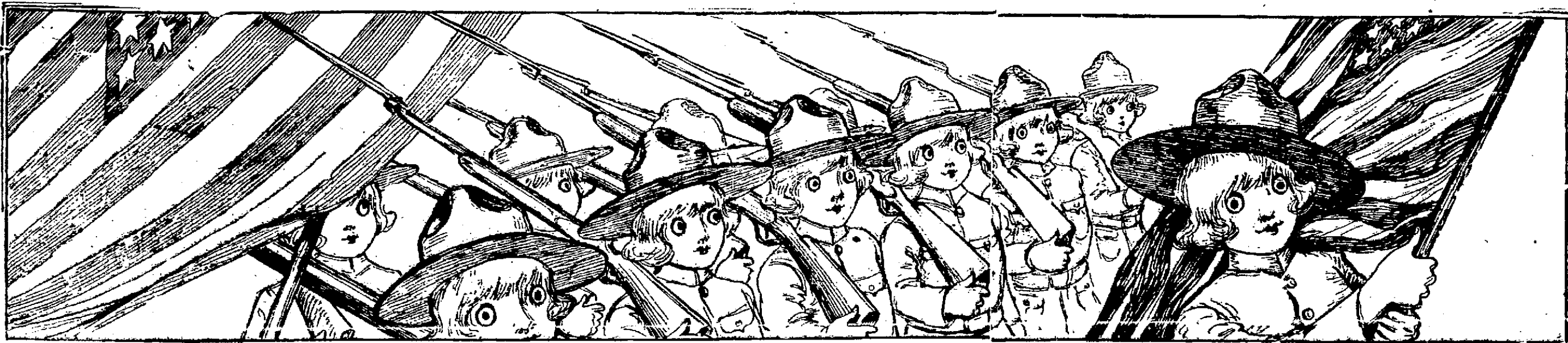
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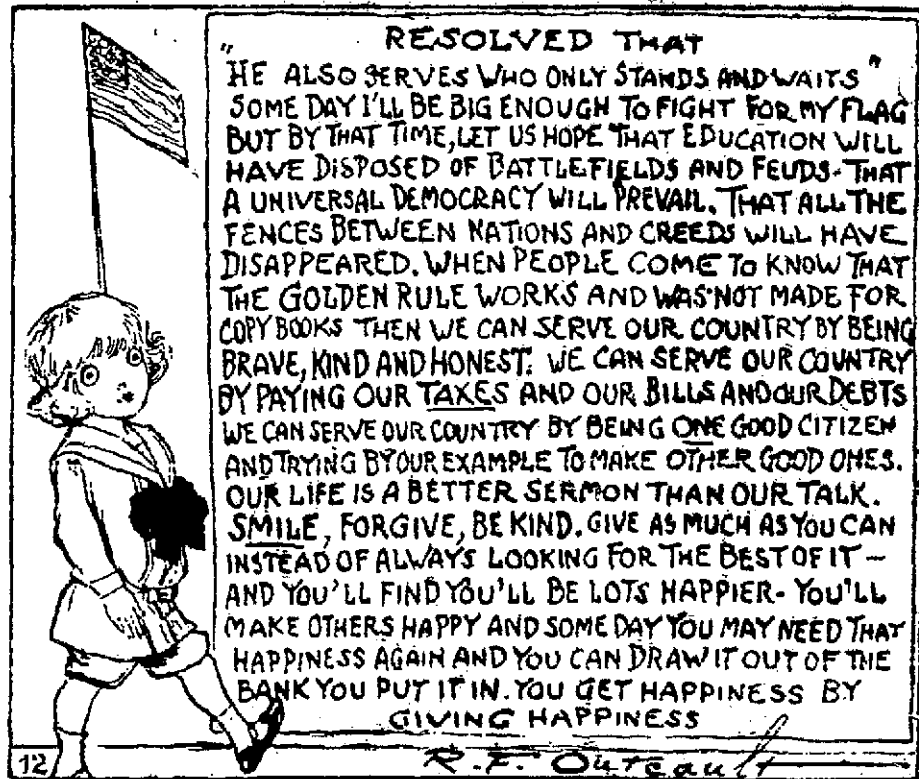
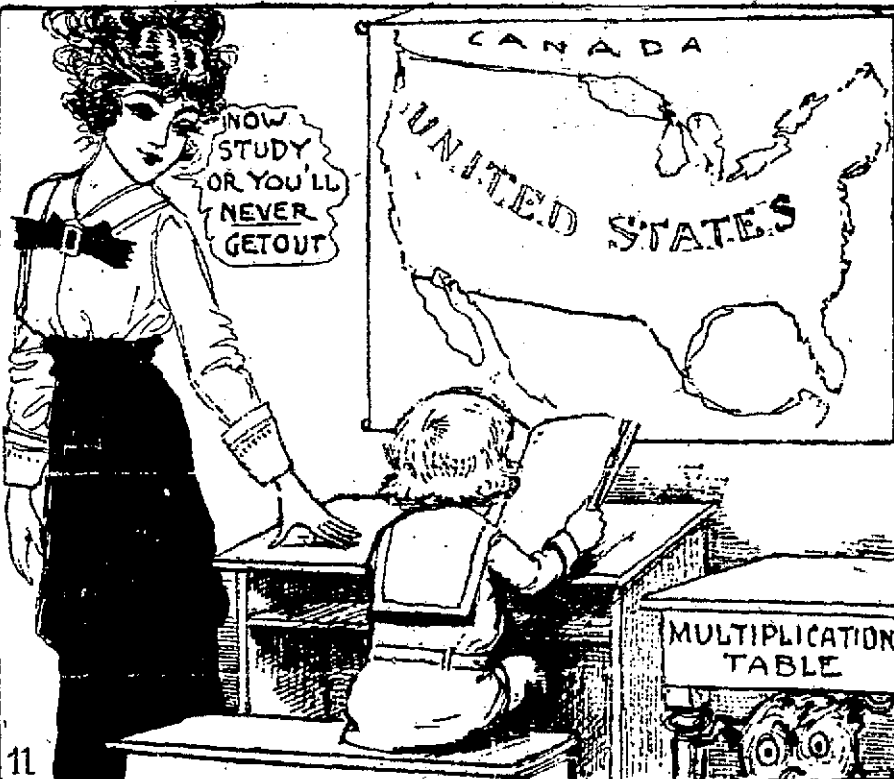
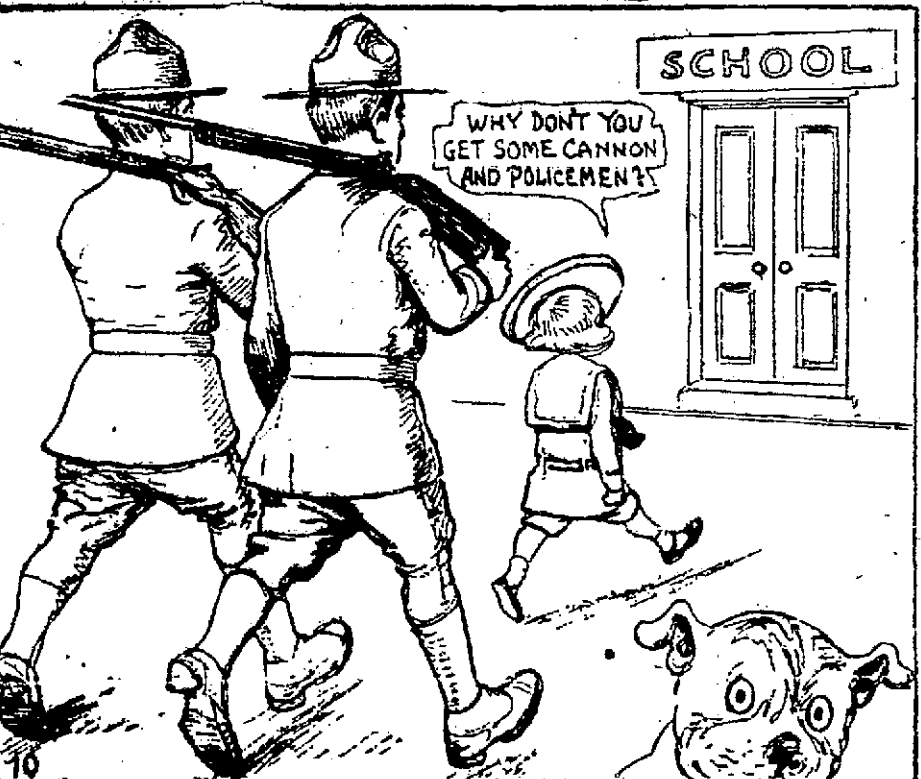
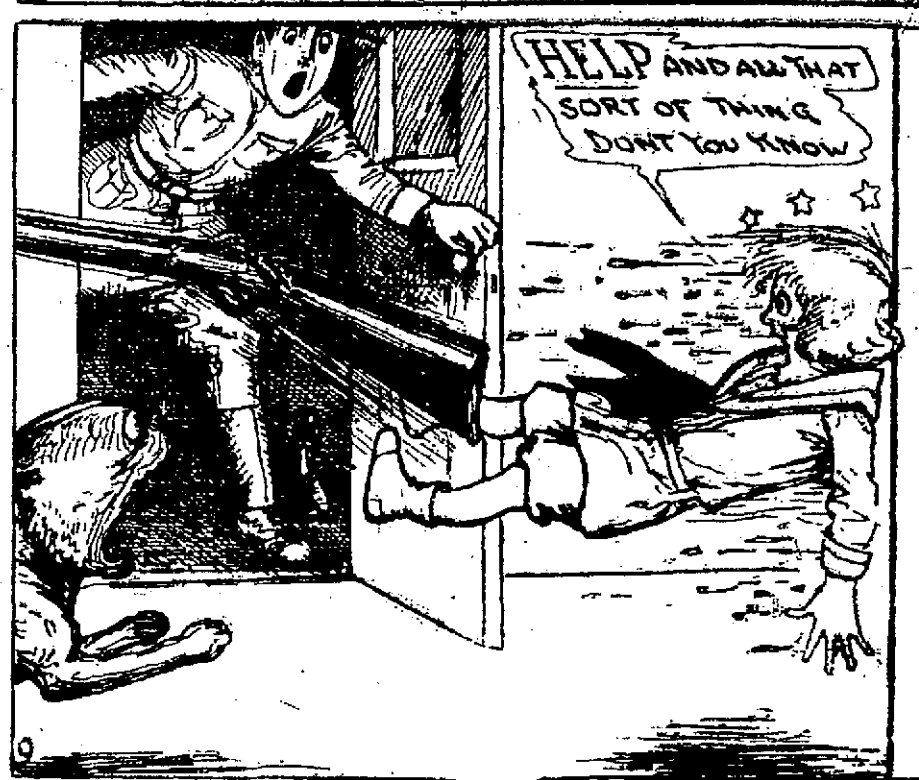
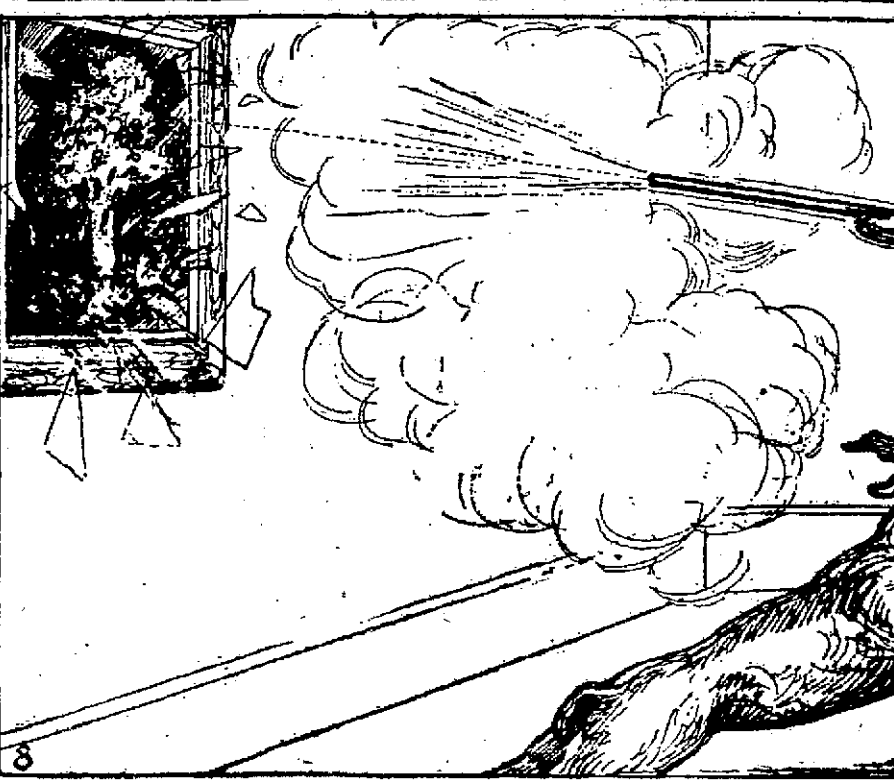
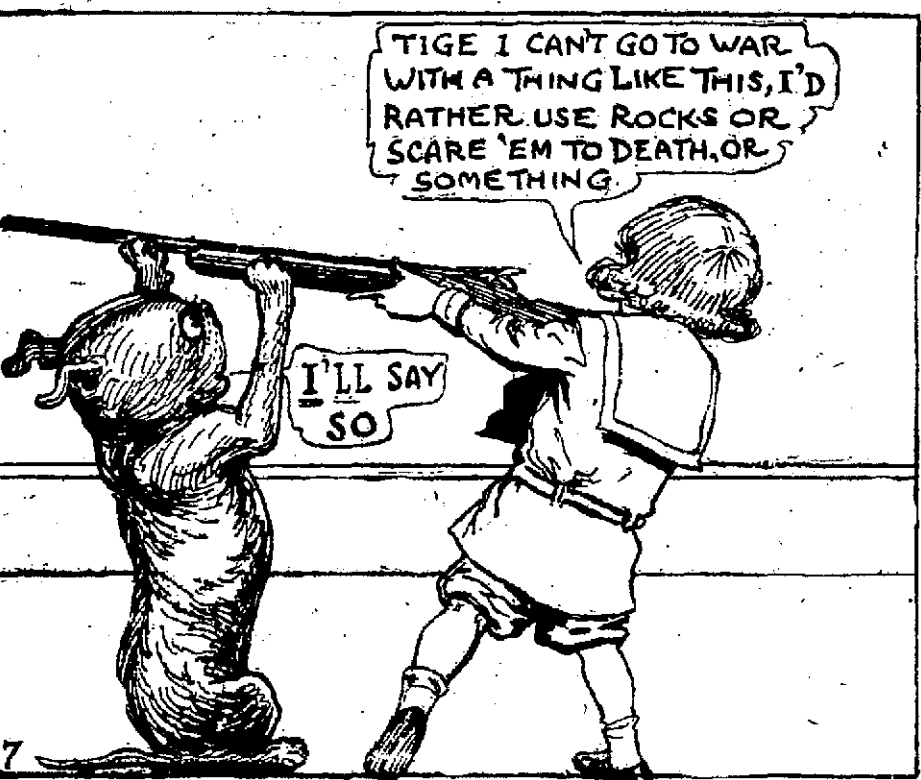
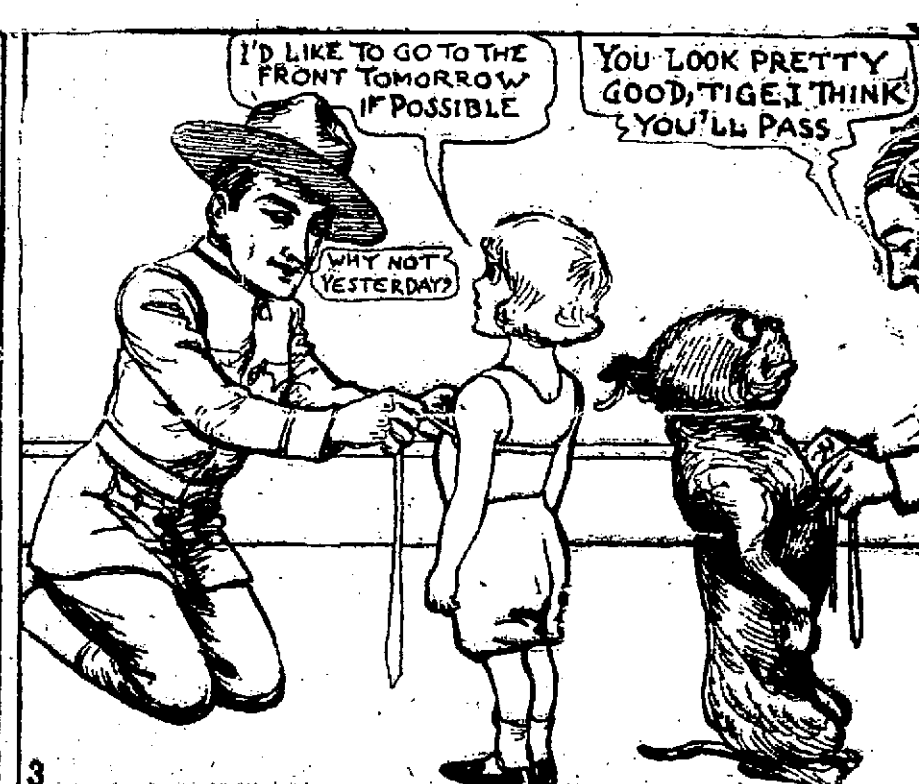
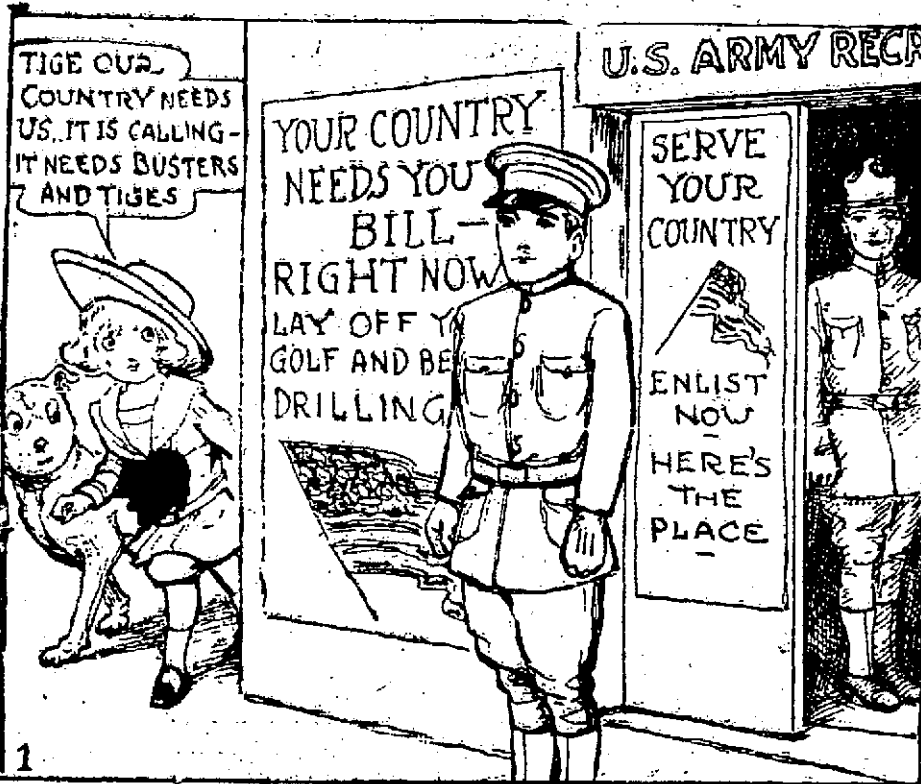
HELP!

SIDNEY SMITH





TWO WILLING RECRUITS



With Alameda County

Women's Clubs



Common Sense and Consistency; Women Need These Gifts Today

EDNA B. KINARD.

COMMON sense and consistency—these are the gifts of mind which the women of the world need today.

This is not a declaration that they possess neither. It is an emphasis of the two homely traits of character which in the days ahead will be the big factors in the keeping of the nations sane and balanced. "With all the talking and the doing there is much chaff among the wheat and much that must be performed to reach the crux of the most expedient. But common sense will save the waste in energy as in material things and consistency will command respect and followers. To preach the elimination of waste in foodstuffs and clothing and to waste health and nerves, efficiency and time, is neither common sense nor consistent. To give days and nights to fashioning hospital supplies while the little ones of the household run neglected, out at the elbows and down at the heels, is the height of folly. To advise the other woman in the running of her household, the articles of her menu and the cooking of the dishes may be exceedingly interesting, but unless the same precepts are followed there is certain to be also an exceeding presumption. To be able to afford servants and to discharge them for no other reason than a guilty conscience is bad business. Nor is it the part of wisdom to cease the wise expenditure of money for luxuries or necessities. Where is the common sense in upsetting the economic life of a community until that time when it becomes necessary?

Blessed be the woman who has the gift of what our forebears termed "horse sense" and with it adheres to a strict consistency. But she who is possessed with both and can add thereto a sense of humor even in the midst of calamity and stress, she it will be who must become the leader.

The food situation is vital. The clothing problem is an important one. Fuel, labor, relief, Red Cross—each has its necessary claim upon public attention. Every man and woman and child must find its place in the big war program. Nor will there be any who will hold back from a fine loyalty and devotion. The only danger lies in a too headlong upsetting of natural affairs in the patriotic fervor of the moment. To be calm, to put aside hysterics, to perform with common sense the task which each day brings, going out from the home to the big housekeeping system of the nation, this is all that women may do. This is common sense living. To every woman who is conducting her life and the life of her household with the times and the means which have been granted her will be given the awards of the true patriot.

For several years domestic science has been taking its place alongside with art, music, literature. The clubs have had their sections in home arts. Programs have been given over to the important theme. But never before has the kitchen figured so prominently in discussions wherever women are gathered together. The war period, the need for the conservation of foodstuffs against an uncertain future, are indeed reasons for this gradual attention to the family larder and the preparation of proper kinds of diet. Even should the days dawn to bring joy in the knowledge that peace was reigning over the earth, the women have caught an enthusiasm for the science of cookery and its economy which will remain with them.

For instance, it is interesting to know that cottage cheese is richer in protein than most meats. To transform sour milk into cottage cheese is no great art and to purchase it at the stores costs but a trifle. In every pound there is more than three ounces of protein. And if, as housewife, you doubt the tastiness of this homely food or are weary of serving it with cream or onion or chives, experiment with advices offered by the United States Government.

COTTAGE CHEESE WITH PRESERVES AND JELLIES.

Four over cottage cheese any fruit preserves, such as strawberries, figs or cherries. Serve with bread or crackers. If preferred, cottage cheese balls may be served separately and eaten with the preserves. A very dainty dish may be made by dropping a bit of jelly into a nest of the cottage cheese.

COTTAGE CHEESE SALAD.

Mix thoroughly one pound of cottage cheese, one and one-half tablespoons of cream, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley and salt to taste. First, fill a rectangular tin mold with cold water to chill and wet the surface. Line the bottom with waxed paper, then pack in three layers, putting two or three parallel strips of pimento between layers. Cover with waxed paper and set in a cool place until ready to serve; then run a knife around the sides and invert the mold. Cut in slices and serve on lettuce leaves with French dressing and wafers. Minced olive may be used instead of the parsley, and chopped nuts also may be added.

COTTAGE CHEESE ROLLS.

(To be used like meat rolls.)

A large variety of rolls, suitable for serving as the main dish at dinner, may be made by combining leekum (beans of various kinds, cowpeas, lentils or peas) with cottage cheese

and adding bread crumbs to make the mixture thick enough to form into a roll. Beans are usually mashed, but peas or small lima beans may be combined whole with bread crumbs and cottage cheese, and enough of the liquor in which the vegetables have been cooked may be added to get the right consistency; or, instead of beans or peas, chopped spinach, beet tops or head lettuce may be added.

BOSTON ROAST.

One-pound can of kidney beans or equivalent quantity of cooked beans, one-half pound of cottage cheese, bread crumbs, salt.

Mash the beans or put them through a meat grinder. Add the cheese and bread crumbs enough to make the mixture sufficiently stiff to be formed into a roll. Bake in a moderate oven, basting occasionally with butter or other fat and water. Serve with tomato sauce. This dish may be flavored with chopped onions, cooked in butter or other fat and a very little water until tender.

PIMENTO AND COTTAGE CHEESE ROAST.

Two cupsful of cottage cheese, five canned pimentos chopped, bread crumbs, salt.

Put the first three ingredients through a meat chopper. Mix thoroughly and add bread crumbs until it is stiff enough to form into a roll. Brown in the oven, basting occasionally with butter or other fat and water.

COTTAGE CHEESE AND NUT ROAST.

One cupful of cottage cheese, one cupful of chopped English walnuts, one cupful of bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of chopped onion, one tablespoonful of butter, juice of half a lemon, salt and pepper.

Cook the onion in the butter or other fat and a little water until tender. Mix the other ingredients and moisten with the water in which the onion has been cooked. Pour into a shallow baking dish and brown in the oven.

CHEESE SAUCE.

(For use with eggs, milk toast or other dishes)

One cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of cottage cheese, two tablespoonfuls of flour, salt and pepper to taste. Thicken the milk with the flour and just before serving add the cheese, stirring until it is melted. This sauce may be used in preparing creamed eggs or for ordinary milk toast. The quantity of cheese in the recipe may be increased, making a sauce suitable for using with macaroni or rice.

Hill and Valley Club of Hayward is arranging a course in dietetics which will hold the members together through the summer. The study will probably begin at the regular meeting on Monday, June 18. This interesting course, together with the big task which they have accepted in connection with the Red Cross work, will lend a busy season to the women who have been in the habit of adjourning in June until the early September. The board of directors have also announced their intention of continuing their monthly gatherings through the summer, making the informal sessions something of a social nature by the serving of tea at the conclusion of the afternoon.

The California Writers' Club this week demonstrated the loyalty and patriotism of its members by subscribing for ten Liberty Loan bonds of \$50 denomination. The funds have been slowly collecting, urged by an ambition of the organization to in some future day build their own clubhouse. But the investment proved a good one aside from the expression of the club's standing on war matters, and, unanimously the funds were turned over to the government for the consideration of the bonds.

MISS BESSIE J. WOOD, who will be hostess at the luncheon in honor of Governor Stephens next Wednesday at Hotel Oakland.



OAKLAND FIRST CITY TO CARE FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Oakland is the first city of the West to turn its attention to the little crippled children who dwell within its boundaries. With the coming of the new school term there will be opened an ungraded class in the Prescott School where these delicate little students may have a consideration and a care which will make school days something for them to remember.

It was but a few brief months ago that there was created in Alameda district, California Federation of Women's Clubs, a department as a memorial to the late Mrs. Cora E. Jones. Its purpose was to reach and assist the crippled children of the State. Mrs. L. P. Orane, a sister of Mrs. Jones, was named to the chairmanship. A careful survey was made of the city, of the county, and then the work extended outside. Within a year the survey of California will be completed. The aim of this critical study is to ascertain the number and condition of crippled children and what is being done for them in comparison to other children. The personnel of the local committee was a notable one. The local Board of Education became interested in the phase of educational work, and recently decided that it was so tremendously worth while that a special class should be founded for this type of student. There are many reasons, chief of which is the physical weakness of the imperfect child, which argues for these separated classes.

At the annual convention of the California Federation of Women's Clubs the presentation of this interesting work was one of the features. Mrs. Fisher Clark of Stockton outlining its scope. It has been placed under the care of a standing committee of the State body. The future will witness a magnificent care developed on behalf of the infirm child. Throughout the East this work is quite general with several of the larger cities having schools of high standing, fully equipped for the mental and physical improvement of the children.

It is desired that when the work has been fully established there may be some official recognition of its necessity by State, county and municipal government.

The popularity of the questionnaire depends largely upon its directness and the simplicity with which it gets at the heart of things. A small card bearing a few printed questions may have the appearance of an unimportant thing, but when it is carefully prepared, carefully filled out and carefully filed there can be no system conceived to equal it.

The California Branch of the College Alumnae within a few days after war was declared circulated among its several hundred members a questionnaire while writing to Governor Stephens placing the organiza-

tion at his disposal in the work of defense. It took but a few days to have the entire membership properly listed with that service which each was just able to render to the state and nation. The organized women of Berkeley some weeks ago sent forth throughout the college town a questionnaire which brought immediate response and which in the future work will prove of inestimable value.

Already the Alameda county woman's committee of the Councils of National and State Defense has prepared a comprehensive card which is being very generally placed in circulation. By this means will the ability, value and resources of the county be tabulated.

The following is a fac simile: Alameda County Woman's Committee of the Councils of National and State Defense.

If you are willing to be registered for service as a citizen soldier, kindly fill out the following and mail to Mrs. A. E. Carter, Organization Headquarters, Hotel Oakland.

Name (in full).....
Home address.....
Telephone.....
Country of birth.....
When naturalized.....
Are you over 21.....
Married..... Single.....
Physical condition.....
Present occupation.....
Paid or volunteer service.....
Have you held civic or club positions?.....
Are you a member of the Red Cross.....
Could you give full time?.....
If only part time, please state hours and days.....
Must you stay in particular locality?.....

Please underline occupations in which you have had experience. Check occupations in which you think you could serve.

- Clerical Work—
Stenography and Typing.
Typing.
- Household—
Cooking.
Marketing.
Public Health—
Doctor.
Visitor.
Inspector.
Statistics.
- Nurse (trained)
Nurse (practical).
- Equipment Available—
Automobile with driver.
Automobile alone.
Sewing machine.
Typewriter.
Rooms for sewing, meeting, etc.
- Relief Work—
Families of enlisted men.
Dependent children.
Letter writing.
- Miscellaneous Service—
Publicity.
Translator—
What language?

COUNTY WOMEN'S COMMITTEE WILL BE HOSTESSES

The Alameda county woman's committee of the Councils of National and State Defense makes its debut as hostess on Wednesday. Governor Stephens comes to Oakland and will be entertained at a brilliant luncheon at Hotel Oakland, with some 500 women greeting him as the guest of this newly-founded committee, made necessary by the period of militarism upon which we have entered. "Governor's Day" will be marked by a true democracy, for it is the people very generally who will be eager to greet their chief executive and to hear the words which he may speak concerning California's place in the defense plans. Miss Ethel Moore will be Wednesday's chairman and will have the honor of presenting Governor Stephens to the women of the city. The details of the elaborate affair have been placed in the hands of a large number of sub-committees of which Mrs. Frank G. Law is general chairman. The music will be provided by Miss Theresa Russell. Miss Bessie J. Wood is chairman of the reception committee. Mrs. Frank C. Havens will arrange the decorations.

Last week the committee received the resignation of Miss Theresa Russell as secretary. She accepted the office of treasurer. Mrs. A. E. Carter is chairman of the important body, with Mrs. C. E. Wilson as vice-chairman. Gradually there is being created a splendid working committee representing the entire county in its various departments.

This emergency organization, with its title of thirteen fairly long English words, has already been guilty of changing its name twice. It was born a month or so ago the Alameda County War Emergency Committee. A week or so later it became an organization. Today its official cognomen is one to be carefully written down and committed to memory.

"Many a mickle makes a muckle" is the favorite motto just now of the Department of Agriculture. And following is the government's story of a slice of bread and a cup of milk:

"A single slice of bread seems an unimportant thing. In many households one or more slices of bread daily are thrown away and not used for human food. Sometimes stale quarter or half loaves are thrown out.

"Yet one good-sized slice of bread weighs an ounce. It contains almost three-fourths of an ounce of flour.

"If every one of the country's 20,000,000 homes wastes on the average only one such slice of bread a day, the country is throwing away daily over 14,000,000 ounces of flour—over 575,000 pounds, or enough flour for over a million one-pound loaves a day. For a full year at this rate there would be a waste of over 319,000,000 pounds of flour—1,500,000 barrels—enough flour to make 365,000,000 loaves.

"As it takes four and one-half bushels of wheat to make a barrel of ordinary flour, this waste would represent the flour from over 7,000,000 bushels of wheat.

"Fourteen and nine-tenths bushels of wheat on the average are raised per acre. It would take the fruit of some 470,000 acres just to provide a single slice of bread to be wasted daily in every home.

"To produce this much flour calls for an army of farmers, railway men, millers, etc. It is the food to the consumer calls for many freight cars and the use of many tons of coal. "Any waste of bread is inexcusable when there are so many ways of using stale bread to cook delicious dishes.

"Now, if every home—there are 20,000,000 of them—should waste on the average one-half cup of milk daily, it would mean a waste of 2,700,000 quarts daily—512,500,000 quarts a year—the total product of more than 400,000 cows.

"It takes a lot of grass and grain to make that much milk—and an army of people to produce and deliver it.

"But, every household doesn't waste a half cup of milk a day. Well, say that one-half cup is wasted in only one out of a hundred homes. Still intolerable—when milk is so nutritious—when skim milk can be used in making nutritious soups and cereal dishes—when sour milk can be used in bread making or for cottage cheese."

Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, has sent broadcast throughout the nation a plea that pupils next year remain in schools and colleges as a patriotic duty. In saving his reasons for keeping undisturbed the educational institutions insofar as possible, he says: "If the war should be long the country will need all the trained men and women it can get—many more than it now has. There will be men in abundance to fight in the trenches, but

Seven Ways to Waste Money on Foods, and Seven Ways to Save It

There are seven ways in which money is wasted on food, reports the sub-committee of the State Council of Defense through its chairman, Miss Ethel Moore, of this city. But with the fearful tidings comes an optimistic note in the same report telling each individual just how these seven sins may be eradicated. Here are the seven ways to waste with the remedy:

1. The use of needlessly expensive material, providing little nutrition, selected because of appearance. The most economical food is that which supplies the nutriment at the lowest cost. Lack of knowledge of food values prevents intelligent substitution of cheaper foods.
2. Failure to select rightly, according to season.
3. Poor preparation, which reduces the food value.
4. A great deal is thrown away that might be used.
5. Ignorance of the proper care of food materials in the home and of methods of preservation of foods.
6. Expense of retail delivery to the homes, which is often demanded for small orders twice a day, and the duplication of delivery routes for the same product.
7. Waste in fuel. Plan to conserve the fuel; when using the gas oven for meat, use it for most of the other cooking for the meal. Badly constructed oven and lack of sufficient flow of air through gas burners also cause waste of fuel. These items may be largely eliminated by proper care of stoves.

From the above points we see that conservation of food may be obtained in the following ways:

First—By economy in buying.

1. Encourage the substitution of cheaper foods of equal nutritive value.
2. Encourage giving less thought to appearance when this increases the price.
3. Recommend that dried fruits shriveled in appearance be bought instead of the smooth, swollen ones to which a knowledge of nutrition is added. These weigh more. You pay for the water they contain and you pay a higher price for the fruit without increase in food value or palatability when served.
4. Advocate community centers for club buying of foods in bulk with free division to the club members the buying, reweighing, etc., to be done by intelligent volunteers under expert supervision.

ELIMINATION OF WASTE.

1. By utilization of what is usually considered refuse such as outside lettuce leaves, apple parings, beet and turnip tops, etc.
2. Encourage use of fat, bone and trimmings of meat. Fat should be tried out. Trimmings ground with other meat, or trimmings and bone used in soup stock.
3. Encourage the use of left-overs and the canning of material that would otherwise spoil before being used.
4. Encourage the conservation of garbage by (a) the keeping of three to six hens by small families to utilize necessary table waste, and possibly rabbits, and (b) by encouraging hog farms to utilize the city's waste.

BETTER COOKING METHODS.

Third—Encourage efficient cooking methods, where cheaper foods may be made palatable.

Fourth—Encourage cooking of all goods at home in place of patronizing delicatessen establishments.

Fifth—Encourage the housewife to make her own selection at the stores.

Sixth—(1) Urge the housewife to deliver her own goods to her home as far as possible. (2) Encourage the

there will be a dearth of officers, engineers and men of scientific knowledge and skill in all the industries, in transportation, and in many other places where skill and daring are just as necessary for success as the trenches.

"When the war is over there will be made upon us such demands for men and women of knowledge and training as have never before come to any country. There will be equal need for a much higher average of general intelligence for citizenship than has been necessary until now. The world will have to be rebuilt and American college men and women must assume a large part of the task. In all international affairs we must play a more important part than we have in the past. For years we must feed our own industrial population and a large part of the population of Western and Central Europe. We must readjust our industrial and social and civic life and institutions. We must extend our foreign commerce. We must increase our production to pay our large war debts and to carry on all the enterprises for the general warfare which have been begun but many of which will be regarded as the war continues."

condoning of retail trade to save labor, wages and time; for example, having only one creamery deliver in a certain section of the town.

HEALTHY LITERATURE.

Seventh—Encourage study of helpful literature on home care and preservation of food.

Eighth—Encourage devices that will conserve fuel when long cooking is desirable, such as fireless cookers.

USE SUBSTITUTES.

Meats—the most expensive foods are the proteins, to which group meats belong. First—substitute cheaper cuts of meat. This brings two difficulties: (a) Toughness. (b) Possible lack of flavor. This may be overcome by proper cooking and seasoning.

Second—Encourage the use of ground meats, as those are inexpensive and cook quickly, and overcome the difficulty of toughness.

Third—Encourage the buying of parts of meat not so much in demand, such as the heart, which may be stuffed, etc.

GIVING MEAT FLAVORS.

How to extend the flavor of meat to other foods and thus give bulk to meat dishes:

By cooking with meat, dumplings; and stuffing, thus utilizing bread and cracker crumbs, which would otherwise be wasted; also baking powder, biscuit dough and pie crust may be used.

Rice, macaroni and hominy will partake of the flavor of meat if cooked with it.

Flour pounded into meat helps to retain the flavor.

When eggs are cheap, dishes of meat and eggs combined may be used and thus cut down the meat bill; for example, corned beef hash with poached egg, or slightly beaten eggs added to ground meat, as in meat loaf.

MEAT SUBSTITUTES.

The following substitutes may be used for meat and supply protein at less than cost—encourage their use:

One pound of lean meat is equal to (approximately, as being considered): 2 1/2 quarts of milk or skim-milk; 1 1/2 pounds uncooked oatmeal; 6-7 pound dried beans; 5-7 pound dried peas, or lentils, or chick pea; 4-5 pound full cream cheese, or 1 pound cottage cheese (fresh and moist); 10 or 12 eggs; 3-5 pound shelled peanuts or pignolias; 1 pound shelled almonds, or walnuts.

Encourage putting down eggs, while cheap, in water glass.

OTHER GOOD FOODS.

First—Encourage the use of skimmed instead of whole milk in cooking as it has a high food value.

Second—Encourage the use of sour milk, which is often wasted.

Third—Corn meal or Graham flour may be substituted for part of the white flour in breads.

Fourth—Captain substitutes for butter are available; a number of these are on the market for cooking purposes and a few for table use. There are also others which do not supply the same amount of fat, but which may take the place of butter in making bread appetizing, such as peanut butter.

Fifth—Encourage the use of such breakfast foods as steel cut oatmeal, cornmeal, etc., thus conserving wheat for the allies. The foods place of the prepared breakfast named may be bought in bulk, in foods now selling in packages and giving less nutriment for the price.

Sixth—Encourage the substitution of rice, macaroni, hominy, etc., for potatoes while these are expensive.

Seventh—Encourage the study of proper cooking of vegetables so as to prevent waste of valuable mineral matter and food accessories.

Eighth—Encourage the use of dried peas and beans and dried fruits when fresh varieties are expensive.

Ninth—Encourage the use of beverages that are nutritious, especially at ice cream stores, instead of buying non-nutritious ones which are no more refreshing, such as those that contain whipped cream, ice cream, eggs, plain and malted milk.

INCREASING PRODUCTS.

First—By the utilization of vacant land. Encourage school and home gardens, where water is abundant, using vacant space for vegetables.

Second—Give the school boy below military age and the school girl time to help: (a). By the rearrangement of school time and readjustment of vacation periods to give consecutive morning and afternoon time daily, and to meet the local labor demands in the fruit season. (b). Or, possibly, by running high schools all the year around and on a basis, requiring the same time in school, but giving choice of time. This would enable the use of the time of boys below military age for work. (c). By encouraging girls' organizations where they may be trained to do the work of the home and set the servants free to work elsewhere.

**Society
Club
Section**
of the
**OAKLAND
TRIBUNE**



A black and white photograph of a woman in a draped, light-colored dress, standing and looking slightly to the right. The image is framed by decorative borders on the left and right sides.

And when the deed was done, he presented the films to Mrs. Havens, who is planning, at some future day,

James Marvin Curtis--the keeping
"open house" in their home on 1300d.

TO THE FRONT

Griffith Henshaw, and Charles Keeney, son-in-law of the Henshaws. Both the young men have been or-

The corps will work with the French army until the American forces arrive. The new ambulance



Not to be outdone in patriotic fervor by the golf fiends, the tennis sharks are arranging a Red Cross

American Red Cross—Marshal
Hale.
French Section—Mesdames J. B.

RED CROSS TENNIS

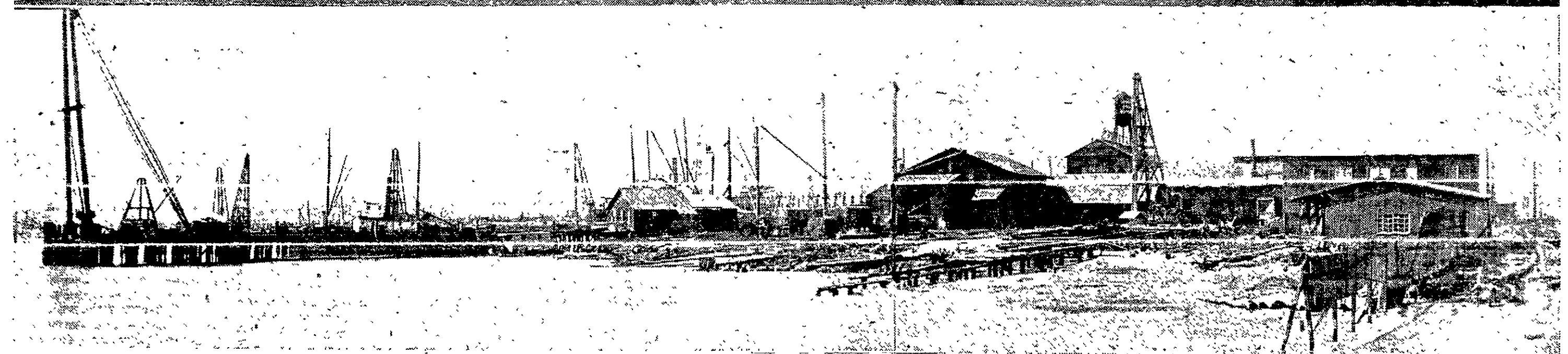
Not to be outdone in patriotic fervor by the golf fiends, the tennis

Not to be outdone in patriotic fervor by the golf fiends, the tennis sharks are arranging a Red Cross

American Red Cross—Marshal Hale.

"THE SEA'S PITY"

BY GENE BAKER



SHE was a figure of the sea—small, wiry, singular. With folded arms she stood on the back deck of her little houseboat of green in her blue calico apron that completely covered her, and watched the ferry-boat—like a great wooden white gull with crippled wings—slowly churn its way down the estuary. Thousands of times had she watched it like this. It might be that the times were coming to an end.

Unassisted, the inland could never have produced the "captain's" wife. It required the sharp tang of the ocean and the free, primitive music of the tides.

Iron-gray hair—cut long before the vogue for Castle coiffures to a few inches length—ruffled wildly in a curly mop around her high-colored, wrinkled face. Her blue eyes sparkled curiously, as though they had caught and held the gleam of sky-dyed waters they had reflected more than a score of years. They were eyes such as you have seen sailors wear. In a face gouged out by time, they have the effect of jewels set in the carved countenance of idols. From these young eyes the wrinkles started radiating and deeper creases outlined thin hardy cheeks of weather-beaten red. The frankest revelation of her 65 years was a crisscross of black lines that shifted the skin of her throat below the chin when she swallowed; or when she talked to herself, as she was doing now.

TO DESCRIBE MRS. LEBER IS WASTE OF WORDS.

But to describe Mrs. Leber is a waste of words. It could only be done through the medium of paint by an artist at once worthy of the name and more remarkable, though perfectly healthy, than a neurotic poet. More remarkable to look at than women who suspend their lives in struggling for an aesthetic air. Anders Zorn, with his furious liking of ruddy flesh in the open air, could give you a high-keyed idea of her in a half-hour's brief sketch.

The ferryboat slipped by out of sight, leaving a thin trail of smoke that faded into the sky as fast as it moved along, and the captain's wife shuffled along to the front of her house to have a look at her geraniums. These that banked up the front door with green leaves and brilliant flowers could be towed along with the ark. Now those others out in the enclosure on the beach—and the newly planted sunflowers—could not be taken. The country would lose the beauty she had there if they had to go this season.

Mrs. Leber pulled together the laces of the man's shoes she wore and started through the sand for her regular after-dinner visit on the other side of the yard. She had had the habit for more than a month. Ever since, in fact, she had learned that Signora Manuel's partner in matrimony had been told that all the houseboats along the beach must go.

Signora Manuel was sitting as usual on the steps of her own little ark, confronting a view of the marshes in the distance and a foreground filled up with the big dark sawmill on one side and straight ahead a conglomeration of huge rusted pipes, piled up cream-colored bricks, tanks and water-eaten lumber. A wicker perambulator gray from rain and very useful for wheeling driftwood from the beach in the direction of her kitchen stove, lingered on the left.

"What have you heard of it today?" demanded the wife of the former captain, sitting on the steps simultaneously with her question putting. Signora Manuel, who was as large as her visitor was small, shrugged her Italian shoulders. She, too, wore men's shoes that had not made recent acquaintance with a shine, and gold rings swung in her brown ears.

"No more news—yet. It is sure that we have to go, though. The yard has told my husband. I'll have to go. This is where you get the appetite. I eat so much now, honest—I'm uncomfortable after dinner. But it's you who will miss this beach. After your twenty years here."

Every night after dinner they said the same thing. "Always and every night. Prospects of war had a weak interest by comparison. But for years they had heard along the beach that their habitations would have to go some day without having suffered the descent of the Damocletian sword. None of the ark dwellers would admit that it could now be descending."

IDEA OF MOVING HORRIFIED THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE.

The idea horrified the wife of the ex-captain. She repelled it—yet half-believed, while denying that it could be so.

"I cannot get along without this beach. If I had to go I think I should die. Besides—the expense of caulking the ark."

Words failed her. "Yes, the expense of caulking. But when the order comes to move you will find another place to land—with new scenery—further down the estuary."

"This is the scenery for me—the

old dredge there with the big red boom standing out—and the building sometimes in the yard. Why must it be?"

Ejaculating such questions, the two women sat there until the blue calico apron became indistinguishable in the dusk. Shadow banked the brick pile and the dredge standing motionless in the water, making deeper beauty beneath the dim stars. Flame sprang from the tanks of the gas works across the estuary, tiny lights flared up inside the arks' diminutive windows. Lanterns spilled ruby and emerald liquid fire on the tides and a thousand boats along the creek and out in the recesses of the bay rocked gently in the darkness.

Down on the waterfront, just to the left of the Webster-street bridge as you ride over to Alameda, an irregular necklace of houseboats is strung along the other shore. By that I mean the Alameda side. Probably you have noticed the array of tiny arks set among lumber and shipping yards. They are quaint efforts of the carpenter, decorated with bright, casual paint, and flaunting small flags in the breeze. The dozen or more of them make up a unique colony—have for years.

But before long they will be ancient history, for the simple reason that long rumpled demands of the city for waterfront development have at last brought sea changes. Old things, beautiful and ugly alike, must submit to their demolition that the phoenix of Enterprise, however hideous in her splendor, may rise from their ashes. The houseboats, obeying the law of progress, must soon be on their way to another landing. Where is not settled.

They are picturesque bits scattered as they are along the busy, yet languid beach. In their place will come something more useful—lashed activity. The people in them talk vaguely of rumored naval bases and of ship-building yards, but none really knows.

Lights on Water, and Women Who Sit in the Dusk

The two women sat there until the blue calico apron became indistinguishable in the dusk. Shadow banked the brick pile and the dredge standing motionless in the water, making deeper beauty beneath the dim stars. Flame sprang from the tanks of the gas works across the estuary; tiny lights flared up inside the arks' diminutive windows. Lanterns spilled ruby and emerald liquid fire on the tides and a thousand boats along the creek and out in the recesses of the bay rocked gently in the darkness.

what the Southern Pacific intends to do with the strip of shore. They will be in a humble sense with the vanished merchant barks that Massfield splendidly mourned:

I cannot tell their wonder nor make known Magic that once thrilled me to the bone; But all men praise some beauty, tell some tale. Vent a high mood that makes the rest seem pale. Pour their heart's blood to flourish on green leaf. Follow some Helen for her gift of grief. And fail in what they mean, whatever they do.

You should have seen, man cannot be so. The beauty of the ship of that, my city.

That beauty now is spoiled by the sea's pity; For one may haunt the pier a score of times. Hearing St. Nicholas bells ring out the chiming. It never sees those proud ones swaying home.

As since, long since, when all the docks were filled With that sea-beauty man has ceased to build.

Not that the houseboat colony is so thrilling as all that, but it is the charm of the transient. Its approaching doom casts the beauty of the passing upon it. All things lining the water's edge—open to a salubrious factory—retain a certain flavor of mystery and silence. The city of yesterday is magical in the memory of those who were carelessly gay there. It is precious, too, in the recollections of the species who treasure even painful associations to change. Every day the ark looks more transcendent to their eyes.

Like barnacles clinging to the water's edge.

From the very beginning it was understood that the boats might have to go some day. But the company had no rent for the ground, nor was there any charge for water in certain sections so one by one arks were bought and pulled up from the shore; others were built there from the first. One has been there twenty years, another ten—lingering on with the vain hope that the word for departure would never be spoken.

Like barnacles, they have clung

ALWAYS THE SWORD IS READY TO FALL AND YET IT HAS NEVER FALLEN

"No more news yet. I am sure we have to go, though. The yard has told my husband. I'll have to go. This is where you get the appetite. I eat so much now, honest—I'm uncomfortable after dinner. But it is you who will miss this beach. After twenty years here."

Every night after dinner they said the same thing. "Always and every night. Prospects of war had a weak interest by comparison. But for years they had heard along the beach that their habitations would have to go some day without having suffered the descent of the Damocletian sword. None of the ark dwellers would admit that it could now be descending."

The idea horrified the wife of the ex-captain. She repelled it—yet half-believed, while denying that it could be so.

"I cannot get anywhere else. If I had to go I think I should die. Besides—the expense of caulking the three arks."

There to the water's edge while the black-hulled ships anchored in their faces and the tides came up again and again till they could only be reached via rubber boots or in boats. It was no, rather—the nearest we have had to a Chinese city built on stilts above a river. Iron pipes for the scrap heap—metal debris—surrounded them and flowers bloom on the deck railings that surround each stationary craft. Heavy planks, waterworn, run up from the beach to the porches in place of steps in some cases, and to the lowest step in others.

Sometimes dredges have been built down there and the shore has been a chaos. In a shipyard, behind a tall red fence, there is now great buzzing and activity—men and more men with powerful bodies drifting through the music of machinery, outthrusting the music of car wheels faintly rumbling over the estuary bridge thrown across the water toward us.

Description is out of fashion unless it relates to the war. But every citizen of the town who roams down along the waterfront knows the panorama of the town streets—glamor and mystery.

Even when the sun is gray with misty cold it lingers with special warmth along those shores. When the wind is chill the inhabitants of the arks are snug in their wood-lined walls.

Life is very simple for the inhabitants of the vanishing colony. Thoreau would almost approve of the smallness of the houses, though he would doubtless set to work moving out the crayon portraits on the walls and all the lace doilies he could find inside. It is so simple that there are few children along the beach, although almost every ark owner claims a dog of some canine nationality that barks passionately at the passersby but eyes him with wistful affection.

"The worst thing," confided Mrs. Manuel, as she reviewed the situation, "is the sea gulls."

"Oh, they're pests. Flying about and drooping food that they've picked off the water."

The gull family having been convicted of having returned bread cast upon the waters to the wrong addresses and in a messy manner, conversation died for a minute.

Finally, the piling up of a truck over toward the road inspired her to make further comment.

"There's a nice load of coal going along for somebody. Men were digging at the sacks over in the distance while she sat languidly enjoying their efforts. 'I get most of my wood around here on the beach. The tide brings it in. But you see that old man and woman over there chopping so hard? If it wasn't for the wood they don't know where they'd be. It's chop it together, piling it up like you see now. After that he sells it to the coal yard.'"

The two she indicated went patiently on with their work, halting momentarily to get fresh sticks and to stack on the sacks. They had lived in the colony two years, and were therefore regular residents. Before they had bought the ark it had belonged to a man who had finally gone away to the infirmary with many regrets for his leaving of the water's edge.

"No, she doesn't look a bit old from here. Oh, yes, you can see the white hair under that turned down hat of hers when you get up close. Now, that woman looks awfully hard. She's a real lady, too. She washes every day a great big wash-bow. For different men, I mean the clothes, too. But she's been paralyzed and it hurts her to walk from the waist down. When you're old, you've got to make the best of things," she says.

An Italian working man—perhaps he was a sailor, only an experienced eye would know—strode up the board

walk to his house, unlocked the front door and ducked his enormous person through the opening. His boat was very gay indeed, a brilliant blue, deeper than any sky, unless it be the sea, rather—the nearest we have had to a Chinese city built on stilts above a river. Iron pipes for the scrap heap—metal debris—surrounded them and flowers bloom on the deck railings that surround each stationary craft. Heavy planks, waterworn, run up from the beach to the porches in place of steps in some cases, and to the lowest step in others.

"Oh, those orange flower pots?" Mrs. Manuel did not take the trouble even to look over at them. "Aw, he comes out and changes the color of these every few days. Sometimes they're one color and sometimes another. Can't tell what they'll be next. He's got the house of his up high ever since he heard he might have to move. He's had it all caulked and all he has to do when he's ready is to get it out in the water. But its out up high like that ever since. Yes, it's a great place. Once a lot of little boys used to come down here to go in swimming."

"What, here?" "Right here. It was safer than some other places, see? Well, somebody complained about it till we had to tell the kids they couldn't come no more without bathing suits. If it had been big boys it wouldn't have been right here coming the way they did. But they were such little mites I didn't see what it mattered. But anyhow we told them they'd get arrested if they didn't wear suits. The very next Sunday some of them were out here in flour sacks their mothers must have sewed up for them. There were just holes in the sacks for their arms and legs. That was a fact."

Mrs. Manuel tapped her half-laced shoe contemptuously and stared down the beach through her long black eyelashes, with a gaze that expressed complete satisfaction with life at that special and genial moment.

"Where everybody's to go I don't know. They say the Alameda side is pretty well filled up. But it's a grand place here. You take them people chopping wood over there that I mentioned before. Here they don't have to pay no rent. Yes, it's pretty hard they have to work like that. But you got to work to eat. See how hard it is for her to walk? She says it's not so hard when she stands still over the washbowl. My, she does a big wash! Washes all the time. She thinks there's nothing like her four little chickens."

The fowls, small and spotlessly white, scratched in the grayish sunlight and appeared content with life.

"See, now he's taking the washing home to somebody. It's in that package he has now, when he comes back he'll bring home some bread and stuff. She never goes away from the house. But she's better off than the people next door."

"Oh, yes, I heard about them. Someone there hasn't been away from the ark for six years."

Mrs. Manuel corrected the surmise. "It's not a her, but her husband. He's eighty-six and something's the matter with his feet. He thinks it's the rheumatism, but anyway he's been lying there for years and she hardly thinks he'd ever get up. She just waits on him here and foot and on Sunday his relatives come and chop wood for them and other things. They have some children, you see."

"But now," she argued, "where else could he live but here? Because sometimes, when he gets in pain, he hollers so you'd think 'one one' was being killed in there. My, but he hollers. His feet are turning kinda black, they say, but I don't know. I wouldn't like to see such a sight. But everybody else is so well down here. When you get lonesome you can go out on the back porch and watch the boats coming down so nice and everything so beautiful."

She had not finished. "But it's dull now. When you fix up them dredges there's a lot of traffic around here. My, you should have seen it about a month ago when they were at one. Then there was the time of the big lumber strike when two men were killed over there."

She pointed a finger toward the spot. "They had struck, and they wouldn't let anyone else work, either. I tell you I wouldn't take work where there

was a strike on. But what are you going to do? A man with a family—he's got to do it sometimes. Everything's so high now—this war's awful—I don't want to hear of it, but my husband, he's crazy about it. He grabs the paper and reads—reads about the war all the time—talks about it till you'd think he'd be tired. Yes, that's what I say."

Mrs. Manuel calls her residence "my little house," with explanation that "ark" might have a more fashionable sound, but she was quite willing to be cosy rather than chic.

"But, of course," she concluded casually, "when the high tide comes up it covers everything. Yes, up to the decks. And you have to go around in boats. That's the only way you get anywhere then. So the women folks have to stay home some days, but the men can wear rubber boots and stuff like that. It's the tide that keeps it all so clean. Nothing can collect around here long. It gets swept away."

There are a number of pronounced individuals along the estuary in this one spot soon to be swept clear for the Southern Pacific. One is a young woman with pink cheeks and three children, who is 28 and who says she is "getting on." Another is a working woman who lives down there occasionally when she is not employed as someone's domestic.

Listen to the conversation of one of the ark owners:

"We're not like the people in some other parts of the beach. Down the other way they're mostly bachelors and like that. But we're all married people except a lady that lives all alone in one of the boats. We put our money into our homes, not in booze. We're just plain people, most of us. Just plain, working people, but to each other. All except the artists."

The artists! Here is the mystery of the beach. Some young man who spends his days sketching when he

isn't driving a motor car or a motor boat, has made a profound impression upon the rest of the colony. He has a little ark down there that would attract no attention from the outside, but which the gentle gossip of the beach asserts is "wonderful" with rugs and things—not to mention the "other artist." Why they call her an artist is a mystery, too, because they have never seen her paint. She has acquired the credit for it without the slightest effort—and without ever speaking to her neighbors.

Someone, in fact, once went so far as to call on her, but retreated with some discomfiture—and the admission to her friends that the hostess hadn't said three words all during the visit. "But the wife of the artist is a sweet-faced little body, just the same." The monologue is now continued, if you will observe. You can't hear such discourse every day in your own neighborhood is it done? "She's a nice young girl. She's very quiet, but awful proud."

"Then, way down at the end of the beach, there's a poor old fellow that the Salvation Army feeds. He just lives on what he can pick up, I guess. He ain't got no wife—he's all alone. But that's the cleanest man on the whole beach. He is clean as a needle! One day he made me come down and look in his ark, though I don't know him awful well—poor fellow. Well, you wouldn't find a stray hair in the place. You couldn't pick a crumb off his tidies. Really! The little old gentleman never bothers anyone, either!"

"Some of these houses will just have to be tore to pieces, I guess, and we'll have to go, especially as the Alameda creek is all filling up. They've been talking about our having to go for years, but nothing's happened before now. I heard there was to be a naval

nothing about it? One lady, she thinks the company will low her away because she found out there was only a false prow on her

ark and it will cost her \$200 to have a new one. But I say they won't, because haven't they let us stay here rent-free all this time?—and not even water to pay for? It's going to cost me a lot of money to have my house caulked—and money is not so easy to get for us people."

"Oh, my! If we people had to go we wouldn't know what to do! We'd feel terrible. You know, you can get along with your living, especially if you're alone. When there's rent, though—and food going up—that's different. When they heard this time we would have to go, the fear came into them and they all started finding out what it would cost to have the boats fixed. My friend down there, too, I would miss her. She's just a young girl and pretty. She doesn't make up on herself none. It's just like she is herself, you understand. And down there's another man and his wife. Last fall they had a baby that died. My! That baby would have had the home of his life!"

She reflected with wonder on the child that had not the wisdom to stay where it was wanted. Evidently she had seen them in places where they were not so popular.

Twilight settles over the little houses and the lanterns are one by one lighted along the smoky estuary edge. Inside the arks, too, little lights flame up and the tanks of the gas works send up intermittent tongues of fire. Haze dips down closer to the boats along the shore and submerges their rugged hulls in a mysterious embrace. The big dredge thrusts out its long arm and waits for days that will send it to some duty. The old dipper rusting in the sand the last score of years is lost to sight."

So, before so very long, will the little colony be lost, too, its little houseboats adrift on to stranger landings along the shore wherever they can find a foothold. They will be with the old ships, then, that have almost gone.

SHE WAS 'DARED': NOW IS BRIDE

NEW YORK, June 9.—For eight months Lieutenant Paul Frederick Foster of the United States Navy and Mrs. Foster, who was Miss Mary Isabella de la Vinciguerra Lora of distinguished ancestry, have kept their wedding a secret. The first intimation that they were married came when friends received cards announcing that "Mr. and Mrs. Paul Frederick Foster will be at home Saturday, June 10 at Villa Victoria, Great Neck, L. I."

The wedding had not been announced. It was said in a despatch from Tokpeka, Kas, the home of Lieutenant Foster, in honor that Mrs. Foster's theatrical engagements must not be interfered with. On the stage she is Jane Anderson and she is a niece of Mary Anderson.

At Villa Victoria, the home of Mrs. Vinciguerra Lora, wife of Creighton Hale, the actor, where she is a guest, Mrs. Foster said the wedding had taken place September 5, 1916. With Mr. and Mrs. Hale and Lieutenant Foster, Miss Lora went to Amityville, L. I., on that day, expecting to make an aeroplane flight with Lawrence Sperry. The aviator was absent, however, and the party went to an inn near Babylon. The naval officer and Miss Lora were "dared" about marriage, and according to the bride, they refused to take the "dare." A clergyman at Babylon performed the ceremony.

Lieutenant Foster is commander of a United States submarine. He won the medal of honor for gallantry in leading a battalion from the battleship Utah in making a landing at Vera Cruz.

Mrs. Foster, who has won fame as a daring airplane operator, is a daughter of Paul B. Lora, an author, a grandchild of former Governor Louis Lora of Maryland and a great-granddaughter of President James K. Polk. Her ancestry also includes such persons as Lady Jane Baltimore and the Sturges of England. By her mother she is descended from the Andersons of Virginia and Tennessee.

MARRIES INDIAN

MONROE, Mich., June 9.—Monroe's reputation as a marrying city got a new thrill the other afternoon when there was celebrated the wedding of a full-blooded Indian and an Auburn-haired American girl with rather Celtic features.

The bridegroom was dressed in Indian costume—blue leggings, leather moccasins, a black feather in his hat and bells upon his garments, which jingled when he walked.

The man gave his name as Thomas Greyhound, 28, and said he was a doctor. The girl gave the name of Bessie Johnson, 18, of Elkhart, Ind. Justice Berthele stopped a law case to tie the knot, the two attorneys becoming the witnesses.

DIVORCEE IS WED

PUEBLO, Colo., June 9.—Mrs. Zoe Zee Wilkins Cunningham, former wife of Thomas Cunningham of Joplin, Mo., 72-year-old banker, said to have given her \$307,000 of his fortune by agreement when they were divorced last April, was married here a few days ago, it is reported, to Albert W. Marshfield, a wealthy automobile dealer of Colorado Springs, and they are now in California on their wedding trip.

Down on Front One May See the Houseboat Fleet

Down on the waterfront, just to the left of the Webster street bridge as you ride over to Alameda, an irregular necklace of houseboats is strung along the other shore. By that I mean the Alameda side. Probably you have noticed the array of tiny arks set among lumber and shipping yards. They are quaint efforts of the carpenter, decorated with bright, casual paint, and flaunting small flags in the breeze. The dozen or more of them make up a unique colony—have for years.

But before long they will be ancient history for the simple reason that long rumpled demands of the city for waterfront development have at last brought sea changes. Old things, beautiful and ugly alike, must submit to their demolition that the phoenix of Enterprise, however hideous in her splendor, may rise from their ashes.

These houses, obeying the law of progress, must soon be on their way to another landing. Where is not settled.

NESTS IN A CAN

GOODWELL, N. Y., June 9.—Wednesday was cleanup day in the village. The citizens of the place packed their garbage into boxes and placed them in front of their residences and streets. Commissioner Hogg, carted the garbage to the dump in the morning.

Late in the afternoon the commissioner was dumping a load, he picked up a garbage can and hurled it from the back of the truck. The can fell a distance of fifty feet. When it stopped Hogg was surprised to see a hen emerge from the can. It was a hen, not a egg broken.

The hen, he thought, was notified. He went to the dump, caught the hen, placed the eggs in a box and carried them home. He said that the can was in his hen house and that he wanted to get rid of it and did not know that the hen was in it when he placed it with his other refuse.

CARTOON MIRRORS

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 9.—The cartoon is a result of necessity," said William F. Keeling, professor of drawing and painting in the University of Kansas, in a talk on war cartoons before the women's forum of the university.

Mr. Keeling said, however, the war struck most terrible, the cartoons portray the pathos and awfulness of the war. But in Germany the cartoons show the "paradise of the Pacific," called in England, where the war was not taken in complete seriousness for some time, the cartoons express false hope.

Statistics has no war caution that reflect the nation's thought, as have the other belligerents.

HUBBIES ARE GAY

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9.—Five minutes after Vera Owens, 19, had been sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, her two husbands walked out of criminal court arm in arm, and three hours later, while she was packing her belongings preparing to leave for the penitentiary, the two husbands sat in a theater together celebrating.

Two years ago Vera married Benjamin Owens, a machinist, in Denver. She left him after her baby was born and went to St. Joseph. There she advertised for a husband and married Thomas Bush, a farmer at Union Star.

PLAINTIVE PLEA COMES FROM ISLES

OAHU, Hawaiian Territory, June 9.—In Oahu, Hawaiian Isles, Kanaka girls wear pleasant smiles, and a little wear beguiles; But troopers sigh for U. S. styles. Though stern in the army.

Fifteen lonely troopers in the Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A., quartered at Scott's Barracks, here want the girls back in old U. S. A. to relieve their homesickness by dropping them a line by mail.

They've written an open letter to the Yankee girls, and here is most of it: "We are at war. Our country is calling for volunteers. But we are not. We are soldiers stationed on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, far from anywhere and near nowhere."

"We want volunteers, not to fight, but to love. We want you, girls, to write to our platoon and then write! We are way out here in the middle of the Broad, blue, brave ocean on the island of Oahu, the 'paradise of the Pacific,' called in our way to another landing. Where is not settled."

"Girls of the good old U. S. A., listen to our platoon and then write! We are way out here in the middle of the Broad, blue, brave ocean on the island of Oahu, the 'paradise of the Pacific,' called in our way to another landing. Where is not settled."

"We are in love with the country, with its rainbows at night, seen even when sober, fine bathing beaches, salubrious breezes and unsurpassed climate, we are lonesome."

"The native girls, with their dreamy, dark eyes, and never satisfied appetite for hot, the alluring tones of the ukulele, and the girls from far away Japan, whose ordinary costume is ten cents' worth of calico and a smile, cannot wear us away from thought of real honest-to-goodness girls, in God's own country, back in the States."

"In short, we are anxious to correspond with some one, or ones, and are taking this method to interest some one in our behalf. Not that we believe there are lots of homesick dandies in the States, but we do think there are lots of game sports who won't mind wasting some of their performed stationery on us letters, telling them of the nice things we have seen and the things they will never see. Are you game, girls?"

"Most truly yours,"

"William A. Dox, George H. Moore, Jr., John E. Nelson, Homer A. Holmes, Lloyd L. Evers, Earl S. Snavely, Harry R. Martin, Fred M. Hagen, Russell Bridge, Roland T. Comer, Lawrence B. McNell, Fred M. Hagen, 'Holly Brown,' 'Antone Gazeckich,' 'Charles S. Brown,' 'Dark Girl, light girls, small girls, large girls, ALL girls—are included in the invitation."

IN ONE HOSPITAL

GRUELEY, Colo., June 9.—Mrs. C. W. Homnold will accompany her husbands, C. W. Homnold, to the front when he goes to fight the country in the hospital, for which position he has just passed a successful examination. Mr. Homnold has been employed as pharmacist in the Rippled drug store here for more than a year. He does not know when he will be called to serve, but he has received an appointment to take care of the linen at the same hospital, and as soon as the call comes both will go.

TOMMY IS GAY BETWEEN BATTLES

IMPERIAL, Cal., June 9.—Imperial Valley has gained population at the rate of 22 persons a day during the last year—a total of 7,956—according to figures compiled by Albert C. Thurston who is engaged in publishing an Imperial Valley directory. Thurston places the valley's population at 44,200.

For and By
Business Girls
By Mary King

WHY BETTY WAS SQUELCHED.

TO attain some degree of popularity with her associates and to create about herself as friendly an atmosphere as possible are the natural desires of the majority of girls who are employed. Harmonious intercourse with her companions tends toward pleasant and more comfortable working hours, while the ability to work without friction has not infrequently been the means of advancement to a business girl. These facts are generally accepted by workers, but a girl errs now and then in her method of establishing herself to favor with her companions.

The desire to attract the people about her affects one girl differently from another. One survives almost unconsciously for popularity and attains it without an effort, another, while making a conscientious effort to put herself into the good graces of her associates, goes about it with tact and a spirit of genuine good fellowship which usually helps to accomplish her desire. Once in a while we find one who makes a desperate but vain effort toward the same end, but who, by her conceit and stupidity, defeats her own aims and often ends by being ostracized by her fellow workers.

I have in mind the story of a girl who was ambitious to establish herself as favorite of the office, not because she believed it would lead to advancement in position but because she desired the attentions of the men and hoped to arouse the envy of the women. I had heard unfavorable comment on her violent effort to make herself the center of attraction on every occasion from one or two of the girls in the office, but I paid no attention to it, thinking at the time that the girls were probably jealous of her status in the office.



My interest was aroused, however, when I heard one of the men from the same office remark: "That Betty person gets on my nerves; I wish she'd either quit talking about herself or get another job." I was surprised at this outburst from a man who had a reputation for being reticent, and who, I knew, had been always courteous and considerate to the women in the office.

The next time I met one of the girls from the office I asked her if Betty were a popular member of the office force, and at my question she replied indignantly: "Betty is the least popular person in our office; not only that, but I believe there is not one among us who can tolerate her. In spite of the fact that she is pretty and bright, she has made herself objectionable to the men as well as to the girls by her everlasting 1-2-3 speeches. When she talks, and it is often and loud, it is for the benefit of the entire office. Her constant chatter is about herself—how beautiful, how many and how expensive are her evening clothes, how many and how wealthy are her friends, how many and how interesting are her invitations, and how eligible and handsome are her beaux."

"She has a sister in public life who has gained an enviable reputation from her work. The girls in the office are interested in her, but if one tries to talk to her, she is switched off the subject and finds herself in the midst of an exciting experience, whether real or imaginary I don't know, but of which Betty is sure to be the heroine. It was not until she showed herself to be absolutely cold and heartless that we decided to squelch her."

"While Betty was away on her vacation the brother of Miss N., a girl in the office, met with a tragic death. There wasn't a person in the office who wasn't touched deeply by the affair and who didn't demonstrate her sympathy in some tangible manner. The day Betty returned she was chatting excitedly to a group of girls, during the noon hour, about her trip. As Miss N. was about to join the group one of the girls explained to Betty the reason of her sorrow, and Betty with a gasp 'So sorry,' went on with her gay talk."

"This was the last straw. Now she hasn't a friend among us."

Betty, of the foregoing, was good to look upon and bright enough to have succeeded to a responsible position with the firm, and to a popularity with her associates had not her conceit and selfishness outweighed her other attributes. These predominating qualities, however, brought to her an antagonism from her associates which she never succeeded in overcoming. After a year's unabated effort she came to realize that instead of establishing herself as the favored and envied one of the office force, she was its pet abomination.

Antoinette Donnelly's Answers

E. HUMBEL: WILL SEND THE four formulas most gladly if you'll only send me stamped, addressed envelope.

S. N. M.: THE CORRECT WEIGHT is 125 lbs., 22 1/2 inches, 12 1/2 pounds; for a man 26 and 5 feet 11, 165 pounds.

A READER: DARK RINGS UNDER the eyes may be due to a number of internal disturbances, from disipation, and from lack of sleep. See a physician.

WORRIED LILLIAN: LAUGHING eyes are something to be proud of. They make the owner most attractive. You don't have them unless your body and your mind are in a pretty good state of health. So take that for a commendation worth envying, Lillian. Send me stamped, addressed envelope for the astringent deodorizer for which you ask.

Wouldst Have An Oriental Eyebrow?

asks Antoinette Donnelly

"MADAM, how would you like to have your eyebrows done thin, thick, or medium?" That's what they ask you in the beauty parlors now.

If you say thick, they'll polish down for you with an eyebrow brush those you have and if you haven't enough they'll either sell you a lotion to promote their growth or inveigle you into giving the impression of more eyebrows with a dab or two or three from the dye pot.

If you say thin or medium, they'll use the tweezers on you or the razor or the electrolysis needle.

The influence of eyebrows is a recent discovery, it would seem. We have jagged along a good many years without recognizing them as anything deserving of cultivation unless we happened to have none at all, which somehow left the face with such a bereaved expression that something simply had to be done.

But now no well regulated face is considered complete without a pair of sleek looking, well groomed eyebrows. Whether they be thin or thick is something you may choose for yourself.

Undoubtedly you've noticed the eyebrow lately because of its sudden tendency to an extremely fine, beautifully arched line tapering to a point well down the side of the eye, thereby imparting a touch of the oriental to the face value of the owner.

"Do you have many calls for eyebrow shaves?" I asked the manager of one of the biggest beauty parlors in the city.

"Many," I should say so," she answered. "Every woman who has a massaged response to the suggestion that her face would be greatly improved with 'trained' eyebrows. And then almost every hour of the day brings some one in especially to have the eyebrows stained, shaved, tweezed, or partially removed by the electric needle."

I asked the same question of other beauty shop managers and arrived at the conclusion that so far as her eyebrows are concerned, womankind generally seems to be waking up and is showing she's willing to do her bit.

"It isn't a new fad exactly," explained one manager. "We've been doing it for a year or so. But recently there has been an extraordinary demand for better looking eyebrows."

"How often have you to repeat the shaving when that is done to produce the thin line?" I asked.

"It depends, of course, on the person whether it is every two weeks or a month. Some people's hair grows more quickly than others. Ours is so removed permanently by the electric needle the return of the hairs is inevitable. Some times they come in looking like stubble wheat and sometimes they don't."

The removal of the extra hairs by tweezers is much more satisfactory than the use of the razor. Certainly for one doing the work herself it would be most unsafe to use the razor, for your inexperience might leave you mourning a heavier loss than you were prepared for. In fact, you take a chance on coming out of the operation minus eyebrows entirely. But the tweezers you can use yourself with safety.

There are tweezers especially adapted to this hirsute work. But, as in the

shaving process, the removal of the hairs is not permanently successful.

As for the electric needle, the caution is to be sure that it is an expert into whose hands you commit yourself and your tender eyebrows. A job of this sort inexpertly done is apt to cause you discomfort and disfigurement for life.

Then you want to remember that eyebrows have a function. It is to protect the eye from dust and perspiration and to give shade to the eye. Also, that they have a marked influence on facial expression, and many shades of emotion are portrayed by their movements.

There are some women who can wear the exaggeratedly fine cut eyebrow—not many, however. You have to be surpassingly fair, to say the least, if your forehead is quite high, to wear the oriental eyebrow with it. That is, if you wear your hair brushed back tightly from the forehead. You may, however, wear it becomingly if you let the hair fall softly at the temple fairly low down on the forehead.

If a cowl-like decorates the center of your head you'd better order a medium cut of eyebrow and you might ask that it be well done.

To the average woman a medium fine line of hair above the eyes is the most becoming one.

Long, thick, and bushy brows are becoming to no woman. It's worth the constancy and devotion that will be necessary to refining them and keeping them refined if you are so troubled. They give a ferocious appearance, and if unkempt are worse than that, even. Men are more often afflicted than women. But with both sexes there is a tendency for the hair of the eyebrows to become thickened and tough in advancing age.

The kind of eyebrows you're going to wear this season, like your new hat, is something that should be tried on before ordering. Unlike the new hat, however, the new eyebrow can be tried on only mentally. You take a chance the first time. But then you don't have to repeat the experience. And I don't believe much damage, if any at all, accrues from one trial. It's the repetition of the shavings and tweezer pullings that tend to coarsen and make bristles where grew soft hairs before.

If bristles do begin to sprout on you, here is a first aid measure to try on them: With an eyebrow brush on which a little vasoline has been rubbed brush them along the line in which the hair should grow, arching a little over the center of the eye and ending in a downward droop like a swallow's wing. Or, if you are afraid of a heavier growth of hair, rub the use of the vasoline, use water to brush the hairs back.

The hair line above the eyes responds to training in a short time and there is no question about it that eyebrow grooming pays. A stupid or an uninteresting or a colorless impression is easily imparted by neglecting the eyebrows, and the reverse when they denote care and attention.

I am not an advocate of dyes, even though the happiness of many women may depend upon my acquaintance therein. Experimenting with them on eyebrows is dangerous on account of the proximity to the eyes and the possible danger of dyes getting into them. The deft and artistic use of an eyebrow pencil is preferable. But it must be deft



Doris Blake Says
If you were born this week you are
Variable.

spells when you want to be left entirely alone. It is then your dark side shows up in unkind remarks and actions not befitting your better self.

Rather unlike most of your Gemini neighbors, you are a bit inclined to be close in money matters, especially toward your friends. While strongly disposed to have your own way, you will sacrifice your own desires for the sake of the welfare of your own family.

You're not much of a money maker—you're too naturally impractical in a business way. The trouble with you is that you have not an appreciation of your own worth and you don't understand how highly your ability is regarded by other people. Doubling and tripling yourself are two bad faults of yours. In spite of your impracticableness you have both commercial and executive ability.

But you surely do enjoy luxury and ease and drop into it like one to the manner born. True, loving, and sympathetic companionship is a vital necessity to you, but it is seldom your good fortune to find this. You suffer mis-understandings and misrepresentations. You have great powers of expressing yourself and when circumstances are propitious you can be a most entertaining companion, for you do enjoy clean fun.

As a clerk, salesman, lawyer, accountant, literary editor, or bookkeeper you will be successful, though you will have in every case to overcome that natural tendency to change from one occupation to another. But given a reasonable position which is congenial and progressive, you will settle down with a steady attention that is commendable.

You will find true helpful friends in March, Aug., 24-Sept. 23, and Arles, March 22-April 21, but marriage with one born in Aquarius, Jan. 21-Feb. 19, or in your own sign will probably prove happiest.

Your colors are red, green, blue, and white; birthstones, beryl and sapphire; fortunate weeks, those beginning April 25 and Nov. 14.



and artistic or the effect you "put over" is not the one a desirable person aims for. Too much eyebrow pencil gives a hardened look that neither allures nor charms.

If your eyebrows are your despair because of their scantiness you may lighten your woe by applying every night before going to bed some vaseline rubbed

in with a tiny brush. Or the following tonic used with honest consistency will make them grow: Yellow vaseline, two ounces; oil of lavender, fifteen drops, and oil of rosemary fifteen drops. Mix thoroughly and after you wash your face at night brush your eyebrows with the tiny brush upon which a few drops of the tonic have been placed.

REAL LOVE STORIES

A SURPRISE FOR AUNT.

LUCY was my little niece, who made her home with us, and I loved her devotedly. She was only 17 and like a flower; all fresh with first love and love-making. I was thirteen years older than Lucy.

I suppose it was largely the maternal instinct in me that made me love her so; and being an old maid who had never had time for a lover or beauty devotedly. She was only 17 and like a flower; all fresh with first love and love-making. I was thirteen years older than Lucy.

I am not an advocate of dyes, even though the happiness of many women may depend upon my acquaintance therein. Experimenting with them on eyebrows is dangerous on account of the proximity to the eyes and the possible danger of dyes getting into them. The deft and artistic use of an eyebrow pencil is preferable. But it must be deft

Many times she passed me dancing with a handsome stranger, and they did make a splendid pair; he was about 30 or so. I could see he was deeply interested and thought she might care. Then Lucy brought him over to me and introduced him, and when she had danced gayly away with another partner the stranger sat beside me and talked and I felt sure it was a sign of his interest in Lucy.

He asked permission to call before leaving me, and he came to see us the next day. Lucy was sweet and girlish in her middle suit. He looked at her with a long look, and then looked at me even longer, and I thought he was comparing the lovely girl to the plain aunt.

But that didn't matter as long as Lucy was happy.

He called again and again for several months, and I knew he was in love. I did not question Lucy as to her feelings. I was "blind" as the old saying is.

One Sunday afternoon he called, and Lucy had gone out with some of her



girl friends for a few hours, and I made excuses for her. He said he had never seen such devotion as I had for my niece. I knew then he was going to ask for Lucy's hand. My heart came up in my throat and nearly choked me. He leaned over and took my hands in his; it made me tremble. He then said he had never had the opportunity to speak to me, and then the surprise of my life—he said he loved me and wanted me to be his wife, which I now am, and happy, too.

COOK BOOK
BY JANE EDDINGTON

COLD PACK CANNING. CANNING is no doubt a question of the hour. Circumstances have brought into the limelight a work that has been carefully developed for at least half a dozen years. From the teaching standpoint we are "prepared."

Cold pack canning is not new. Twenty-five years ago, perhaps, one could find but a few women in a whole state using this method for a few things. Today it is used by men, women, and children in every county of almost every state, and the practice has been extended until practically everything put in cans may be put up in this manner. Probably a great deal of credit for this is due to the commercial canners, who have employed chemists to aid them in their work and have written books on canning explaining just this method.

One of the latest things issued by the government says: "The simple one period cold pack method described is that taught by the United States department of agriculture for the boys and girls of the canning clubs in the northern and western states. With this method thousands of boys and girls each season put up vast quantities of fruits and vegetables. With this method practically every vegetable and fruit grown in this section can be canned."

The whole business is exceedingly simple when approached intelligently. Unfortunately, as in all cooking matters, there are a large number of people who want to do this work without the trouble of learning how. They cannot or will not sit down and learn the method from a printed page. They have to see it done. By watching news items there is hardly a woman anywhere about that cannot learn where these demonstrations are to be given. Not only farmers' institutes and state universities but garden associations, public school classes, women's clubs, etc., are having such. By seeing such, those who have never done canning will have their interest aroused, and the most experienced may learn of some new "kink" or utensil, or hear some word that will set her to thinking in a new way.

At such a demonstration perhaps she will learn that any sort of a can may be used, or that any sort of a boiler may be used in the cooking. A new garbage can with a false bottom, or with the newer device of a can holder, is one of the popular home contrivances for the cooking. A large wire stand may be used for the false bottom.

Manufacturers are inventing all sorts of handy helps. One of the newest and one likely to be the most popular is a fruit jar holder which does away with the false bottom, enables the cook to lift the jar immediately out of the water, and, best of all, enables her to cook one jar at a time without getting out an elaborate outfit. These cost 10 cents apiece, or a set of six costs 50 cents. Make your friend a present, especially if she cooks in a kitchenette.

It is the height of folly for the woman who lives in a small apartment to can bushels of anything. It is wicked waste for any one with a garden and a storeroom not to can every quince of surplus. A storeroom can always be devised when there is garden space.

By the cold pack method it is possible to get a more concentrated product than in the open kettle. These cost 10 cents apiece, or a set of six costs 50 cents. Make your friend a present, especially if she cooks in a kitchenette.

Right here a good demonstrator of this method of canning utters an emphatic warning: Do not mix methods. For instance, do not follow in part what some of the advertisers print—they print a great deal—and for the rest follow government directions. The advertisers print much that is good, but it should be checked up with the more widely used directions. For instance, and this is most important, the government and farmers' institute demonstrators in cooking their fruits and vegetables (they sometimes use the commercial word "processing" for cooking) cover the jars wholly with water and rely on having it an inch above. The covers of glass jars are first screwed on tight and then given a slight twist back, from a quarter round to a half, and then they are set into the hot water. A demonstrator will tell you that it is a law of physics that this should result favorably.

In sending to states and institutions which put out canning literature it is a good plan to include postage. The department of agriculture sends out a great mass of free literature, but has so much that it cannot send all, so each person has to keep track of what he wants and then has to ask for it. If no other address than O. H. Benson, Washington, D. C., is used undoubtedly the canning gentleman would give your requests quite as prompt attention as though you added all the words that describe his total place in the scheme of helpfulness.

Clean and prepare food generally as for common cooking, scald or blanch except in the case of small fruits, remove skins if the scalding was partly to help in that process, pack at once (this means with great dispatch), put on cover of can, cook according to time table, take out of cooker, tighten cover, invert to cool and test joint, finally wrap in paper

BLANCHING, SCALDING, AND STERILIZING TABLE.		Proportion for	
Product.	Blanch or scald.	Sterilize.	Proportion for
Vegetables—	minutes.	hours.	water.
Asparagus.....	3-5	1 1/2	...
Beans.....	5-8	2	...
Beets.....	6	2	...
Carrots.....	6-8	1 1/2	...
Corn.....	8-15	2 1/2	...
Corn on cob.....	8-15	4	...
Edible.....	8-10	2	...
Greens.....	Unt. shrunk	1 1/2	...
Okra.....	5-8	2	...
Peas.....	5-8	1 1/2	...
Peppers.....	3	1 1/2	...
Pumpkin.....	10	1	...
Rhubarb.....	1	1 1/2	...
Squash.....	10	1	...
Sweet potatoes.....	6-8	1 1/2	...
Tomatoes.....	1	20 min.	...
Fruits—	minutes.		
Apples (whole).....	20	1-2	...
Apples (sliced).....	12	...	...
Apricots.....	16	1-4	...
Blackberries.....	16	1-4	...
Strawberries.....	16	1-4	...
Gooseberries.....	16	1-4	...
Cherries.....	16	1-4	...
Grapes.....	16	1-4	...
Peaches.....	16	1-4	...
Pears.....	30	1-4	...
Pineapples.....	16	1-4	...
Quinces.....	30	1-4	...

Doris Blake's Answers to Inquiries.

He Wouldn't Mind. "Dear Miss Blake: Your columns have not quite escaped my attention for some time, so I thought I would write to you for some helpful suggestions. I have seen a lady a couple of times leaving a neighbor's house, and must admit to you that I would not mind getting acquainted with her. Although right at the present my time is rather limited, so far as pleasant diversions are concerned, your valuable advice would nevertheless be appreciated. THOMAS."

Well, my dear Thomas, you don't expect the young lady to give up her time to meeting you. You cannot be very hard hit or time would make itself for your pursuit of the adored one.

"Would it be proper for a man to send a young lady friend that is engaged his photo for a commemorative present?"

It would be the last word in bad form to send your photo for a commemorative present to a girl who is already engaged. Send her flowers.

Film and Screen by C. Mario

DIARY OF A SUDDENLY FAMOUS STAR OF THE FILMS

May 1—Overnight I am famous. Overnight I have jumped from the lowly position of "extra" to that of "star." The contract is signed and safely stowed away in the Flivver Film Corporation's vault. It calls for two years of my personal services at an annual remuneration of \$150,000. This is the real salary. The press agents will probably add several more uppers to it—but don't believe them. It is only \$150,000. To think that the little trick of my boyhood days—that of looking cross-eyed at my nose, the while my knees quivered loudly—to think that it should bring me wealth and fame. All it ever brought me as a youth were smacks with Pa's shipper. I am very happy tonight.

May 2—I showed my copy of the contract to the grocer, butcher and landlady today. For a time they didn't believe it—but I finally convinced them that it was so. My credit was bad with all of them. I owed \$432 to the landlady—\$450 to the horse-meat butcher and \$932 to the grocer. The laundryman was out only \$76—not worth mentioning. I bought me much food today, including one pound of sugar, six soda crackers and a slice of bacon. It cost \$900, but what care I? Am I not a famous film comedian? It was different in the old days when I was taught but an extra, earning a salary of \$29 a day—some days. That salary doesn't do very far these days when wrist watches cost us \$15,000; caramels set us back \$150 the box and tea sells for \$54 the ounce. Tomorrow I shall move from these apartments to the Hotel En Regie.

May 3—Ensnared in my luxurious apartments at the EnRegie, I received the press gentlemen this afternoon. I received them in my boudoir. These newspaper persons, together with their camera men, interviewed me. I created quite an impression in my Nile-green dressing gown. They took close-ups of my fighting face. They laughed at my crossed eyes and quivering knees so much that I had to call Oskai, the valet, to bring smelling-salts and brandy. Oskai used to wait on me at the little corner restaurant. He didn't believe I was funny. He believes it now. I thought Oskai would faint.

May 15—I have just completed my first picture for the Flivver films. I am not feeling well today. Have a slight headache. Believe it is the result of a fall I suffered yesterday. I fell when Kid McC-Tough, former prizefighter but now an actor, threw me from the fourth story of the studio to the courtyard below. Festival, my director, laughed himself into hysterics at this scene. Especially when I hit the pavement. Purchased a gallon of ammonia tonight for \$52, but saved \$975 by not eating dinner. I received thirteen liberal money orders today. Among them were checks from a nursing-bottle film, a candy concern, a gold-tipped cigarette factory, a ribbon-counter establishment and a perfume. They are naming their products after me.

June 1—Thirteen giggling school girls and four blushing widows invaded my apartments this morning, and wished to be my leading lady. That is one example of my popularity. America is laughing itself into hysterics over my crossed eyes and quivering knees. Three theater managers reported their houses wrecked last night by surging crowds who demanded admission so that a view might be obtained of my fall from the fifth story. (The pearls were loudest when I hit the pavement.) I figured out last night that, since signing my contract, I have saved \$12,000,000 on food, lodging and clothing. That isn't much, considering my head aches. I am tired of seeing myself all day long on the billboards—of hearing my name pronounced and mispronounced—of seeing imitating millions walking along the streets with features distorted and knees quivering. If this be fame—lay off Macduff. If I weren't so sure of myself I'd say that I was going mad.

June 3—Last night I fell from my bed to the Persian prayer rug below. When Oskai ran in to see what had befallen his much-valued master, he paused and then rolled over in mirth. Afterward he said that he thought I was rehearsing for a new film. I wasn't—I was dreaming. I dreamed that gaping crowds, fat money bags, thunders of applause, school recitations, addresses to clubs, Dutch suppers, French wine, autographed photographs, lithographed cross eyes were flooding in on me—bitting me on top of the head and strangling me slowly. I really believe I need a rest. I feel light at the head. That fall from the fifth story must have strained a ligament in my skull.

June 6—I have come to the conclusion that I am insane. There's no doubt about it. Today, I withdrew my salary for the year, entirely in advance, and wrapped it about me in \$1000 bills. To-night I had for dinner PORTERHOUSE STEAK, with POTATOES and ONIONS and REAL FRENCH WINE and a LOAF OF BREAD. The restaurant keeper nearly jumped out of his skin. It came high—\$2,600,000—but I am a motion picture star of stars—and besides I am going mad. It took three hundred police to hold back the quivering crowds who surrounded the restaurant.

June 7—Yes, I am quite mad! Last

night I purchased six plates of beef stew and distributed it piecemeal among the crowds on the street. Many of the recipients looked at what they got in wondering delight, and hurried away to the safe-deposit vault. I am very mad today. Much madder than I was yesterday. I purchased an automobile today and ran it up a telephone pole. To-night they're showing that scene in all theaters where Flivver's Film Deekly appears. My salary is fast fading away, but my second picture is to be released tomorrow. All night long, crowds of ticket purchasers lined the sidewalks before Flivver houses awaiting the box-office openings at dawn. There is no doubt but that I am a national hero. What would they say if they knew their hero was insane?

June 8—"Knocks and Scars" was shown today. The shrieks of America's merriment are apparent to my ears. Sixty-three ushers have lost their hearing in the midst of screams and howls of mirth. Emergency hospitals are filled with patrons who have laughed themselves exhausted at my double laughing over the Woolworth building. What will they do for a national film hero—when they find out that I am insane? I dined on potato salad and French fried potatoes and Serrano chips tonight! The bill was large—but how I did lord it over those poor persons who could only purchase meat and soup and grapejuice! I believe I am the maddest tonight that I have ever been.

June 9—The Custard Film Enterprise signed up Mose Vondermugel today. He is a comedian. They say he is clever. I am not quite so mad tonight as I was yesterday.

June 10—Vondermugel's first film, "Hatchets and Brassknuckles" was shown today. He is acclaimed by critics as the new national film hero. They say I am eclipsed. Wait until they witness my "Pitchy Beds." We'll see who's America's comedian! I am still pretty insane. But no piker like the Custard and Vondermugel ever beat me to this hero stuff. I've figured out a fine fall for that next release of mine. It'll likely break my neck. But who cares? They'll remember me when Vondermugel is forgotten.

OAKLAND HALL OF FILM FAME

No, this biography isn't going to tell Warda Howard's age. Women don't like to announce just how old they are, and respect must be paid this idiosyncrasy. Anyway, we can safely say that Warda Howard is not a young girl. She is a woman. She is a woman who has been in the film business since she was a child. She is a woman who has been in the film business since she was a child. She is a woman who has been in the film business since she was a child.

At the University of California, her participation in college dramatics was such that everyone began inquiring, "Why don't you go on the real stage?" She answered the question by going. For a time she knew local stock and foreign stock, but not long afterward she was started in a "Lion and the Mouse" company on tour. "The Wolf," "When Knighthood Was in Flower," "Paid in Full" and "Brewster's Millions." In 1915, she took up the gauge of battle when the motion picture magnates threw it down. Essanay pictures in which she appeared were notable for unexcelled acting. They included "The Raven," "The Great Deceit," "The Higher Destiny." Most of these were roles opposite the efficient Henry Walthall. For some time now she has not been included in motion picture casts.

She is the daughter of Mrs. Louise N. Howard, an instructor in the Berkeley High School, and the late Charles Howard, one-time instructor in the Romantic department of the University of California. When "home" she resides in Berkeley. In private life she is the wife of John Lorenz, a stock and motion picture actor. She is five feet seven inches tall, weighing 123 pounds. Her eyes are brown and hair dark brown.

Doubt is more than apparent in the Los Angeles film colony that Max Lander will again appear before the camera. He is suffering from lung complications. They began to complicate when he came into active motion picture service after a long absence on the European battle line. A German shrapnel splinter found his lungs and rendered him hors de combat. He convalesced for some time, and when it became apparent that his fighting days were over, decided to play for the camera once more. Essanay managed to retain his services. He completed one picture on the Great Lakes, "Max Comes Across" and another in the Essanay Culver City studio, Southern California. After that he took to his bed. It is thought that he will go to Arizona for a time.

The Film and Screen page beat John R. Freuler, president of the Mutual Film Corporation, to it by two weeks. Freuler says:

"A general and decided increase in admission prices for motion picture theatres all over America is to be expected at once. War taxes are to be a element of increasing costs. We must bear a share of the war burdens, and a just share will be charged cheerfully and patriotically. All of the increasing industrial costs, and everything which affects the scale of living affects pictures directly.

"The motion picture is sold to the public too cheaply now. It is sure to cost more. The experience of picture enterprises in England, Australia and France show prices must go up, and that, with this accomplished, pictures can expect fair prosperity through a period of war."

By this time, very likely, David W. Griffith is on his way toward this country of the Golden West. He's just finished taking some battle pictures on the European battle line, having secured permission from the British war office for the purpose. These action films of troops and trenches will be used in Griffith's next feature—which will equal "Intolerance" and "Birth of a Nation" in splendor.



GEORGE WALSH at Kinema; MARJORIE RAMBEAU at T. & D.; scene from "The Barrier" at The Franklin.



CONTROLLED BY EWIS J. SELZNICK

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN STUNG?

Is it possible that you have endeavored to learn the correct method of writing scenarios through correspondence schools? There are—or were—plenty of them in this land of the free. Some are capable of teaching the art—or science—or whatever they want to call it—but most of them are not. Most of them, we may safely say, are get-rich-quick concerns, compelled, in many cases, to make quick "get-aways" when the chase becomes hot.

Among some of the larger film concerns who have taken cognizance of the danger is the Edison company. J. S. McClesney, studio manager of the company, believes that all of the better film concerns, working together, might eliminate the scenario faker. He believes that, with the aid of the Postoffice Department, swindlers might be placed where they belong and the honest scenario companies given a chance to do good work.

Says McClesney in part: "We receive a constantly increasing number of letters from people who state that they are the graduates of such and such correspondence courses and, because of this, consider themselves proficient typists. I can say without hesitation that one hundred per cent of the matter received from such people is absolutely worthless, which shows just how little benefit they derive from the alleged 'courses' in scenario writing schools.

"While some of these nefarious swindlers are pretty careful to keep within the law and to refrain from making any exaggerated claims, there are others who do not hesitate at anything. A letter came to our studio a short time ago from a woman who had taken one of these courses. The case was particularly aggravating and it was responsible in a measure for our decision to do what we can to bring the proprietors of these fake concerns to justice.

"The letter in question was from an elderly woman who had made a living by the wash tub and who was induced to turn to scenario writing by one of those misleading ads that appear in many cheap periodicals. She evidently took the course and graduated and sent her first contribution to us. It would have been ludicrous if it hadn't been so pathetic. I am tired of washing," she wrote. "I am sending you this scenario. I took a correspondence course in this writing and the company promised to take an interest in me and sell my work after I finished the course. I don't hear from them when I write them, though, and I guess they have forgotten their promise."

"The scenario was what made me angry. The woman evidently had been instructed to send all contributions typewritten and, not having access to a machine, she had used one of these little mobile-letter rubber-stamp devices to stamp out the scenario. This meant a wearing task that a person with nothing else to do or worry about would shrink from and when I visualized a woman who depended on the wash tub for a living, spending her night hours in work that was absolutely hopeless it made me resolve that it is about time for the concerns that are responsible for this kind of thing to be driven out of business. This should be done not only for the good of humanity but for the welfare of the motion picture industry as a whole.

appears suspicious to us to the attention of the postal authorities and suggest that the concern be made the subject of careful scrutiny. I would suggest that all other large producing companies be notified of this matter and urged to bring to an end this vicious and widespread form of swindling. The best interests of the industry demand that abuses of this kind be stamped out and we, for one, always will be ready to co-operate with others or lend our individual strength to abolishing the evils that are revealed from time to time in the business in which we are engaged."

For the nonce, according to Triangle publicity men, William S. Hart is quitting the "bad man" role for that of the noble hero. His latest film will be called "Wolf Lowry," and he is the real virtuous fellow who draws his trust, cannot but once—and then in defense of righteousness. Margery Wilson play opposite the Wolf.

Fifteen nationalities are represented at the New York Metro studio, where every one works in an atmosphere of perfect harmony. This is strange with the world at war. For instance, Edwin Carew, with American Indian blood in his veins, does not bawson Frank Deterring, light man whenever he directs a picture. Deterring is a German-born gentleman. Charles Ravind and Eugene Morin, cameramen, uphold the French tri-color. Technical Director Edward J. Shuler is a native of Holland; Mildred Himeez is of Spanish origin; Harold Winstrom and Carl Rapaport, purchasing department employees, are of Sweden and Switzerland respectively, while Abe Maas is of Palestine.

Africa contributes William Yates, the studio porter; Mary Doolan, an office employee, is Irish; T. O. Edwards, another office man, is Welsh; Patrick Carey, a studio carpenter, is Scottish; William Hobbs, another technical man, is English. Of course, Dan Bertoni and Arthur Martiniello, property and cameraman respectively, must represent Italy. While Abe Gold is Russian-born, All like Uncle Sam pretty well.

KINEMA BDWY AT 15

NOW UNTIL TUESDAY

FATTY ARBUCKLE

IN HIS

"Reckless Romeo"

ALSO

"Smiling"

Geo. Walsh

in Walter Woolf's Comedy-Drama

"The Book Agent"

Definitions of the Film World

Here are a few more motion picture definitions everyone should know before they may issue the claim of being intelligent photoplay patrons. The glossary began on last Sunday's Film and Screen page. It will continue as long as the Balboa company publicity men feel capable of typing them for us. Today's list begins with the letter E.

EXTERIOR—Any setting out of doors. All others are interiors.

EXTRA—This term is applied to people not regularly employed in stock or cast in the picture.

FADE IN AND FADE OUT—The gradual appearance or disappearance of one scene or the merging of one scene into another, caused by the slow or rapid closing of the iris of the camera.

FEATURE—This term is applied only to five-act or five-reel picture plays.

FLASH—An instantaneous showing of a scene.

FLAT—A flat is a frame covered with canvas and painted white, gray or aluminum, used in toning the light during the photographing of a scene. Flats may be almost any size.

FRENCH FOREGROUND—This is an art term meaning the showing of the full figure. In contrast to this is American Foreground, which means the showing of the figure from the knees upward.

FOOTAGE—A general term referring to the number of feet of film used in the photographing of a scene.

HEAVY—The male or female villain.

Negroes Form Film Company

With State Commissioner of Corporations M. L. Carnahan giving his consent, the Lincoln Motion Picture Company of Los Angeles has completed all necessary arrangements in connection with its formation and will begin in the immediate future camera work on several dramatic subjects.

All incorporators of the company are negroes—as will be all employees and actors of the concern. The reels will be shown to negro audiences all over the United States. Two reels, already produced, have been acquired. One of the subjects deals in a semi-fiction, semi-truthful manner with a negro trooper who fought at Camratal. It is known as "Trooper of Troop 15."

Commissioner Carnahan has granted permission to the incorporators to issue 16,915 shares of capital stock. As assurance that the company is real and capable of assuming responsibilities, Carnahan has accepted asset statements of the concern which tells of 3,125 feet of negative film, allegedly valued at \$10,170, 18,200 feet of positive film, allegedly valued at \$2745 and office equipment alleged to be valued at \$2500. In addition 25,000 shares, with a par value of \$1, are offered as collateral. These shares are to be sold, according to the company's statement, for securing cash and producing additional pictures.

Pallas-Morocco releases for June are listed thus: Wallace Reid and Myrtle Stedman, starring in "The World Apart," written for them by George Middleton. It is a mining camp story, full of action and plot. Vivian Martin in "Giving Becky a Chance" will be the next star on the Morocco-Paramount program to shine. Jack Holt plays opposite. The Pallas-Morocco releases are listed thus: George Belan in "A Roadside Impression" and "The Heir of the Ages," starring House Peters.

Carmel Myers, formerly a lead with the Triangle-Fine Arts company, has signed a two-year contract with Universal. She will appear in feature pictures. Myers is a Los Angeles girl, who, until one year ago, was of the southern city's high school. After several trials she caught on with Ince's organization, and came through with flying colors.

WHAT FILM ACTORS SAY IN PARTS

What do the motion picture actors say, while going through their pantomime? Do they really utter words corresponding to the unutterable emotions? Or do they simply mutter inane remarks about the weather or next winter's gas bills or something just as vicerious and just as silly?

In the past, motion picture actors spoke sweet nothings or sweet some things just as they pleased. During modern times in motion picture history, however, we find actors and actresses holding to more realistic methods than formerly. This has become the rule not through any revolutionary method of some one or two men but through long years of painstaking endeavors, which taught directors and actors that to be real meant realism of facial expression, action and vocal efforts.

Those who know will tell you that scenes often must be retaken many times because some feature does not register—some situation does not ring true. In the past, after long investigation, failures were traced to inane utterances. Actors were unable to think one thing and do another. The better companies are mending this failure.

According to one writer for a leading film company, almost every high-class production has each conversationally written, out and uttered by the players during the course of the drama's filming. The dialogue in every case corresponds to the action, and rehearsals of such are made frequently.

Demand is more intense now than ever before for fewer sub-titles and more action. To answer this new demand successfully it has become necessary to make every scene realistic to the nth degree. To make every scene realistic to that wholly imaginative degree it is necessary to utter realistic words as company to the very realistic action.

One athletic male star rehearses his scripts just as he would for a speaking stage production. Although actors must not know their lines so letter-perfect as they would for a stage play—they are compelled to have the meaning so well thought out that the rendering of it is smooth as the action itself.

Franklin

Continuing today on an all week run, and concluding Saturday evening, "The Barrier," Rex Beach's wonderful photograph of Alaska, will be shown at the Franklin theater.

The story tells of the love for Merri, a pretty young school teacher from Vermont, by two hardy men, honest John Gaylord, and honest Dan Bennett. Both become suitors for the hand of the maiden. Bennett wins her almost against the odds.

The child, "Necia," grows up in the belief that Gaylord is her father, and an Indian squaw, with whom he lives, is her mother. To the child, Gaylord is a company of United States soldiers, and one of them, handsome young Lieutenant Barrett, loves Necia. She worships him. But the Indian blood that is supposed to run in her veins is "the carrier" between them. Barrett is killed. Necia is big. It is through his nobility and self-sacrifice that happiness comes to the girl and her soldier-lover. The arrival of Dan Bennett, his recognition of his long-lost daughter, the renewal of the friendship between him and Gaylord, and the participation in the plot of a number of other characters cause a succession of happenings that produce a thrilling story. There are several terrific "man-to-man" fights and many scenes of sentiment and humor.

The mountain, desert and picture scenes are beautiful and picturesque, and the difficult characterizations are carried out in an able manner by a carefully selected cast. Effective in his portrayal of the lovable Poleon, while Mabel Julienne Scott is first the mother and then the child, acting both parts with feeling and emotional appeal.

Other prominent roles are well acted by Russell Hopton as Gaylord; Howard Hall as Bennett; Victor Sutherland, as Lieutenant Barrett; Edward Roseman, as "Sowers" and "Reapers"; Mary Rambeau as Necia. The production was made under the direction of Edgar Lewis, the scenario being by A. G. Spear. Music specialties are by "Sowers" and "Reapers." Emmy Whelan writes the presentation.

The Franklin is to be congratulated in securing this production and presenting it at a price that is within the reach of all. The Famous Players-Lasky Corporation reports its scenario staff working to speed to supply the demand for Paramount features. The engagement of Frances Marion, the celebrated picture writer and producer, is announced by officials of the company. Miss Marion adapted "Poor Little Rich Girl" for Mary Pickford and Arterial. Her writing career, until three years ago, was a San Francisco one. Then she went to Hollywood, Inc. Brady-Whitson, and later into free lance work. She will write the script for Mary Pickford's interpretation of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."

George Middleton, another Lasky writer, has written three late scripts for the Paramount group—namely, "At First Sight," for Mae Murray; Fanny Ward's "Her Strange Wedding" and "The World Apart," for House Peters and Kathryn Williams. "The Power of Pity" is another Middleton script to be produced soon. Middleton is co-author of "Hit the Trail Holiday," a speaking stage success, and "A Wife's Strategy," Margaret Ang's late vehicle.

NEW THEATRE WEST AT BROADWAY

Marjorie Rambeau

in

"The Debt"

EMMY WHELAN in "SOWERS AND REAPERS" Pathé News Picture

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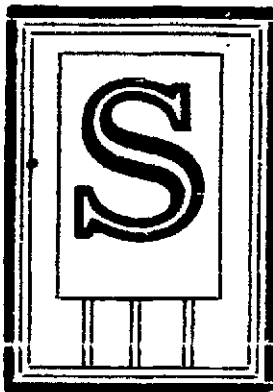
By Rex Beach

A wonderful, fascinating story of love and adventure in the Frozen North

No Advance in Prices.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON GIVEN CITY BY PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

INDUSTRY DEEPLY CONCERNED OVER THE STATE OIL PROBLEM



AN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The statue of Washington that was unveiled at the Art Palace on Decoration Day was the gift of the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution. It is a replica of Houdon's famous work, which is a priceless possession of the State of Virginia.

and conspicuously displayed in the State House at Richmond. Houdon was the foremost sculptor of the world in his day. Indeed, he has not been surpassed in this later day. He was of French nativity, and flourished in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Some patriotic Virginians engaged him to come to this country purposely to make a statue of the Father of it during his life. Houdon made a life mask, and took measurements of Washington's body, so that the statue is an exact reproduction of him. So jealous of this work were the Virginians that all requests and applications to copy it were resisted for more than a century. It was not till very recent years that they brought themselves to permit the statue to be used as a model. This one that was unveiled on Decoration Day was one of the three that have been permitted. It is of life size, and the only statue of Washington, by the way, that has been reared on the Pacific Coast. The ceremony of establishing it at the Arts Palace was elaborate, and the veil was withdrawn by Miss Betty Washington Lewis Mann, a descendant, and a wreath was placed by Lawrence Washington, another descendant. On behalf of the Palace of Fine Arts, Nilson Laurvik, the director, accepted the gift, and explained many historical facts about the statue and the circumstances of its execution. The affair was of unusual significance from the standpoint of both art and patriotism.

Practical Farmers to the Front

The California Association of Practical Farmers is now under way. It is an organization of men who really till the soil; who have been successful at it; who understand the problems involved; who do not scoff at theoretical farming, but have to be shown; who express a determination to divorce farming from politics; who are men of prominence and influence in their respective communities and carry weight when they undertake projects such as the increase of the food supply. The members of the executive committee are T. H. Ramsay of Tehama, R. W. Skinner of Sutter, W. R. Klink of Sacramento, James L. Fullmore of Humboldt, P. C. Lindley of Santa Clara, Albert Lindley of San Joaquin, M. F. Tarpey of Fresno, Volney H. Craig of Los Angeles and George M. Cooley of San Bernardino. To these have been added R. B. Hale and W. B. Wellman of San Francisco. The former represents the California Development Board, through whose efforts the association was organized, and the latter the Wholesale Grocers' Association, which is considered to be near of kin and is anxious to see the farmers of California in a position to realize all the advantages that their natural opportunities warrant. Headquarters have been established in the Palace Hotel. D. O. Lively has been elected president and Volney H. Craig, R. W. Skinner and W. D. Egilbert vice-presidents. W. D. Egilbert has been installed as the manager. Perhaps no man has a wider acquaintance through the farming districts of the State, or is so thoroughly posted as to the problems that confront the farmers of California, as Egilbert. Proceeding along intelligent and practical lines, with abundant capital to finance its projects, the new organization may be expected to get a considerable distance in the right direction.

High School Boys and Labor

Much has been said and written of high school boys getting into the breach and solving the question of scarcity of labor in the orchards and on the farms. There has been assumption that this would go a great way toward making up for the lack of regular farm hands, who promise to be scarcer this year than ever. A. M. McOmie, representing the Better Beet Culture Committee of Southern California, was here last week, and appeared before the agricultural professors at Berkeley and detailed the experience that had been gained in this direction. The Los Angeles schools were let out before the scheduled end, so that the students could turn out and help the farmers. Four hundred of them responded. The particular work that was to be done was the thinning of sugar beets. This is work that has to be done when the time is right, and has to be done at once. Generally Mexicans have been employed. This year, for one reason and another—representations of the I. W. W., machinations of German agents, a more pacified condition at home, a fear that this country was to get into a condition similar to that of their own, or perhaps all of these reasons together—they abandoned the fields and largely retired. Where one year ago they came in at the rate of 200 a day, this year the accession to the harvesting force is less than seventy-five a week. Thinning sugar beets is what is called knee-and-stomp work, and very tiresome to those not mured to work of any kind. It is not to be wondered that high school boys, who for the most part are not used to work of any kind, found it extremely exacting. Starting out with the idea more or less of a picnic, they soon fell by the wayside. Mr. McOmie says that country boys who had had some little experience in farm work were the most promising, and is of the opinion that if the high school boys were to persist two or three seasons in their efforts to help they would attain an efficiency of perhaps 25

per cent, but that now the average efficiency is somewhere around 5 per cent. The Mexican efficiency is about 75 per cent. As a solution of the labor problem in any considerable degree the high school boy, according to this authority, is not to be counted upon. McOmie represents the seven beet sugar factories south of the Tehachapi.

The Pirating of Help

One of the farmers who participated in the discussions incident to the formation of the practical farmers' association is an orchardist of practical experience and large operations. One of the subjects taken up was the pirating of help. One orchardist having a fine crop that is in danger of going to waste from lack of help sometimes offers higher wages than another, and thus entices his hands away. This orchardist admitted that he had done this. He raised cherries, which have to be picked when they are ripe. He had paid \$5 a day for cherry pickers. He confessed that was more than anybody else in the neighborhood was paying, but he obtained all the help he wanted and the best help to be had. He did not defend his action, but explained that his cherries were selling for 7 cents a pound, and he could afford it. But he admitted that 7 cents a pound was beyond reason, and realized that when prices became normal there were likely to be complications from the excessive wage paid when prices were flush. Pirating of help is one of the things which will be regulated by the new organization. The practical farmers have ostensibly organized to meet the food stress occasioned by the war, but their aims are in the direction of problems that exist always and the solution of which will justify the permanency of any agency that will deal with them effectually.

Mexicans as Farm Help

The new practical farmers' organization is at once taking hold of the labor question, and is laying comprehensive plans to fetch in Mexican help. This help will not be dumped here and allowed to shift for itself after the emergency is over, but will be returned after all demands have been met. Not only the men, but their families, will be brought, and they will all be looked after while here, not only as to sanitary particulars, but will be guarded from meddlers, such as the I. W. W. and exploiters of the kind that hang around strangers who work in a strange land. Mexicans are credulous and under such circumstances a timid people. And there is one thing about them that is rather baffling to a farmer who wants to speed up. They are not impressed by an increase of wages. The day's wage being fixed, the worker also fixes the amount of labor to be performed. When he gets that done he quits. He is not at all able to understand about overtime. And he is not acquainted with that tradition about laying something by for a rainy day. He is a pretty faithful worker while at it, but does not see the point of keeping at it after he has earned enough for a week or two. However, the Mexican is the best help on the California farm that can be had. He is entirely tractable, for one thing, and is not likely to be lured to another line of work because of higher wages. He is declared to be superior to the Japanese in every respect, especially in the fruit harvests. The orchards and fields of the State are going to be scarcer of white help this year than they have ever been. The fruit harvest is going to be heavier. The prices are going to be higher, the purpose of the orchardists to gather and cure all the crop more eager. Consequently the matter of bringing in assistance may well demand acute attention. Its solution will be more fully realized by a central effort such as is now being organized in this city.

Embarrassment of the Mayor

The committee that waited on Mayor Rolph and urged him to take a hand in the Mooney trials certainly did not appreciate the embarrassment that such action would subject him to. Evidently they had taken account of his friendliness to organized labor, and supposed that a request from that quarter was all that was necessary. They did not figure that the efforts to get the Mooneys off from the charges of being implicated in the Preparedness Day dynamiting, whereby ten persons lost their lives, would not be regarded by the general public as an appropriate move in behalf of organized labor. There is a very large contingent of American citizens and very many workmen who are unable to see wherein the efforts of law officers to bring to justice people charged with dynamiting should be resisted by organized labor. Undoubtedly that was what the mayor failed to see, and his answer was that he had no province, to interfere with the processes of the courts. But it was an embarrassing political position to be placed in, especially by one who is counting on the labor support when the gubernatorial election comes around.

Building Material Jumps

Within the past two weeks the price of steel has increased 20 per cent, and within a year it has increased more than 100 per cent. One direct result of this is a modification of the plan of the great T. & D. Theater on the McCreery lot at Market and Eighth, some particulars of which were given on this page in a recent issue. It was stated at the time that construction would not begin at once, owing to the inability to obtain prompt delivery of steel. The seating capacity, according to the revised plan, will be but 5000, and some of the incidental projects and accessories will be omitted. As originally projected there were to be 17,000 tons of steel in the framework. Building enterprises that were not projected before the last sensational rise in the price of steel will probably be deferred until the war demand is over and the price of material settles down to a normal basis. The

Fleishacker building will be one of the larger enterprises that may be thus affected. The great frontage on Market and Sutter streets was bought because it was an exceptional bargain and had to be snapped up. As it is proposed to improve it with a building that shall be the last word in banking structures, some time will naturally be consumed in the consideration of plans. This was the situation immediately after the purchase. Since that time the sensational increase in the cost of steel has occurred, as well as the difficulty of getting it. In the meantime architectural consideration will be given to the proposed improvement and plans formulated from a comprehensive survey of the latest banking buildings of the country.

A Record of Fifty Years

Frank A. Leach's autobiography, which made its appearance during the week, is generally interesting, but to San Franciscans its greatest interest is in its account of the great fire and the battle that was fought under Leach's generalship to save the mint from the sea of flames that surrounded it. Fifty faithful employees, under his guidance, penned in the great structure on Fifth street with the knowledge that their retreat was cut off, labored most heroically and saved to San Francisco her federal money-making institution. The mint was in the heart of the conflagration that destroyed the city. That it was saved meant a great deal more than the mere saving of a building. It became, for one thing, an oasis where the stricken people found refuge, and what came to be more important, water. For there is an artesian well on the premises, and after the fire had done its work so that its victims could move, a great number camped on the mint premises. But far greater was the fact that the mint, coming through unscathed and being the only financial institution of the city that escaped, was able to relieve the financial situation almost immediately by opening its vaults and rehabilitating the circulating medium far in advance of what would have been otherwise possible. Mr. Leach was the superintendent of the mint for ten years. His appointment was not only unsolicited, but more of a surprise to him than anybody else. But he became much more than a mere political appointee. He instituted economical methods, one of which superseded a process that had been followed since 1793, and in general mastered the technique of the business. He showed such efficiency that he was called to go up higher—to the directorship of all the mints. At that time there were four, and nine assay offices. His account of his experiences in Washington is particularly interesting. You get glimpses of former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, both of whom he served under; and of especial interest is his account of the changing of the national coins, which was a matter of much consideration. It was suggested and insisted on by President Roosevelt, and a good deal of experimenting was necessary before it was achieved.

Historical Incidents Recalled

As Mr. Leach came to be a good deal of a man, so in his adolescent days he was a good deal of a boy. It is all interestingly set down in the earlier pages of the book, though never boastfully. One feature of it is that though hundreds of people are mentioned, some of whom must have been a considerable distance from the friendly stage, and acts of a few of which enable the reader to guess for himself how things were, not a word of harsh characterization is found from cover to cover. The reader who is not able to read between the lines is apt to conclude that Mr. Leach went through a range of highly varied experiences always encountering the most amiable people. But through every experience is shown that independence and straightforwardness that foreshadowed the high public functionary of later years. His earlier career will be of deep interest to residents of the sections wherein he figured. Solano county especially will recall the traditions of other days; Alameda county, where his greater publishing enterprises were carried on, will be immensely interested in the persons mentioned and the events that he recalls. As to the first-named section, the account of the tapeworm ticket, which was devised to keep tab on those employed at Mare Island as to how they voted, is especially interesting. It was a scandal that resulted in the first reform ballot in California, and the incident served to illustrate Mr. Leach's independence. When some partisans secured the discharge of some of those who did not vote for the candidates of the party in power Mr. Leach in his newspaper dissented. At that time such dissent was near to a party crime. But that did not seem to matter to him. He thought it was right. And so he may be followed through a career of fifty years, during which much interesting history was made in this State, and many of its historic characters figured. It is a simple narrative, nowhere rising to great heights, but maintaining a uniform interest because of the light thrown upon men and occurrences of the most eventful half century of the State's history.

Heney for the Cabinet

The subject of Heney came up the other day in a group that was discussing men, politics and probabilities. The fact was mentioned that he had not been occupying his wonted space in the news columns of late. The last considerable discussion of him that was recalled by the person who brought the subject up was as to his becoming the Democratic candidate for governor. About the time this discussion was at its height he was summoned to Washington, and the next that appeared concerning him was that he had been engaged as special counsel to prosecute the print paper trust. There was one present at this discussion who had but recently returned from Washington, and at this point

he volunteered a sensational prognostication. It was to the effect that Heney is likely to become the United States Attorney-General when another change is made in that office. It seems that he is in high favor with the President, and the informant was in possession of a hunch that warranted him in making the prophecy. It is certain that there has not been much talk lately about a gubernatorial campaign for Heney. It wouldn't be like him to let that die away unless he had other prospects ahead.

The Oil Question

The oil problem is getting serious enough to worry some of the big industries and concerns. On May 1 there were 38,825,430 barrels of oil in reserve in California, but there had been 43,640,294 barrels on the first of January. This shows a consumption exceeding 1,000,000 barrels a month above production. One year ago oil sold for about 70 cents, which was such an attractive price that contracts were closed at that figure. Indeed, long-time contracts had been made for delivery around the bay for 50 and 60 cents. Now the price is around \$1.20, and no dealer or producer will enter into contracts at any price. Nobody can count on what his fuel bill is likely to be in the future. It is interesting to know in this connection that there were 7215 producing wells in California on the first day of May. The production for the first four months of this year is about the same as that for the corresponding periods of 1915 and 1916, but the consumption is considerably greater, and promises to be greater yet. The April production was \$977,402, but the consumption was \$907,847. On the face of it the reserve will last three years, but as a matter of fact a part of this reserve is in pipe lines; another considerable part comprises the necessary stock of the big refineries, so that the outlook is that a year will see a scarcity that is likely to send prices soaring unless production is speeded up. The concern over the situation lies in the fact that increase of production is obstructed by the government withdrawals of oil lands and attack upon lands that have been patented and in some instances partly developed. Oil lands that would be acquired and developed are thus sequestered, and lands that have been partly developed remain in statu quo, those who have made some development making no more owing to the uncertainty of title. Sixty-eight new wells were completed in April and sixteen were abandoned. Three hundred and forty-two wells were being drilled. From the showing, the production is only maintaining its own, while the consumption is increasing materially, notwithstanding that the price has almost doubled within a year. Government relief as to the oil lands that are tied up through withdrawals and action to annul former grants seems to be the way to clear the situation.

An Anomalous Situation

A strange situation has been created by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, handed down Monday. In October, 1915, in a trial before Federal Judge Dooling, Ralph K. Blair and Dr. Thomas Addis were convicted of violating American neutrality and fined \$1000 each. They had recruited men in San Francisco for the British navy, and financed them on their way. From this sentence they appealed, and a decision has just been rendered by the court of last resort. It is that a new trial must be had. But in the meantime the United States has ceased to be a neutral—has in effect become an ally of Great Britain. What was adjudged an infraction of the law at that time very clearly would not be now, and it would seem to be a proposition founded in good sense that the matter be dropped. But we have the grave announcement in print, attributed to United States Attorney John W. Preston, that he "believes the defendants are guilty, and they will be retried as soon as possible." Blair in the meantime has removed to Buffalo, where he is connected with an aviation school. Dr. Addis is a physician of repute residing in this city.

Disclosure of the Registration

The pacific results of registration day throughout the country suggest that much more was said of possible resistance than was warranted. Any proceeding leading up to a military draft is not likely to be hilariously popular, yet this preliminary was not resented or flouted or even disregarded, so far as was observed in this city. On the day after the registration the police were quite active in the way of inviting men of the military age to show their registration cards, and succeeded in rounding up but three who were without the same. One of the big humors of the occasion is the disclosure as to the population of Los Angeles. That city has in one way and another been able to get credit for a population of 533,535, while San Francisco's population, by the usual unofficial computations, is put down at 471,023. Yet this city's contingent subject to military registration is 67,851, while that of Los Angeles is but 59,844. Something seems to be the matter down there, and just what it is may not appear until the rigid federal census of 1920 is taken.

Sharon Case Appealed

The Sharon case has been appealed. No cause has been so much discussed lately as this celebrated case and its unusual determination. No case is of record anywhere that furnishes a parallel of nine jurymen defying a judge when instructed what to do as to a verdict. Attorneys not directly interested in a case in discussing it casually do not consider the abstract merits of it so much as the legal and trial phases. There is a general opinion that Judge Coffey's decision has galvanized this case into new life, rather than ending it. Appeal has been taken and a new suit started on practically the same lines as the one that has been so long on trial.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1917.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTES

*Story of Italy's Campaign Is One of Revelation and One Which Has Hitherto Been Unsung
War's Developments in Economic Field Made Accessible for General Study by New Work*

"ITALY AT WAR" BY E. A. POWELL

EXCEPT for the few chapters in H. G. Wells' "Italy, France and Britain at War," but little has been written of Italy's part in the struggle, a part filled with more of the unusual, more of the romantic, and more of the heroic, perhaps, than that of any other nation. And there has been a reason only recently dissipated to account for the silence regarding a battle line so gigantic and so complex as to stagger attempts at the picturing.

Italy has not wished to be "written up," she has avoided publicity, and has gone about her work, warring on sun-baked plains and in drifts of mountain snow, with suspicion and even hostility toward the few correspondents who were admitted within her borders.

So it is that E. Alexander Powell's "Italy at War" comes with the force of revelation. It is the surprise book of the war and its publication, unknowingly, has been timed at the moment when Cadorna is battling outside the gates of Trieste. The world will wish to read of this Italian army whose record so far has been written in dead alone. It is only of late, writes Powell, that Italy has realized the value of advertising. In this new realization he was welcomed and given unusual opportunity to witness bombardments, inspect mountain stations to which the soldiers are carried in "bath-tub" cars which slide along wires, and to see the same soldiers enduring the horrors of the sun-scorched Carso where corpses are mummified by the heat. It is a battlefront of extremes, spectacular, dramatic and elemental.

How many Americans know that the Italian front is longer than the French, British and Belgian fronts combined and that its trenches in one line would extend from New York to Salt Lake City? Powell starts the reader with astonishing information in almost every chapter. When he writes that Austrian and Italian trenches, in places, are only six feet apart, that men are being drowned in the mud, that infantry charges are being led by aeroplanes, and that the traffic from the channel to the British lines is more dense than that on Fifth avenue he is but firing some of his lighter artillery.

Recent reports of Admiral Fiske's invention of a torpedo to be launched from an aeroplane and of Germany's quick adoption of the idea are somewhat discounted when one reads that the French and Italians have been using the device for months and that a Turkish transport went down when the torpedo from one of these "aerial submarines" found it as a mark. The dispatches said that a diver must have made its way through the Dardanelles and so most everyone believed.

The writer does not neglect the picturesque side of Italy's warfare where the Alpini, dressed for all the world like Robin Hood, fight beside the "regulars" in their peculiar gray uniforms and where the storming of heights have made nothing in attack any longer impossible. Of the fall of the Sabotino he says:

"This was the most spectacular phase of the attack for the Sabotino, a mountain two thousand feet high, it was generally believed, could never

CALIFORNIAN IS WORLD'S GREATEST BOOK COLLECTOR

Henry E. Huntington Purchases Famous Bridgewater Library to Add to His Own

THE world's greatest private collection of books and one that is bettered only by that of the British Museum, and possibly one or two other public collections, is now owned by a Californian, Henry E. Huntington. For the most part it is housed in Huntington's New York residence on Fifth avenue, a library of 75,000 volumes. Its claim to superiority is based on perfection in the two great branches which have given prominence to nearly all the famous collections—Americana and English literature.

Huntington started his collection twenty-five years ago just as many a man is starting his little library. He bought books for their contents, one here and one there, and was fond of purchasing sets of such authors as Dickens or Thackeray. His conversion to an ardent bibliophile has been of recent years. In the last six years it is said he has spent \$6,000,000 on volumes that he has wanted, until now it may be said that he has taken the place of the late J. Pierpont Morgan as the first bibliophile in the land. He is not merely a rich man whose hobby is books.

When, a few days ago, Huntington purchased the Bridgewater library for \$1,000,000, he attained the climax of distinction. This collection has been renowned in England from the days of Queen Elizabeth. It was founded by the lord chancellor of England in the reign of that queen and James I. Sir Thomas Egerton, afterward created Baron Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley. His son, the first Earl of Bridgewater, and the second earl made valuable additions to the library, which was brought to its present perfection by Francis Egerton, the first Earl of Ellesmere, who died in 1857. When John Payne Collier, Shakespearean critic, prepared an edition of the rarest books in the English language he confessed that it had been necessary to include nearly all the books in the Bridgewater library. As collections go, it is not large. Of printed books there are about 4100, and in addition there are about 200 illuminated and other manuscripts

be taken with the layonet. The Italians, realizing that no troops in the world could hope to reach the summit of those steep slopes in the face of barbed wire, rifles and machine guns, had, unknown to the enemy, driven a tunnel, a mile and a quarter long, into the very heart of this position. When the assault was ordered, therefore, the first lines of the Italian infantry suddenly appeared from out of the ground within a few yards of the Austrian trenches. Amid a storm of vivas, the gray wave, with its crest of glittering steel, surged up the few remaining yards of glacis, topped the parapet and overwhelmed the defenders.

From mountain heights Powell saw battles as distinctly as one could see a football game from a seat in the Yale bowl. He saw lone figures

and about 10,000 historical documents and autograph letters.

The feature of paramount interest is the collection of plays by Shakespeare, his predecessors, and contemporaries and successors. It has made Huntington's Shakespeareana the finest in the world. The gem is a quarto edition of 1600 of "Titus Andronicus," in perfect condition, and of which there is but one other copy known, and that is in the Edinburgh University library. There is a perfect copy of the first edition of the Sonnets, 1609, of which only four or five complete copies are known. Huntington already owned one of these, the copy known as the George Daniel one. From the Devonshire library Huntington got the rare first quarto of "Hamlet," 1603. The "Hamlet" would bring \$50,000 at auction and the "Titus Andronicus" is equally valuable.

A superb manuscript on vellum is perhaps the choicest copy of the Bridgewater collection, the famous "Canterbury Tales," known as the Ellesmere Chaucer. It is supposed to have been written in 1405, five years after the poet's death.

Then there is the manuscript of Benjamin Franklin's autobiography, surpassed in value among American manuscripts only by the Declaration of Independence in Washington and "Washington's Farewell Address" in the New York public library.

In the library are books of kings and queens, imprints from the first presses of Gutenberg, Faust, Caxton and other worthies who were the pioneers in making literature accessible to man in the street in stead of only to the student in the cloister; original editions of the great dramatists and masters of the English tongue in poetry and fiction, and countless other rarities which have contributed to the world's knowledge of everything under the sun.

It is probable that Huntington will build an edifice to house the collection even as Morgan did. At present a great corps of librarians is busy arranging the volumes that they may be accessible for research work of all kinds.

standing high in the snow and long lines of soldiers on skis sliding through white-filled gullies. He was in desolate Venice and saw there a famous art critic who but lately had crawled on the floor of a gallery while bullets whistled past him to puncture priceless canvas. The man gave the orders as to which pictures were worth pulling down in the time was left for the work.

The book is not all of Italy, for Powell went close to Verdun, where the great guns of the French mottled in fantastic way and almost invisible, are sending off tons of metal like express trains through the air. He saw the wonders the British army have accomplished, once it got into action, and wonders that the Germans

(Continued on next page.)

COLLECTIVISM, PRO AND CON

AVOLUME of official documents and other authoritative selections showing the world-wide replacement of private by governmental industry before and during the war has been inspired by the Intercollegiate Socialist Society that the world may be cognizant of some rapid and astounding changes of the past few years. With the day's news so full of martial events one loses sight of the accompanying economic developments.

It is to bring these developments to light and to aid in the forming of a verdict as to whether they shall continue after peace that the book is written. The reader is given no partisan argument but is provided with the most important data that he may be equally free to reach a conclusion for or against collectivism.

In the work of editing the copy, William English Walling and Harry W. Laidler have sought editorial advice from many sources. They have had collaboration or counsel from such men as H. Parker Willis, of the Federal Reserve Board; Harry L. Slattery, secretary to the National Conservation Association; Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture; W. Jett Lauck, of the bureau of railway economics; Professor E. R. A. Seligman, and many others.

The public has known in a general way that governments have been doing a large part of the world's work since the war; that they have been operating railways, mercantile marines and mines, nationalizing and distributing most of the food supply, declaring monopolies in raw materials and controlling many manufacturing industries. It is certain that some of these activities will cease with the war and not so certain that others will. Indeed, there may be new government activities forced into the field by peculiar peace conditions. It is also recognized that "collectivism," or state socialism, did not originate with the war, but that it has been gaining a wider audience for a quarter of a century.

This, then, is an exhaustive work covering the whole recent development. It is argumentative only in this: Its editors evidently believe that the presentation of the data will influence study and discussion favorable to collectivism. By collectivism, or state socialism, they mean, broadly, the policy of extending the economic functions of the state. They would say that when the larger and more important economic functions of a nation are operated by its government, that nation has adopted state socialism and there they rest their case. There is no socialist propaganda in the ordinary sense.

The various departments of government are treated carefully and with a wealth of statistical information and there is evidenced always an honest determination to present material and not theory. For this reason the work merits the consideration of every American, who will also find it a storehouse of information not easily obtainable.—A. E. S.

"State Socialism, Pro and Con," edited by William English Walling and Harry W. Laidler: New York, Henry Holt & Co. \$2.

IS DOG STORY

"Dumb-Bell of Brookfield"
Is One Story in Many; Is
Written by One Lover of
Dogs for Others.

There must be thousands of readers who remember the appearance, not so long ago, of the story of how Ole Man Sanford, lover of horses, picked a winner for a great race, how he peered with faded eyes at a hundred colts and at last picked out a little black one who had that look—"the birth-right of eagles." "The Look of Eagles" was the name of the story and it came out in a magazine and later in book form and was one of those rare stories of animals that leave an abiding impression.

And now John Taintor Foote, who has been strangely silent since then, has written another of the same charm and same appeal. It is called "Dumb-Bell of Brookfield" and is about dogs. It is the story of a "runt" dog who became champion, with chapters of his later life, a story by one who loves dogs and for dog lovers. That there is a large circle of men and women who will read this book with joy in their hearts and just a little catch in their throats cannot be doubted.

When Champion Brookfield Rode-rigo died there was no other to take his place. He had been the champion field setter of the day, king of nose, and range, and speed. When he was found one day with his nose between his paws and lifeless it was discovered that an accident had robbed the kennels of all his puppies save the under-sized one, "Runt." Runt had a lemon-colored dumb-bell blazoned on his side and he had the nose and speed of a champion. But he did not have the size and the looks and there was none to give him a chance. How "Runt" came to his own and became Dumb-Bell of Brookfield is a story better and more interesting than many have been told of men. It is a story of the kennels and the field and of a likable master and lovable mistress and through it all is diffused the writer's knowledge and love of his subject.

For the lover of dogs there can be but one verdict: Dumb-Bell's story is a little masterpiece. It is one to be kept close at hand and to be read over again, particularly at those times when it would seem that a world of men and men's affairs seems a little out of joint. One may turn to it like he turns to his own dog for a bit of quiet understanding.

("Dumb-Bell of Brookfield," by John Taintor Foote: New York, D. Appleton & Co., \$1.35.)

RUSSIA

The Putnams, acting as the American representatives of the Cambridge University Press, announce the publication of a volume entitled "Russian Realities and Problems." The addresses constituting this volume were chosen out of a number delivered in August, 1916, before the University of Cambridge. Each of the speakers is, in his own department, an unsurpassed authority. These eminent men, in the forefront of Russian affairs, made the journey, at great inconvenience to themselves, from Russia to England, on purpose to deliver these addresses. Two of the addresses, "The War and Balkan Politics" and "The Representative System in Russia," are contributed by Paul N. Miluykov, minister of foreign affairs in the reconstituted Russian government. Peter Struve, who holds the chair of political economy in the Polytechnic Institute of Petrograd and formerly sat in the Duma as member for Petrograd, contributes "Past and Present of Russian Economics." Roman Dmowski, whose "Poland, Old and New," constitutes a chapter of great interest in this important volume, was for some years the leader of the Polish party in the Duma. Harold Williams, who prepared the address on "The Nationalities of Russia," is considered by Russian scholars to have no rival, even among natives, in his special department of knowledge, the ethnography of the Russian empire. Finally Alexander Lappo-Danilevsky, who gives a general survey of the progress of learning in Russia, is a distinguished historian and a Fellow of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, the

OAKLAND MAN WRITES
STORY OF MODERN MEXICO

**Badmen Supply Interest
in "Over the Border"**



A villainous trio as ever crossed the border are Silver and Jake and Bull, rustlers and badmen, who supply most of the interest in the latest book of Herman Whitaker of Oakland, "Over the Border." Into Mexico because the United States has become too hot for them the three make their way, pausing a while to make off with a number of horses. When the animals stampede and thunder off with so much noise that the owners are awakened there is a great hubbub, rifle shots answering revolvers, and a story for the American press that another "border outrage" has been perpetrated by Villa.

Rough men tack over with the winds of adventure and these three are not exceptions. It is while they are on their way to raid a rich American in his Mexican hacienda that they see they have been forestalled and that a party of Mexican bandits has surrounded the place. The three jump into the fray on the side of the American and, after a battle that is one, are victorious.

Then it is that the rich American dies and leaves to the care of the desperate three his daughter. Her implicit trust arouses in them all that is good and they set themselves to the task of being other than villains. It is a hard task, too, and is not always accomplished in entirety, but in the main the three keep to the new line and make good. They even worry about their ward's love affair and choose a husband for her. Then come the rebels and the greatest fight of all. The three give highest proof of the metal that had been hidden beneath the dress and their story ends with the echo of gunfire.

DICKENS'S BEST
FRIEND DIES

Miss Georgina Hogarth, sister-in-law of Charles Dickens, died a fortnight ago in London, at 91 years of age.

Georgina Hogarth was born in London in 1826, and was the second of the three older grown-up daughters of George Hogarth, a Scotsman, who had taken the road to London, became the father of fourteen children, and, from being a successful reporter and musical critic, became manager in the office of the Morning Chronicle.

He discerned the amazing descriptive power of Charles Dickens, got him to collaborate in the Evening Chronicle, and eventually fixed up his sketches as "Sketches by Boz." When Dickens got to know him at home in the winter of 1834-5 he met the three daughters, Catharine, Georgina and Mary, and at once fell ardently in love with Catharine, the eldest and prettiest of the three. Willis describes him at this time as "a regular Dick Swiveller." The almost girlish charm of his face at this time is just indicated by Maclise's famous sketch of eight years later, depicting Charles, Catharine and Georgina.

Of the three sisters, Catharine, it is often said, was distinguished by beauty and femininity, Georgina by sweetness, motherly disposition, and equality of temper, Mary by a more spiritual charm. Charles Dickens, it may be said, fell in love with all three. Georgina remained his dearest friend till his death. Mary, who had died soon after his union with Catharine, he worshipped as a saint; and he always wished to be buried in her grave.

After his return from the first American visit, writing to Mrs. Hogarth, Dickens elevates Georgina's mental traits almost to a level with those of Mary. She and his wife were the "pair of petticoats" he took to Richmond in February, 1843, and, before the year was out, Georgina had

transactions of which contain many important historical monographs from his pen. In view of the standing of the contributors and the timeliness of their contributions, it is no exaggeration to characterize this volume one of the most significant of the year.



HERMAN WHITAKER

Whitaker knows his border country well, and he has absorbed the romance and the scenes in which he has been a recent sojourner. Through his book is breathed a spirit of adventure entirely natural. The rough men are genuinely rough and the heroine is quite the girl for the romantic setting.

As a story of modern Mexico, the book has taken a timely situation and scene. Where the writer is unusually effective is in supplying the sense of danger which shadows the pages and keeps the interest at maximum height.

("Over the Border," by Herman Whitaker: New York, Harper & Brothers, \$1.40.)

became part of his household, of which, says Forster, she "remained a member until his death; and he had just reason to be proud of the steadiness, depth and devotion of her friendship."

Dickens, in 1856, writes mysteriously of a "skeleton in the domestic closet," and, in a letter written a little later, he draws the veil. "Poor Catharine and I are not made for each other." For a dozen years at least she had allowed herself to be set aside while a more energetic person managed her household and became counsellor and friend to her husband and children.

On April 29, 1858, Mrs. Dickens left the home (her husband afterward allowed her \$3000 a year), and the eldest son went to live with his mother. But the rest of the children remained with their father and "auntie"; the eldest daughter, Mary, kept house nominally, aided by her sister Katie, but Georgina was the indispensable friend, confidante and general factotum of the whole party. Her health, in 1862 and 1869, caused Dickens great anxiety, and in the latter year he took her with him to Ireland. In 1866 she had seen him off from Liverpool on his second visit to America. She was with him at Gad's Hill when he developed alarming symptoms at dinner on June 8, 1870, and she supported him until he fell down unconscious. His death took place on the following day.

Dickens' letters to Georgina from 1858 to 1869 form an invaluable supplement to the official "Life." Their character confirms the estimate that he had formed of her in early days as a fore-ordained sacrifice to children, never to be married, but always to have children about her, dependent on her and loving her, but never any children of her own, and so to continue to her death, and to die venerable and happy.

In his will (after ranking her co-executor with Forster and a legatee to the amount of \$40,000, his jewelry and private papers), he left her "My grateful blessing as the best and truest friend I ever had. And, lastly . . . I solemnly enjoin my dear children always to remember how much they owe to the said Georgina Hogarth, and never to be wanting in a grateful and affectionate attachment for her, for they know well that she has been, through all the stages of their growth and progress, their ever-useful, self-denying and devoted friend."

OF INTRIGUE

"The American Ambassador"
Is Exciting and Ab-
sorbing Story of Battle of
Wits; By Lawrence Byrne.

The story of the diplomat abroad offers rare opportunity for a freedom to intrigue and subtle villainy. Well told it makes interesting reading for a summer's night and may afford the basis for a novel of more than passing worth. The field, of course, has been cultivated many times, but one looks at the harvest with some misgivings. There were days when our ambassadors were chosen largely for their literary attainment and when priceless essays came back from beyond the seas from whence today come statistics which perhaps have an immediate value as priceless. But those days are gone and the few of our representatives abroad who have turned to letters have given us Baedeker pictures—tame enough.

The romance of the embassy now must be sung by one without, by one who may not offend. We do not know whether Lawrence Byrne ever served an ambassador nor are we concerned. All that we are interested in is that he has filled a readable novel with a spirit of rare adventure. He has written of a fearless American of the accepted "type," battling with the scheming servants of a foreign diplomacy. The scene is, of course, in a mythical land but it is a land in which a great problem is to be solved and upon which war between the United States and an important power hinges. There are titles, epaulettes, spies and stolen papers to supply the adventure and character drawing of a sort to make for distinction. The ambassador is an American to be proud of, his daughter is one to be loved and his wife one to marvel at. Need it be said there is a dark-skinned count who is also a villain and a sylph-like countess who is a confirmed vampire. There is a plain-spoken lady from Kraco, Texas, and an emphatic one from Kansas City, and a number of homely everyday persons who shine with a light of the wholesome in contrast with the plotters who almost wreck the story.

The entanglements are many and love, diplomacy and reputation are threatened before the ambassador makes good. And the ambassador does make good. He makes good reading and for a good acquaintance-ship.

("The American Ambassador," by Lawrence Byrne: New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.35.)

"THE MAN IN COURT"

Herbert C. Hoover, of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, one of the greatest organizers the world has ever seen, expresses this opinion of the book by Judge F. D. Wells, entitled "The Man in Court" (Putnams):

The book is not only a good piece of literature but shows exactly what everyone feels: that the American courts need reorganization; both as to the system of courts and the method of procedure. If the theme, that the courts should be an organ of investigation instead of an arena for trial by battle, can be implanted in the American mind, a great step will have been made in progress."

"ITALY AT WAR"
BY E. A. POWELL

(Continued from preceding page.)

can be said to hold the title for efficiency. He saw a thousand things of remarkable interest and tells of them all and, what is more, includes in his book some of the best war pictures published.

That description so new and amazing could come when the war is so old may only be explained by the fact that Italy's work, hitherto, has been unseen. The American will find in Powell's book cause to be proud of his Italian ally, a hard-hitting, indomitable warrior who has been given, at last, a bit of recognition due him. At this stage of the war the book assumes an importance to make its reading almost obligatory.—A. B. S.

("Italy at War," by E. Alexander Powell: New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.)

IN ARCADY

"Stranded in Arcady" Is a Story of Two Who Wake Up in Wilderness; Delightfully Adventurous and Idyllic.

It must have been rare fun for Francis Lynde, the writing of "Stranded in Arcady." The book breathes the love of the author for the task, and the result is that there is fun in the reading. What story teller is there who does not like to conjure apparent impossibilities and fool his readers in the end by making them plausible?

Lucetta and Donald wake up on the sandy beach of a northern lake and realize that they have been kidnapped. Neither has seen the other before, and there is nothing to explain the mystery. How these two fight their way to civilization after a series of "camping-out" adventures is the basis of the story, a story that make an outdoor man out of a spindly writer and brings out the wonderful qualities of a real girl.

Lucetta and Donald, of course, are forced to "throw tin cans" at many of the conventions. They camp in strange places, shoot rapids in a canoe, are wrecked, almost drowned, and one is ill, but they never give up. Truth is, each rejoices in the life in the wilds and in the companionship of the other. It is a delightful holiday, although it is one occasioned by a sinister influence. The adventures are so whole-hearted, the country so beautiful, and the romance so unspooled, that, again, one knows the writer must have revelled in his work.

What comes out of the adventures and the discovery of the mystery behind the kidnapping of the two is kept for the close. Then it is shown why two men fought to the death in the northern wilds, and why they had built five fires in the form of a Greek cross that a man in an aeroplane might take them as a signal. There are few of recent books more exciting or more idyllic and none that have the combination in such strength.

If one would enjoy the spirit of a vacation in the woods with no more effort than the opening of a book, he should read "Stranded in Arcady." There is joy and exhilaration in its pages.

("Stranded in Arcady," by Francis Lynde; New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.35.)

VOCATIONS

Holmes W. Merton Has Written Book on How to Choose One.

The man who imagines himself a square peg in a round hole is in need of such a book as "How to Choose the Right Vocation."

This book contains a practical method of self-appraisal so that one may learn for what vocation in life he or she is best qualified. Over fourteen hundred professions, trades and occupations are listed, with the possibilities and cardinal requirements for success in each. Young men and women starting out, in life may, perhaps, save years of wasted effort and bitter disappointment by following the instructions of this vocational adviser.

The book is written so that one may learn, and make use in his own life, of the expert knowledge which Holmes W. Merton has gained after years of study and practical work in the field of vocational guidance. In this day, when the highly organized efficiency of industries and of nations is so imperative, this book carries a message which is not only vital to the individual, but one of great import and potentiality to the nation as well.

"Right choice of vocation is the natural basis of efficiency."

In these words the author sounds his keynote, at a time when efficiency is everywhere in demand. His aim is to show how this right choice can be made, and to help make it, from among the vocations now possible.

By analysis of the kinds of ability required, which he classifies as dominant, supporting and essential.

By consideration of all the sub-abilities grouped under these classifications.

By self-measuring questions to determine what the individual's dom-

SONG OF THE VOLGA BOATMEN

By Elias Lieberman

*Drift, logs, drift, down the swift stream;
Float, logs, float, beyond the Port o' Dream.*

*The sunlight pats my Luba's cheeks
And makes them glow like wine;*

*The breeze brings fragrance once again
From cedar, birch and pine.*

*A dirge-song died upon the wind
That dried my Luba's tears;*

*Her lips are dumb with answered prayer
Her eyes with banished fears.*

Batyusha Gosudar,

Wan wanes thy setting start.

Fallen art thou, Great White Czar.

Turn, logs, turn, through the foam and whirl;

Glide, logs, glide along the white whirl.

*For me my Luba sits and waits
For me a feast is spread;*

*No more like wolfhound lean and lone
Must I devour my bread.*

*The jingling cow-bells tinkle paeans
Of home and joy to me;*

*My heart leaps God-ward like the blaze
That set my Russia free!*

Batyusha Gosudar,

Wan wanes thy setting start.

Fallen art thou, Great White Czar.

—By Elias Lieberman in June Everybody's.

IN THE MAGAZINES OF THE MONTH

Illustrating alike the changes that magazines have experienced in the past fifty years and the perfection which may be attained by the more sincere ones, Harper's this month is celebrating its sixty-seventh birthday. Unusually rich in artistic accompaniment and bound and printed in modern manner, the magazine is still unchanged in its reflection of that which is best in the world's literature and art. An article of especial interest to the Westerner is that of Walter Prichard Eaton on "The Park of Many Glaciers." It concerns Glacier National Park and is illustrated in color. Lawrence Perry has written a story of the waves, "The Sea Call," and Alice Brown has contributed one of her characteristically appealing short stories, "The Peaching Feony." "The Psychology of a Spy," by W. L. George, an unusual and timely article, and "The Portrait of Chicago," by E. J. R. Rhodes, are notable contributions. Others whose works are included are: William Roscoe Thayer, Laura Spencer Porter, Abraham Caban, Charles Caldwell Doble, Howard Brubaker, M. E. Ravagem, Wilbur Daniel Steel, and, of course, W. D. Howells with his Editor's Easy Chair. Ellen M. H. Gates, Dana Burnet and Herbert Trench are poets represented.

SCRIBNER'S

"How Men of Science Will Help in Our War," is an answer of a scientist to a question frequently voiced. Dr. George E. Hale, in Scribner's for June, has written a timely article in which he concludes: "The advancement of research for the sake of increasing knowledge without thought of its application, is the most useful service the Research Council can offer the nation." An article of travel to Finlay Forks and the Great Glacier, a thousand miles by canoe, is Paul L. Haworth's "On the Headwaters of Peace River." John Fox Jr. has written a sixth Happy Valley story and Francis Lynde's unusual novel, "Stranded in Arcady," comes to its close. "Mill-cent, Maker of History," is one of the outstanding short stories of the number and is written by Katharine Holland Brown. "The Golf Cure," by Lawrence Perry, will delight all who have dawdled around a country club. Among those who are represented in the magazine are Kenyon Cox, with an article on Venetian paintings; George T. Marsh, John Leale Bishop, Mildred Cram and John Hall Wheelock. The Point of View, Field of Art, and Financial World departments are included. Edward Mott Woolley's "The Silent Voice" tells the story of advertising.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

A name familiar to residents of theinant ability is, and what the essential and supporting abilities are.

By considering various characteristics of the will: independence, liberty, hardihood, caution, economy, industry, dexterity, etc.

A book to assist all men and women in proper vocational study and location of themselves.

("How to Choose the Right Vocation," by Holmes W. Merton; New York, Funk & Wagnalls Company, \$1.50.)

boy cities is signed to an interesting article in the June World's Work, "The Authentic Story of Began Relief," by Vernon Kellogg, professor of biology at Stanford University. There will be many hereabouts who have been waiting to read Dr. Kellogg's report of the work in which he has been associated. The magazine contains intimate pictures of Joffre-Viviani, Petain and other war figures and present articles on various phases of war development. War Work for Women; Washington in War Time; Herbert Hoover; The Italian Campaign; Germany's Long Road Toward Democracy, and Russia's Undeveloped Riches, are some of the subjects and persons covered. "The Fate of Austria-Hungary," by Wolf von Schierbrand is perhaps the "big" article of the number. Lewis R. Freeman, James Middleton, George Marvin, Charles Phelps Cushing and A. J. Mack are some of the writers of leading articles. The editorials reflect events of a world-wide theater.

EVERYBODY'S.

Isaac F. Marcossan, whose articles and books of the war, have won him distinction, has contributed the story of England's great general, "Hail, General Manager of War," in the June Everybody's. In this article there is included a message secured by Mr. Marcossan from Premier Lvoff of New Russia to the American people. Ernest Poole has written a "close-up" of Herbert Hoover, the young Berkeleyan whose name is perhaps mentioned as often as any these days. A story which promises to have the flavor of those H. G. Wells once wrote when his penchant was the weird and the fantastic, is "The Messiah of the Cylinder," which starts this month. William Almon Wolff has a college yarn and Edwin F. Bowers, M. D., writes of "Universal Training for Health." A wartime hospital sketch is "The Smile," by Maud Mortimer. George Creel, Wilbur S. Boyer, Holworthy Hall, Marie Mattingly Meloney and Mary Stoberis Rhinart are others whose work are included. A poem of peculiar appeal is one by Elias Lieberman.

AMERICAN BOY.

Boy readers have plenty to stimulate their love for romance of the stirring kind in these days when most of the stories reflect the war and war time preparations. The American Boy for June supplies its readers with patriotic stories of meritorious kind. There is one, "A Yankee's Adventures with the British Flyers" that has the thrills that go with the battles of the air and another, "The Story of a Boy in the United States Navy," that is informative as well as interesting. "Tales of the American and French Armies" is another of the notable stories in the number. Among the writers of fiction in the issue are Joseph Patee Copp, Clarence Buddington Kelland, C. H. Claudy, Charles Tenney Jackson, Roe L. Hendrick, William Heyliger, Dana Hamilton Haynes, J. Bradley Vandawalker and George M. Johnson. Ty Cobb has an article on how to run bases and Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, has one on the rifle clubs of Uncle Sam. The magazine has many departments of the sort to win a boy's attention.

WITH BOOKS AND MAKERS OF BOOKS

Edward D. Page, author of "Trade Morals: Their Origin, Growth and Province" (Yale University Press), is acting as chairman of a committee advisory to the Quartermaster of the army at the New York depot, which includes classifying prospective sellers, arranging to finance operations, leasing warehouses, organizing transport services, and in general assisting in technical expert capacity the purchase of equipment for the new army of approximately one million men. He writes: "I may add that I have been amazed at the amount of patriotic co-operation. Profiteering is so unpopular as to be almost immoral; all of which confirms my ideal of the ethical sentiment which I have always asserted prevailed amongst the leaders of business life." The great compensations of the war grow out of just this spirit of co-operation and quickened sense of ethics, which are the subject of Mr. Page's interesting book.

MADAME JOFFRE.

All Parisians are familiar with the small mansion occupied by Marshal and Mme. Joffre at Passy, Rue Michel-Ange. The couple lived there in perfect harmony. Thanks to the radiating kindness of Mme. Joffre, her husband always found in their home regularity, rest, relaxation, joy. Like most French wives, Mme. Joffre is animated, cheerful, modest, industrious, possessed of a sober elegance and an affection for her home which makes her put it above everything else. In the midst of celebrity she has always shunned notoriety; and she sought refuge from the tributes won by her excellent heart and illustrious name in work, in the peaceful seclusion of the family. It is said that the dream of the couple is to buy, after the war is over, a motor home boat, and thus to cruise anonymously along the rivers of their beloved France to which the Marshal will have been the first to give the assurance of victory.—From "Joffre and Viviani," by Jules Bois, in the June Bookman.

WALTER CAMP AND PREPAREDNESS.

Walter Camp, father of football at Yale and author of "Danny the Freshman" and several other football stories published by D. Appleton & Company, believes that there is a big chance for the man between forty-five and sixty to do a great deal for his country in times of war. To prove it he has organized a Senior Service Corps of New Haven, a group of men comprising leaders in the university, business and social circles of the city. Three times a week the corps goes through a drill and callsthenics, and Mr. Camp declares that if nothing is helped, certainly the girth of many will be.

REPUBLISHED.

The fact that the American public is indeed taking the war more seriously than some would suppose, is partly manifested in the number of new books and new printings of older publications now appearing concerning the political, economic and historical side of the question as it affects the countries now engaged in the world conflict. D. Appleton & Company announce the fifty-ninth printing of Guizot's "History of Civilization in Europe," the forty-first printing of Lecky's "European Morals," and the twenty-first printing of Cuyas' "Spanish Dictionary."

PAUL CLAUDEL.

Paul Claudel, the great mystic poet of France, whose "East I Know" was translated by Mr. and Mrs. Benet and his "Tidings Brought to Mary" by Louise Morgan Sill (Yale University Press), has been appointed plenipotentiary minister of France to Brazil.

JOYCE KILMER.

Joyce Kilmer, whose book "Literature in the Making" was published last week, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1886. He graduated from Rutgers College in 1906 and took an A. B. degree at Columbia in 1908. Since then he has devoted himself to journalism and is now on the editorial staff of a well-known New York newspaper.

THE NEWEST BOOKS

As Soon As Published.

SMITH BROS.

13th St., Bet. Broadway and Washington



Berkeley Artist Exhibits in N. Y.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, high priestess of art in New York, a Berkeley painter, Mrs. Jessie Franks Short, is exhibiting at the Earle hotel, Waverly place.

Since the wires have as yet not accomplished visualization, I am trusting to the following excerpt from the Sunday Sun—Henry McBride the critic—for the following comment:

"Folks who love the subtle color harmonies of nature will find great pleasure in this exhibition. Mrs. Short dislikes the obvious, of which one so soon tires, and has taken the color motifs of California and composed them into soft, alluring melodies that delight the eye."

"The gem of the exhibition is 'Lavender Asters on the Dunes,' with its strip of purple wood dividing the landscape from the sky. Another very successful work is 'Dunes and Point Lobos,' in which the whole theme is the subtlety and beauty of the color."

"The Country Road" is a synthetic picture that somehow gives one an impression of the whole state of California. Another gem is 'University of California Campus.'

"Something novel in art is a series of small sketches recording the impressions of the artist in a trip from New York to California, made from the window of an observation car. 'Train Sketch in Colorado' and 'Lonely and Blue—Lovelocks, Nevada,' have something of Turner in the beauty of the distant mountains."

Now, that's nice of Mr. McBride to accord a rather obscure and far-off California painter so agreeable a review.

Perhaps we hear at home have not had the clear vision of the stranger abroad, and thus have not been so keen to note the full charm of the Berkeley painter's work.

But the fact is that Mrs. Short has not been regarded among the strong women painters of California. Her work had been considered in the class of "pretty" painting. But perhaps the fault lies, not so much with the artist, but with ourselves.

But of that we shall see later. To be sure, there are no valid reasons why an artist cannot grow out of the chrysalis stage, if there he—or she—has something to say, and says it in forthright fashion, convincingly and with beauty.

Thus we place ourselves on record as willing, nay, eager to be convinced, when the artist shall present her new work to her own home town. It may be a harder test, but I am not convinced of that, in these later years of eclecticism.

Somewhat, when it comes to exhibiting pictures in New York as products of California painters—representative painters—there comes a feeling among most of us who follow the art game that only the really representative painters of California should present themselves to the metropolis of the art world.

What is more natural than that New Yorkers should judge of the art expression of California by what they see in the shops labeled "from California?"

And then, on the other hand, one cannot blame an aspirant to get a hearing in critical New York, if he—or she—can get it.

Mrs. Crocker's Zuloaga

Now that Chicago is aflame with the genius of Ignacio Zuloaga, the idol of new Spain (Basque though he is), it is of interest that California holds two of his finest examples, "Anita Ramirez in Yellow" and "The Bull Fighter, El Segoviano."

When Mrs. Charles Templeton Crocker was visiting in New York the Zuloaga furor was at its height. Two of the most prominent galleries in Gotham were showing exhibitions, under the "distinguished patronage of Mrs. Philip Lydig, and every big social

affair began, or wound up with, a visit to the smashing Spanish painter.

And among the throng was the Californian, who saw in the realist's work the amazing portrait of Anita Ramirez, the Spanish dancer, who had been the rage of Paris before the dark days came.

And being one of those fortunate souls that can get what she wants when she wants it, ordered it boxed for Burlington at once. And the "Bull Fighter," said to be representative of the best manner of this contemporary of ours, who knows his Goya and his Velasquez and his Giotto, was sent out of New York with the "Dancer," and together they are a part of the artistic glory of "Uplands," Burlington.

And thus it is that once again the convenience of more money is demonstrated.

But of what avail is it when one has not the taste to know how to use it?

Taste and money—that's the combination!

Louis Breton, clever young illustrator, a member of the art staff of The TRIBUNE, left this week for the front, where he will serve the cause of liberty in the way he best knows how—he will draw. He will accompany the engineer corps.

Some Principles of Japanese Art

Nowhere outside of the Land of the Rising Sun is there a more competent theorist, practitioner and critic of Japanese art than Henry P. Bowle, who, when his brother was serving the United States as consul to Japan, was privileged to live in the imperial palace, where he was in constant association with the artists of the court. And, incidentally, it is under the patronage of the court that Japanese art thrives, encouraged and nourished, of course, by an art-loving people, without which no art can flourish anywhere.

Herewith are some fundamental truths of Japanese art, as expressed by this distinguished Occidental authority.

The Empire of Japan dates back almost to the age of fable, while for more than 1500 years art, the common heritage of that country, has been a constant and potent influence in her national development. And by art I would mean the earnest endeavor of the human soul to express its highest aspirations.

Until permanent records were kept in Japan much of her past, with its achievements, resting on tradition only, was uncertain or conjectural; but from the advent of Buddhist scholars in the sixth century Japanese history was recorded by means of Chinese writing, and thenceforward authoritative accounts of the Japanese nation were compiled and preserved. These bear witness that art was already flourishing there early in the fifth century; that there were celebrated architects, sculptors and painters in that empire more than 1500 years ago, and that from the earliest historical period until the present art has been assiduously and devotedly cultivated and practiced in that country. It has been an ever-constant living influence, and in whatever phase of development has been characterized by simplicity, dignity and refinement.

On Japanese painting there are four principles which may be considered fundamentally controlling. One refers to the brush, another to the black pigment, the third to living movement, the last is called *Kiun*, or spiritual manifestation.

It is related that the most powerful wrestler of his day, Tanikaze, challenged the famous painter, Maruyama Okyo, to an exhibition of strength. Replying to a neighboring mountain, the wrestler brought back on his shoulders a huge rock, weighing hundreds of pounds, which he deposited at the door of the artist's studio. Okyo marveled at such

prowess and said, "When I am ready, I will send for you."

Several months passed and the wrestler was summoned. Okyo unrolled a piece of silk seven feet long, upon which he had painted a huge bow with the bow string stretched tautly across it from tip to tip.

"To paint the cord of that bow," said Okyo, "has cost me more strength than was expended by you in packing the stone from the mountain to this place," and he then explained that to reproduce the tightness of the bow string required, it should be painted in one unvarying direction, of equal thickness throughout, with one continuous stroke of the brush, and with the sentiment of sustained vigor corresponding to the string's powerfully stretched condition.

"To do this," he said, "I have labored incessantly daily, trying and daily failing, and only after supreme strength expended have I at last succeeded. Here is the painting." And the wrestler conceded victory to the artist.

This anecdote illustrates a truly fundamental principle in Japanese art, namely, the strength of the brush stroke, and no picture which does not at once reveal such characteristic can be said to be executed according to Japanese canons.

The trained eye detects at once whether or not the painting has been executed with brush strength which is attained only by a free arm, the brush held perpendicularly and the sentiment of force invoked when the stroke is made. In this connection is the consecrated expression in Oriental art: "The movement of the brush stroke must have the power of the dragon."

A second requisite in Japanese painting relates to the black pigment, called *sumi*; which, for the want of a better name in English, is called India ink. Such pigment in cake form was made in China from an early period; that of the Ming time was considered the best. It is made with the soot of certain plants or seeds and melted deer horn and prepared with the greatest care.

Every Japanese painting is executed with *sumi*, some artists using it sparingly, others exclusively, and it would not be overstating the case to say that most Japanese experts in art prefer these paintings in which *sumi* only is used, because the pigment, properly applied, produces the most extraordinary effect of rich, ripe and juicy color, graduated in tone from the deepest black almost to sunshine effects. The artist must know in advance what effects he seeks. No hesitation is permissible and no retouching possible.

The third requirement in a painting, according to Japanese law, is that it must be so executed as to reproduce the essential nature of the thing represented. In order that this be possible the artist must discipline himself to feel what he reproduces; the eye, the hand, the soul, must all be trained. He must induce within himself certain states of consciousness corresponding with the subject of his picture. For instance; if a forest tree be the theme, at the moment of painting such tree, its trunk, its limbs and branches, he must invoke the sentiment of vital strength which caused that tree to grow and invest every part of the tree with such sentiment of vitality. Should he paint a budding plant in spring, the feeling of bursting life must take possession of him, and this he magnetically transmits, as it were, through his brush.

As if 'twere not enough to serve up the riches of the California Etchers' Society, the graphic work of Cadwalader Washburn is offered in the front gallery and the patio corridor.

There is no question that Mr. Washburn's depictions of the exposition buildings and environment are among the richest legacies of the Beautiful City That Was.

Oakland Art Gallery, Municipal Auditorium, open 1 to 5 p. m. daily. Free admission. Finn Frolsch, acting director.

Exhibition of California Society of Etchers.

Exhibition of east bay artists, including 150 drawings, paintings and sculptures, jury judged.

Palace of Fine Arts, Exposition grounds, open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Free admission. J. Nilson Laurvik, art director. Rose V. Berry, docent.

Sculpture by Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney. Paintings by Randall Davey. Water colors by F. Hopkinson Smith. Decorative paintings and stage settings by Hermann Rosse.

Retrospective exhibition of Axel Gallen Kallela, famous Finnish painter.

Exhibition of Hungarian painters, including Berenyi and O. K.

Contemporary graphic art of Holland.

Three galleries of contemporary American painters.

Phoebe A. Hearst art loan collection, including etchings, drawings, paintings, tapestries, rugs and antiques from many lands, engaging eleven galleries.

Paintings and embroideries by Maxwell Armfield (just installed).

Joseph Raphael's paintings, Telgeisen's Gallery, 315 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Worth Ryder On Vacation

The mountains and the desert that lies between have called Worth Ryder, who has been serving his fellows this year as acting director of the Art Gallery, not only without salary, but by incurring many of its incidental expenses out of his own none too voluptuous pocketbook.

But being Worth Ryder, he just couldn't help it. God made him that way.

The Art Gallery was on the verge of closing its doors.

And that couldn't happen, if he and Dr. William S. Porter—consistent lover of art—could help it.

And so they filled the breach, each in his own way.

And with a fine determination to give the east bay the best in art, some of the most stimulating exhibitions about the bay had their premiere in the Oakland gallery.

And something like 5000 compatriots were refreshed and led along new paths of thought and reflection through his bulldog tenacity to an ideal.

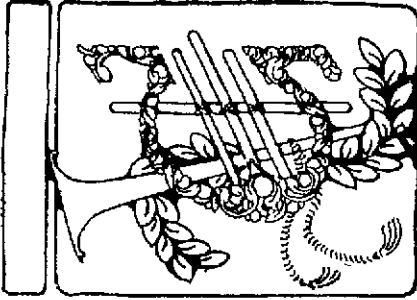
Now that he is away to his beloved blue mountains, and the sagebrush of the desert, his friend, Finn Frolsch, sculptor and sincere devotee to art, has taken over the directorship.

What will happen in the next few weeks remains to be seen!

Money, that vulgar but comforting commodity, is necessary even for so uncommercial a thing as art, even as it is for religion.

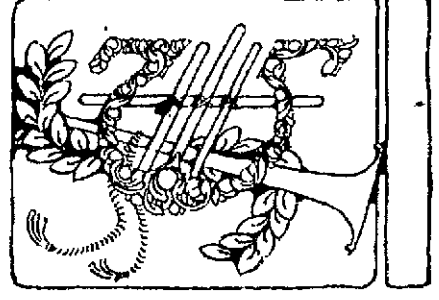
And money must be provided for the art gallery in the next budget, or—

But surely Oakland will not, at this hour of commercial prosperity, permit her Municipal Art Gallery to be slowly starved to death.



MUSIC

By C. B. Brown



BOOKS have been written to inform earnest seekers "how to listen to music," and now comes Thomas Edison with practical advice as to where one should sit in an auditorium in order to receive a well-balanced impression of a musical work. In an interview published in "Etude" he pronounces:

"Don't pity the gallery god. He has the best of it at the opera. He hears the music far better than the wealthier auditors, down near the stage. No sensible person in an art gallery tries to get his nose right up against the canvas in order to enjoy a great painting. How people sitting in the front seats can stand the performance I don't know. It is only a badly jumbled mess of instrumental sounds. To my mind, the most desirable position is on the center aisle in the last row of seats, as far away from the stage as one can get."

This "discovery" that auditive pleasure increases in direct ratio to the distance (up to a certain point) can scarcely be credited to Edison, for it has been made by every person who has been compelled by prices to climb to the higher ranks of seats. We will all agree that a reasonable distance from the source of sound is desirable. But the distinguished inventor has overlooked one factor that is important in determining where one shall elect to sit—the noise which is made by the audience itself.

Until the public has learned to reserve applause at the opera until the orchestra conductor has lowered his baton, the enjoyment of every real lover of music will be marred by the explosive enthusiasm of those whose emotions are unrestrained by judgment. Composers of opera once limited their musical thought entirely to the vocal line, provided an orchestral harmonic support and cut their compositions into separate arias, recitatives and choruses.

Modern composers weave a tonal fabric as consistent and logical as a verbal dissertation, and tumultuous interruptions break the continuity of thought and blint the aesthetic integrity of the work into hopeless dismemberment. No audience would presume to welcome the first announcement of the theme in a symphony with a burst of applause; why should it break out into clatter when the prima comes steps from the wings and whelm the orchestra into dumb show the moment the tenor has finished a particular phrase?

Yet this breach of good manners is continually made. The frequency of this form of insult to the composer is such that one nerves oneself up for the endurance of illusion shattering racket before one enters the auditorium. The amount of music which one misses in a season through the inconsiderateness of the majority is relatively large. On the nine performances of "Madame Butterfly" which I have heard, for example, there was only one at which I was permitted to listen to the orchestral finale of the first act—and I have never heard the finale of the last act. I have to obtain what satisfaction I can from the piano score.

I sometimes wonder if Mascagni did not have this popular failing in mind when he composed "Iris." He has preserved the artistic whole of the opera from a rude curtailment by the clever repetition of the Hymn to the Sun and by centering the attention of the auditors upon the lifeless body of the heroine. Those who have never heard the opera before keep quiet because they expect that something more is going to happen, while those who are familiar with it have the pleasure of enjoyment to the last note.

Whether or not it was done deliberately, there is a hint in it for other composers.

Music has its paradoxical quality in common with the other arts. It depends upon popularity, and yet popularity is destructive of its essence. An opera, for instance, cannot be produced without the financial support of an

SIGNORA

AMELITA

CALLI-

CURCI,

whose

spectacular

rise to

popularity in

Chicago

has been

followed

by a

triumphal

concert

tour

of the

cast.



audience, and there is no possibility that that audience will be composed of individuals of an identical degree of musical appreciation. The ideal audience would be unified in spirit so that it would never interrupt or intrude its presence upon the performers. In our present stage of culture that audience must remain an ideal still far ahead in the unfulfilled. Putting that possibility aside, the perfect audience attainable now is composed of one individual.

This is a reductio ad absurdum, for the luxury of having a private opera company or a private orchestra is one that would soon ruin a millionaire. Moreover, the artists would not find any incentive, I fear, in the absence of the magnetic atmosphere of a crowd. We do our best when we are conscious that our efforts are being appreciated—even partially.

A solution of the difficulty would be found in the realization that the most sincere and real expression of approval is absolute silence. When one is deeply moved by a work of art, the natural reaction is a quiet, almost breathless absorption—a forgetfulness of self. But the majority of persons are either ashamed of revealing this depth of emotion, or are unable to prolong and retain it against the impulse to share it with others and to make some kind of motor response.

The ultimate reason for applause is that we all have the illusion that the universe is interested in our emotions. In a pantheistic sense this is true, but it is false practically. My emotion may be so great during the course of a symphonic movement that I wish to shout aloud as the only adequate relief, but I do not do so, because I realize that my demonstration would not only interrupt the thread of musical fabric but would be an unpardonable intrusion as well upon the emotions of my fellow auditors.

Audiences also suffer from another illusion—that music is an entertain-

ment and that applause is a reward which must be showered upon the performers every so often. Every expression of art requires two efforts—the effort of the creator to express his idea, and the effort of the spectator or auditor to grasp that idea. Music is the most subtle of all the arts because of its evanescence, and requires the deepest concentration for its comprehension.

Music being the art of think in sound, it follows that any other sound—such as applause—disturbs the process of thought. It is disturbing to performers and auditors. I would be willing to wager that there is not a grand opera singer who would not prefer to be allowed to keep uninterrupted within the role until the final curtain. Every time that applause breaks in upon a scene, the illusion of character is shattered for the singer, who has to stop and bow acknowledgment as Madame Quilquane and then attempt to get back into the personality of the role.

There is only one proper place for applause, and that is after the music has definitely and finally ceased, whether it be a pianoforte morceau or a four-act opera. Then enthusiasm may break loose without injury.

But I have wandered far from my subject. There are comparatively few seats in an auditorium in which one receives exactly the right impression of an opera or a symphony. They are situated at points where one can distinguish each individual instrument and voice from the others and yet not lose the blended effect. If too far away, one misses the finer nuances of phrasing and expression; if too close, one becomes confused by overtones and the predominance of the instruments that are the nearest to one.

Alessandro Bonci is back again at La Scala after several years of semi-retirement, singing a few roles in the older Italian operas.

Another Advocate of Originality in Form

Katherine Ruth Heyman, pianist, is one of the few instrumental artists who have the gift of lecturing as well as the endowment of digital agility. Since she left San Francisco after playing for us during the exposition year, she has been giving lecture-recitals on modern music which have been noted in many cities as remarkable deviations from the usual type. Her particular thesis is that modern music is merely a return to the first principles, as the cubists and futurists maintain that they are seeking fresh inspiration in primitive art.

In a recent interview with Miss Heyman, Marion Bauer obtained some interesting quotations which she reproduced in "The Musical Leader" as follows:

Miss Heyman has given many lectures this season on ultra-modern music, which have been received with enthusiasm. She has aroused in her audiences an interest and a curiosity to know more about these people who are writing other than that to which we are accustomed. It is so easy to condemn what we do not understand and equally easy to ridicule it, but a broad-minded tolerant attitude leads one much farther in individual development. A fixed state of mind is just as harmful as a rigid muscle and sensibility shows itself, even in youth, by our lack of adaptability to new thoughts. Jerome Eddy says "To most men a new idea is a greater shock than a cold plunge in winter." Miss Heyman asks for the "fluid mind," that is, one which has not become fixed and restricted by a preconceived point of view. After all, why judge new things by preordained regulations? Perhaps the new contains in its essence the germ of new thoughts, new forms, new methods, new manifestations. Let each man create his new technique if he will! Let each new idea have followers, imitators and enemies. Its hardness to survive gives it its right to a place in the world-art. It must be a continuation of something that has existed already, for "newness" only infers another person's adjustment to elements, such as sound, color, form and rhythm.

Miss Heyman sets in the modern a return to the archaic, and proves this statement by many interesting examples. For centuries the major and the minor scales have been used as we know them today. We have had change of key and of tonality, but always the same arrangement of intervals within the octave. For a number of years the composers have been experimenting with "new" scales, which are merely the old Greek modes. The use of these Greek modes with all the means of modern harmonization has opened a rich field for experimentation. Debussy in addition to his whole tone scale, has used the Greek modes frequently. Scriabin used any number of new-old scales with wonderful effect. He employed changes of mode in the same composition just as we go from major to minor. The Schola Cantorum of Paris, founded by Vincent d'Indy, Cesar Franck, has done much to re-establish the use of the ancient modes. Busoni says that he has found one hundred and thirteen scales within the seven-tone scale, simply by rearrangement of the intervals. This is a modern application of the Greek idea.

Many of the ancient cults use music to express the elements and phenomena of Nature. Many of these motifs are lost to the modern world, but some remain, and there is a striking similarity between them and some of the works of modern men, many of whom are deep students of the occult, among who may be named Cyril Scott, Eric Satie and Scriabin.

Miss Heyman says: "In the folklore of all primitive people music is tied to some god. It is intimately and

(Continued on Page 28)

ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT

By Morris Miller

Whoever watched the ways of Care
and pondered on the laws of it,
Is almost certain to declare, "Poor
health is off the cause of it!"
It is a simple truth and yet it's really
worth expelling,
Whose eye is bright is sure to get the
most of mirth and merriment;
To hope to have a happy way indeed
is meritorious,
But life is seldom bright and gay, the
going's seldom glorious,
When dull and jaded is your eye and
ills are off besetting you,
And so you heave a weary sigh and
wonder what it's getting you!

Observe the really healthy boys and
see how gay and bright they are,
They seem to find so many joys in
things however slight they are,
They have no thought of Woe or Rue,
they fear no Fate's admonish-
ment

And breeze along completely to the
invalid's astonishment;

Though there are moments, we sup-
pose, when Fate may treat us
shoddily,

By far the most of all our woes and
sufferings are bodily,
And who, of all his woes, despairs
and griefs, is never quiet, he
Can thank, for almost all his cares, his
feeble corporeity!

The Man who hopes to make a
Mark easily usually makes an Easy
Mark.

Said Donald Dye to Bessie Bee,
"Pray, come and idle on my knee."
Said Bessie B. to Donald Dye,
"I'll poke a needle in your eye!"

GLEE.

The only way to enjoy glee thor-
oughly is to give it full expression.
This may be done by kicking the
heels or by embracing the scrublady.
Glee is a very agreeable emotion, but
it some times inspires behavior that
is unseemly in the adult. If you are
grown up you can't skip and sing on
your way, even down a side street. It
is easier to be gleeful while young, and
if you are young enough you will find
it easy to be gleeful over trivial
things. Have some one peep at you
over the top of the evening paper. You
see, most of the fun of it has gone.
Not so long ago and this would have
made you gleeful to the point of con-
vulsions. A great deal of the glee
seems to leak out of life as one gets
older. It would be interesting to ob-
serve the day's behavior of an adult
person inoculated with a serum of
boyhood's best glee. One often feels
that he would like to try the experi-
ment himself. But if you snatched a
policeman's hat he would probably
think you were disorderly. And it
would cost a lot to pay all the fines.

LOVE SONG.

I love thee not for golden hair,
Nor yet for cheeks of rosy hue,
And well I know you are not fair,
As one has said, to outward view.

I love thee not for form or face
Or other charms the world may
prize,
Nor will I ever try to trace
The least of beauty in thine eyes.

I love thee not for soulful smiles,
No dainty feet my heart onthrall,
I love thee not for artless wiles,
In fact, I love thee not at all.

ADD HORRORS OF WAR.
Patriotic Vaudeville Artists.
Peace Rumors.
Star Spangled Neckties.



When at fashionable
dinner or teas
If you want to appear at
your ease
Chuck the Hostess & Chin
And reasonably thin
You might dandle Her
some on your knees.

There is little solid bone in the
ears but there's sometimes quite a bit
above 'em.

THE DUDE.
Who goes bedaubed with barber's
scent,
Whose socks are worse than cus-
tom warrants,
This ladylike and youthful gent,
We view with more than mere ab-
horrence,
We feel his folks should take him and
Consult a lunacy professor,
And yet, upon the other hand,
We really like a nifty dresser.

The lad whose duds are loud and
wild,
Who gratifies the gruesome hobby
Of wearing garments that are hobby
"A dapper cut" or "very nobby,"
With other honest men we moan
To look him o'er, he's merely messy,
He is an awful thing, we own—
And yet we like the lad who's dressy.

The Top, the dude, the silly ass,
We snicker in our cuffs and scorn
'em,
We look them over as they pass
And jeer the garments that adorn
'em;

And yet we hasten now to add
That while we chortle at the chap-
pie,
We're always pleased to see the lad
Whose always looking bright and
snappy.

Some People are too Thick ever to
be Stirred up.

TIME TABLES.

The man who wrote the first rail-
road time table only had six asterisks
with notes in his, which was pretty
poor work. Of course, he should have
credit for thinking up the idea, but he
didn't see its possibilities. If he should
come back to earth again—he was
hung some few years ago—he would
see what a piker he was. After poring
over a modern, improved time table
he would see that his had been a
cheap affair. His time table could be
understood after several readings, and
in fact was quite a fizzle any way you
look at it. The modern time table
writer does things on a grander scale.
If he is a real artist he invents six or
eight new sorts of asterisks. He puts



them all in a hat and the notes in an-
other hat and when he gets through
he has something to be proud of. If
possible he borrows the railroad pres-
ident's silk hat for the purpose. He
wants to do the job well because he
knows he'll never do another. The
next day they come and take him away
to a fairy grot where mortal eye can
rarely peer, at they always come
several days too late.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF—

Villa?
Real Spring Weather?
The Flivver Jokes?
Last Summer's Straw?
Jack Johnson?
The Female Waistline?

TO ONE ACROSS THE WAY.

Oh, neighbor just across the way,
(Your name we do not care to
mention)

Come bend an ear, that is to say
Pray give us your attention.

Though we commend the zealous zeal
Wherewith we see you hasten to it
And mow your lawn, at times we feel
You rather overdo it.

We're pleased to see you take delight
In making yours a yard to cherish,
It's clear you mean to have it quite
The finest in the parish.

Still while this purpose you pursue,
Though you are pleased enough, old
duffer,
We wish to make it clear to you
The rest of us must suffer.

So heed, before at least a score
Of neighbors came to give thee
battle,
Who wake to hear each morn at four
Thy lawnmower's noisy rattle!

Seems like when bum luck is down
on you she never lets up on you.

If the Man who Knows it All really
does then He knows what We think
of Him.

THINGS NO ONE LIKES TO GET.

Thirty Days.
The Itch.
Beautiful Floral Tributes.
In bad.
Up Sunday Morning.



At a Meeting, a Nasty
Young Skale
Misbehaved at so Rowdy a
rate!
He insulted the Gents
And so gave them
Offense!
That in fury they gave Him
the Gate!

LAUGHTER WITH YOUR MEALS.

The chief reason why celery, soup
and corn-on-the-cob are healthful is
because gay spirits at the table aid
digestion. When one is eating soup,
celery or corn one is so amused at
the humor of the thing that one is
obliged to leave off eating every mo-
ment or so and burst into laughter.
One realizes how comical he must ap-
pear to those about. It would be a
better scheme at banquets if celery
were served to only one guest and the
rest might sit back and enjoy his
predicament. The loud reports of eat-
ing celery are scarcely more laugh-
able than the din and uproar of soup.
Nor is the swirl of soup down the
human gullet more mirth provoking
than the rattle and clatter of gnawing
corn from the cob. These not only
have nourished the human race for
years but have also developed its
keen sense of humor. Horses, pigeons,
white mice and even educated fleas
or other members of the animal king-
dom have little humor and should eat
celery or soup more.

KID'S GAMES.

We mark the little lads at play
upon a mild and pleasant day,
they Irish and scamp in the
breeze and all the games that
seem to please, the games they
play without an end are different
sorts of "just pretend." Observe,
yon mussy little chap has switch-
ed about his ruffled cap and to
imaginative eyes this is an ex-
cellent disguise, while shouts of
"bang" are meant to tell of bombs
and guns and bursting shell. For
now on every vacant lot are mimic
battles waging hot and little
pleases any more except the game
of playing War. We watch them
chase about a while and view
their antics with a smile, recalling
too the days when we thought
life but just a place for Glee.
And when to older years they
grow we hope they'll have the joy
to know a world at peace with
wars but few. And food at decent
prices, too.

"FAREWELL."

"Farewell," he said, and turned away,
And who he was or where
Or whether he had more to say,
We neither know nor care;
And of the sort of life he led
There's nothing we can tell,
Save that he turned away and said,
"Farewell!"

Perhaps a tear stood in his eye,
A sweetheart, fond and true,
Perhaps was bidding him good-bye,
As sweethearts often do;
Perhaps a mother, old and gray,
Or yet a cousin Nell,
It was who heard him sadly say,
"Farewell!"
Though all that we have guessed be
wrong,

Yet this at least we know,
'Twas in a sentimental song,
Or else a movie show,
Or in a novel or a play
The incident befell.
For only there do people say,
"Farewell!"

HAPPY THOUGHT.

He who laughs best laughs at him-
self.

POOR WRETCH.

He seemed in
A frenzy, his
EYES they stared wide,
AS from store
ON to store marched the
HEN-pecked McRife,
"ARE you sick?" he
WAS asked, "Not at
ALL!" he replied, "I am
MATCHING some
SILK for my wife!"

THE WIND.

There is probably as much wind in
the country as there is in the city,
although not as many people complain
about it in the country. This is prob-
ably because there are not as many
people in the country as there are in
the city. The wind has been a great
nuisance ever since people first be-
gan wearing hats. So far all efforts
to do something about the wind have
failed and so something should per-
haps be done about hats. It would rid
the world of lots of worry and fret-
fulness if all the people would agree
to go out in the next high wind with
their hats on and refuse to chase
them. Let the wind have them to blow
about forever. A lot of us might die
of colds in the head, but our descend-
ants, if any, would be a free and
happy people.

A SHOE CLERK'S SONNET.

Yea, though you yearn to yank me by
the ears,
And though in rage you'd beat my
beetle brow,
Yet will I ever serve thee anyhow
As every shoe clerk does and has for
years;
Curse though you will, I'll say for
evermore,
Though you declare the shoe is far
too tight,
And though in pain you scream
with all your might,
I'll say, "That's just the size as what
you wear!"

And so I cry, pray curse me if you
will,
And wave your fists yet will I little
heed,
Go fetch a brick to burst my bean
and still
I'll live devoted to my noble creed,
I'll ever strive, with argument and
taunt,
To sell you any shoe you do not want!



In collecting a Bill that's
behind
There are times when it's
likely you'll find
(As perhaps you will catch
From the tone of
our sketch)
That it Pays to be Gentle
and Kind!

THE HEALTH.

The health is ungrateful at times
and the more you do for it the less it
seems to appreciate it. Some people
are always doing something for their
health, but if their health is aware of
it it never lets on. The sun shines in
the daytime when it is light anyway
and we don't need it, and it is just so
with the health. The health deserts
us when we need it most and with
plenty of health most anyone could
pull through a long illness. If you
have a friend who is weak and sickly
always tell him to perk up. Tell him
what he needs is more exercise. Tell
him you're sorry to see him looking
so poorly. Sick people like these little
attentions. If you have no more health
than you need it is always pleasant to



meet some one who has less than you
have. You always brighten up and
feel like telling him he needs more
fresh air unless someone comes along
who has lots more health than either
of you. It is too bad to have little
health, but it is not so bad as no
health at all.

The California Weeklies

What Happened In Musical Society?

What happened in the Pacific Musical Society? This is a deep mystery, calling for the analytical powers of Sherlock Holmes. We know what was supposed to have happened from the first statement attributed to Mrs. Margaret C. May.

"I try to be broad-minded," said Mrs. May, "and I know many German women who are grand characters, but I am an American first and all the time. . . . When the directors voted to support the member who threatened to stay away if the 'Star-Spangled Banner' was played—and all of the directors at the meeting so voted but one, who is a real American—I resigned on the spot. It was too much for my Americanism."

So far so good. But the mystery enters when we read the second statement attributed to Mrs. May:

"It is untrue," said Mrs. May, "that any of the members objected to having the 'Star-Spangled Banner' sung at our meetings. . . . My resignation had nothing to do with the discussion over the singing of the 'Star-Spangled Banner.' I regret that such a story should get around at this time, as I think it very unfortunate and unfair to attempt to stir up feeling against peaceable Germans who might be living in the city."

It is true that the first statement refers to the playing, the second to the singing of the national anthem. But there are other things in the two statements which cannot be reconciled. The directors did not solve the mystery when it came their time to speak. "Mrs. May was either misunderstood or misquoted," they said. The mystery of what really happened remains a mystery.—Town Talk.

Anne Morgan in War Service

Mrs. Robert Hayes Smith, who has just returned from New York, has brought back an interesting account of what the women in New York are doing in war service work. Miss Anne Morgan and Miss Maud Wetmore are working on a National League for Service, which supplements the Red Cross work, but does not overlap it. Miss Wetmore was appointed by President Wilson on the national council of defense—she is the daughter of Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, and a great chum and co-worker of Miss Morgan's. Miss Morgan has many friends out here who are to be enlisted in the work.

From Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt have come to intimate friends a most amusing account of her trip on the 'Canning Special,' which made a trip through rural New York, carrying the slogans, "Can or Collapse," "Preserve or Perish," and was intended to stimulate the indifferent to the perils of the food situation.

Mrs. Vanderbilt writes that in one or two instances they were jeered at as a "millionaires' special," but when the malecontents found that every woman on the train had a practical grasp of the subject, could intelligently answer questions, and knew a blackberry in the field from one served in a tart at the Ritz, and moreover knew of several different ways of beating the sugar game and insuring fruit juices for the winter, the attitude of the people changed, and the trip was, on the whole, such a great success that there is talk of sending the same women around the country.

Mrs. Vanderbilt adds in a postscript: "For light literature I am now perusing the Food Bulletins, Canning, Jellies, Jams and other leaflets of that sort put out by the department of agriculture." When Mrs. Vanderbilt was out here only a few months ago she was more interested in canning the stake in flaccant than in vegetables, and the other streeters which now engage her animated attention—which shows the changes the war has worked.—News Letter.

NOW IT IS ARTHUR BOURCHIER

Last week I told how Granville Barker, famous as the producer of Shaw's plays and known locally through his recent lectures here, had separated from his beautiful wife, the actress Lillah McCarthy. An attachment he formed in this country alienated him and despite his wife's piteous pleadings he refused to go back to her. "Things change," he wrote coldly to her. Change must be in the air of the London green rooms just now, for on the heels of the Barker-McCarthy divorce comes the suit of Violet Vanbrugh, another lovely actress, to be freed from the marriage ties which has proved distasteful to her husband, Arthur Bouchier, another famous manager. They were married in '94 and have a daughter 15 years old. Two years ago Bouchier grew cold and negligent. Last year he asked his wife to leave his house. She did so, and in January of this year she wrote him this letter:

"Dearest Arthur: It is now more than a year since we lived at home. As you

have not, and indeed never have, suggested the slightest complaint against me, I can only assume that you do not intend to return for some reason of your own. Before you make any final and irrevocable decision on this grave matter I now write to beg you once more to consider your decision and return to me, not only for your own and my sake, but as well for Prue's sake. Do think well and seriously about this matter. If you will only return I promise to let bygones be bygones and do all I can to make you happy. My love and every good and loving wish for the New Year. Your affectionate

"VIOLET BOURCHIER."

Bouchier's only answer was a refusal. Things had changed with him, too. Bouchier, like Barker, had a new New York success not long since (he is an actor of high gifts as well as a manager), but there is no hint that he succumbed to the charms of an American woman, as Barker did.—Town Talk.

Interesting Engagements

Several very interesting engagement announcements this week have lent a greatly appreciated change of conversation from the usual war talk which one hears on every and all sides.

One of the most discussed engagements is that of Miss Camille Dorn, who will soon plight her troth to James A. Garfield Schiller of New York.

The fair Camille, who is like some dainty lily with large violet colored eyes and a very fair complexion, is the daughter of Mrs. Camille Dorn of this city and she is a niece of F. A. and N. A. Dorn, who are very well known in business circles.

She is one of the most accomplished maids in society, being a musician of rare ability, and it was through her talent along musical lines that her romance with Mr. Schiller began.

He is very much interested in music also, and is employed by one of our largest music firms.

Miss Dorn has given several highly successful concerts by herself, and had she so inclined, she might very easily have ranked high amongst professional musicians.

She graduated just recently from the San Francisco Institute of Art, where she won four scholarship prizes and she graduated from Stanford University before that.

She is a very intimate friend of Miss Inez Marion, whose half-sister, Mrs. Edith Marion, gave a pretty dinner and dance in the fair maid's honor. Rumor hath it by the by that that dashing divorcee may surprise her many friends at most any time these days by the news of her sudden nuptials, for she has two or three very devoted beaux, who dance attendance quite regularly upon her.

The wedding of Miss Dorn and Mr. Schiller is to take place some time in June, after which the young couple will reside in this city.—The Wasp.

A Wise Banqueter

Herman Berg of Marysville is a big rancher, has a big family and is a big man physically. He is probably the biggest graduate of Santa Clara University, and recently one of the biggest Native Sons in that big order. Santa Clara had its annual banquet at the St. Francis a week ago Wednesday. Herman Berg came down from Marysville for the celebration Tuesday morning. Mrs. Berg accompanying him. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Berg met Assistant Manager "Jim" McCullough in the lobby of the hotel. They are old friends, and after greeting her "Jim" immediately asked for Herman.

"He's in his room with a headache," said Mrs. Berg. "He came down for a banquet. The banquet is tomorrow. So today he's in his room with a headache. Herman's a wise fellow. He always has his headache the day before instead of the day after."—Town Talk.

Wedding Is Surprise

Quite like a bolt from the clear blue came the news of the second nuptials of charming Mrs. Violet Girard Kerwin to Major Arthur R. Kerwin, whom she divorced just a bit over a year ago. Mrs. Kerwin, who was the daughter of the late Brigadier General Alfred C. Girard, is extremely well known to San Francisco society, as she spent much of her girlhood here when her father was in command of the military forces at Fort Mason.

She became the wife of Major Kerwin at Fort Douglas, Utah, almost a score of years ago, and since then she has lived at many of the army posts about the country.

A year and a half ago when the Kerwins arrived here from foreign service, Mrs. Kerwin instituted divorce proceedings against her soldier husband, charging him with much cruel treatment. The divorce was granted and the vivacious Violet was given the custody of the three Kerwin children, Francis, aged 17, Arthur, aged 12, and Alfred, a wee miss of 7. Mrs. Kerwin and her children took an apartment in town while Major Kerwin was ordered to join the troops on the border. Since her divorce the charming Violet has not lacked for attention and several times her engagement has been hinted at, first to an army officer and then to a civilian, but never to her former husband, so the news of the sudden nuptials came as a complete surprise to every one.

Major Kerwin, who has been in rather poor health of late, arrived here several weeks ago from his post on the border and has been under treatment at the Letterman general hospital at the Presidio.

The marriage took place extremely quietly at the home of Rev. Josiah Sibley on Washington street, and was only witnessed by the three Kerwin children and a couple of intimate friends. Mrs. Kerwin is a cousin of Dr. Frank Girard, who is soon to claim charming Miss Anna Olney for his bride.

Major Kerwin recently inherited a large fortune from his mother, who died a short time ago in New York.—The Wasp.

Haircut That Is Disloyal

A well-known San Franciscan who is one of the men in training at the Presidio training camp for officers, climbed into a chair in the St. Francis Hotel barber shop and bade Figaro cut his hair. Figaro did as much. At the conclusion of the ordeal the officer called for a hand mirror, examined his clipped head and pronounced the job a good one.

"That's the way I want my hair cut," he exclaimed joyfully. "Tell me what you call that cut so that I may ask for it next time."

"Well," said Figaro doubtfully to his customer in uniform, "we used to call it the Von Hindenburg cut, but I guess you wouldn't want to call it that."—Town Talk.

Christine McNab Startles Everyone

The news that France has accepted Christine McNab's offer of an ambulance which she will drive herself, came as a distinct shock to her family and friends, for while they knew that it was her intent to apply, every one thought the request would become enmeshed in red tape and that she would be safely ensconced here in a fury of desire to be off, but a desire that carried no risk with it.

Instead came the immediate acceptance, and then the passport from Washington, and her relatives and friends are now rotating between bewilderment and panic, while the young lady herself goes calmly on making her final preparations.

A number of other young women are talking about following suit. Miss McNab kindled to the idea when that wonderful Scottish woman, Kathleen Burke, was out here telling of the work of her countrywomen in the hospitals. Miss McNab felt the call of the clan, and consulted with Miss Burke, who encouraged her to go, believing that she was made of the stuff and had the equipment of strength and courage and technical knowledge which is necessary to be of real service.

There are very few young women who are equipped to be of any real service, and of course the authorities on both sides must be assured that the volunteer will not collapse into another care and burden. So, many of these young persons will be refused.—News Letter.

Sailor Ribbons Things of Past

While the brave soldier boys, marching away to the front, will still be able to leave the time-honored soldier buttons with their sweethearts for souvenirs, Uncle Sam's sailors no longer can give away the ribbon bands of their hats, treasured by the girls first as souvenirs and second as material for sofa pillows.

There is only one reason for the change. The sailor boys no longer wear the broad, round hats with the ribbons telling the name of their ship.

The hat has been tabooed by the navy department because the tell-tale ribbon cannot keep war secrets. It discloses the name of the war vessel in port.

And while Uncle Sam in these trying days is exercising great vigilance to keep secret the whereabouts of his fighting craft he thinks it would be wrong to undo all his precautions by sending sailors ashore with hats that tell what war vessels are in port.

He realizes that an alien enemy, doing his best to learn the location of war vessels, would indeed be pleased to meet a jack tar and read from the ribbon on his hat the name of the fighting ship that is in that harbor.

So the broad-rimmed hat with the black ribbon has been banished and in its stead has been adopted universally the neat white duck hats with turned up brim that has no secrets to reveal.

Ask any young sailor you meet on the street what ship he is on and he will point with a smile to the blank space on his hat and tell you politely that is all you should know.

So the lassies will wear no sailor ribbons these days. The souvenirs have made way for martial regulations.—The Wasp.

Twenty-one young women in the lumber camp at Weed, Cal., clad in jerseys and blue overalls, have taken the places of as many men as left positions to go to the front. Those twenty-one fluttering pairs of overalls speak louder than the President's declaration that war is on indeed.—News Letter.

The Berkeley university poet who rhymed Joffre with "go free" has been pinned to a stake on the target practice line at the Presidio.—News Letter.

Henry E. Huntington has recovered \$20,000 which he recently paid for a bogus Romney painting. The painting is now on the market as a "Romney."—News Letter.

Garden Page

Landscape Gardening

By ROY HARRISON DANFORTH.

WHETHER has dreamed a house (and the best houses were originally dreams) and has proceeded with more or less of a draftsman's skill to bring it into being on paper, knows the joys of that occupation. The drawing may be very poor, the architectural ideas questionable, but there is something very real about its gradual assumption of form just the same. A room is too small; application of the eraser and a stroke of the pencil add several feet to it each way. The porch is planned of a kind that is presently disfavored; another rub of the eraser levels it in the dust and the pencil creates its successor. Not less absorbing is the planning of the garden on paper—and not less necessary a prerequisite to real work on the ground. One moves trees and shrubs about at will, establishes a rose plot with no fear of aphids and lays out a lawn that will never brown in September. The myriad pleasures of anticipation are his, and the opportunity as well for developing whatever of artistic talent he possesses. Between designing a house and designing a garden is this one distinction: while the former may rise out of materials to be shaped and fitted as one prefers, the latter has at least to be modified in accordance with the terrain out of which it is to develop. One may plan a house that would stand on any of thousands of lots, but each garden must be fitted inch by inch almost to its own site. For this reason, and because the variety of materials affords so wide a choice, there is much less conventionality about gardens than about houses.

Since the garden, like the house, will be primarily measured by how much its owner has to spend upon it, this is a fit place in which to consider the question of costs. Thereafter we may proceed with some discussion of the actual planning.

Hardly any site upon which one will establish a garden will offer contours requisite to the ultimate arrangement, except the absolutely flat lot whereon two-dimensional development alone is possible. On sloping and irregular places it will be found that the more closely one follows the contours thereof, the less will be the expense. Grading costs money; much grading costs much more. The amateur landscaper may fancy a broad lawn leading from his approaches almost to the house site, and surely no feature more often is to be desired, but when he tries to adapt such a lawn to a site that needs blasting away of rock ledges and filling in of divers and sundry hollows he will find his garden apportionment sadly depleted by this one burden alone. So long as all the planting—shrubs, trees and flowers, as well as lawn—can follow the natural contours of the property without too crass a departure from beautiful lines, let them do so, if expense is a consideration.

The utilization of natural features, such as trees and other growth already on the property, will suggest itself as another way for reducing expense. The laying of walks and drives in proper fashion usually runs quickly into dollars, almost leaving the material used out of consideration, so that the most direct walks and the fewest possible number of them will help to limit costs. Another economy that the careful preliminary preparation of the plan involves is that one may know therefrom where every shovelful of soil is to go. This will preclude double handling thereof and the additional labor cost incident thereto. Despite the expense of laying lawns in difficult places, the combination of shrubs and lawn, with trees in the background, is ultimately the cheapest of all landscaping arrangements, as was recently mentioned in these pages. As a general rule, once established such features are always established and the constant renewal of herbaceous borders

and other substitutes for them is avoided. The more simple the landscape design, on the whole, the less expensive its development will be. Landscape architectural features are usually costly, and other accessories similarly so. It is not certain, either, that most of them add any real beauty to a place, except it is developed in a formal way.

In the matter of buying trees, shrubs, plants, etc., of course, much opportunity for needless extravagance will appear. Here once more the plan will help. When the owner has definitely decided what plants he wants and how many of each, he may proceed to lay his list thereof before supply men in turn for bids, just as a municipality receives bids for supplies. For it is beyond question true that there is little standardization of prices among gardening supply establishments. Hollyhocks are fifteen cents a dozen and asters twenty-five, and so on, but beyond these elementary things the variation is wide. Again, it is best to purchase such things as trees and shrubs in as large lots as will be needed rather than piecemeal, since the dozen and hundred price is materially lower in proportion than that for individuals, and applies usually to half-dozen and half-hundreds as well.

IDEAL PLAN IS SERIES OF PLANTS.

The ideal plan for the average garden is not one plan at all but a series of plans, beginning with that which a rough survey affords and ending with a complete detailed map, plant by plant and walk by walk, of the whole place. The same process may well be applied whether the residence already has been built or not, since, in the former case, it will help materially to establish the location thereof. The first survey should make it possible to set down on paper the location of all trees, shrubs, rocks and other features on the ground, the slope thereof indicated by lines showing altitude and the natural boundaries, entrances and exits. On level or nearly level ground slopes need not be indicated. If there is much grading to be done, cognizance has to be taken of them. The larger place will, of course, be formally surveyed by an experienced surveyor, who will furnish a topographical map with lines every five, ten or twenty feet indicating changes in altitude. If the house is already built, it should be located in this first map according to scale, and with the porches, windows and other places of outlook accurately marked. If it is not built but planned its outlines may be similarly established. On places of very abrupt changes in altitude, where the gardening appears apt to be almost as necessarily vertical in places as horizontal, a cross-section map may also be drawn by the interested garden maker, with the sidewalk level and street crown level shown, as well as various easily distinguishable spots in the garden area itself. Such a map will be furnished by the surveyor for larger places where it is necessary to do much figuring with regard to grading.

EXERCISE OF ABILITY NEEDED.

Here it is necessary to pause for extensive study of the site which it is proposed to develop, and for exercise of all the imaginative and artistic ability that one possesses. Innumerable questions will at once obtrude. How are the boundaries to be marked—with fences, hedges, box edgings, or at all? Is the place big enough for trees at the back, or are these needed as a windbreak, or will they cast too much shade? Shall there be a separate service yard, or would this crowd the space too much, or may the back yard, however well landscaped, be converted to practicable purposes as the occasion demands? Shall there be a pergola and where shall it be located? What direction must the walks take and what walks and drives are absolutely needed? How much of the available space can be well devoted to a lawn and how much ought to be given over to the shrubs and trees? Shall the flowers be grown in herbaceous borders in

front of the shrubbery or a separate place set aside for them, and shall this be marked off by its own boundary growth or left open to the general view? Does the entrance from the street need be placed in the exact center of the lot line or may it be toward one side, leading in by straight or curved lines?

The establishment of tree, shrub and flower plantations is to be discussed later in this series of articles in separate chapters, together with lists of plants particularly adapted for growing in east bay region. In general, it may be stated here that all plantings should be located with a mind to the developing of pleasing views and outlines, both from the house and from various points within the garden itself, and that as much variety as possible should differentiate these views from each other. The outlines of the plantations should not be regular; trees or shrubs ought not to be placed in uniform rows, but their frontiers permitted to emerge here upon the lawn space and recede there, characterized by bold promontories and deep bays, much in the form of a rather irregular sencoast. The general order from background to house of trees, shrubs, herbaceous border, lawn, herbaceous border and shrubs has already been noted. It permits of as many sorts of modification as the owner chooses, except that natural considerations of height and space occupying proportions will be taken into consideration. Walks and drives, too, will be considered in their place, but it ought to be noted here that, as a general principle, they are practical and not aesthetic details and that they ought to be planned in the first instance for service rather than as artistic features in themselves.

PREPARATION OF GRADING PLAN.

The next step in planning the gardening will be the preparation of a grading plan, if much moving of earth is to be done and if the work is to be performed by hired labor. This ought to establish the height to which roadways and walks should be graded, the altitude and dimensions of terraces and other graded features, the altitude of the house grading if the house is not already built and similar things. If drainage is to be artificially achieved, as it ought to be on poorly drained sites where planting is to do well, drainage tile routes and depths and grades may also be established in this map. Such a map on a large space ought to be prepared by an engineer and ordinarily the man who does the surveying is capable of preparing this map in shape for the contractor who does the actual work.

If the owner desires he may finish his preliminary work by preparing a general map to include most of these features, the existing growths which are to be retained and the exact location of every tree, shrub and perennial. The annuals will largely adjust themselves as one goes on. From such a general map his very last task will be the preparation of plant lists for submission to his supply men and with it and the grading plan he is prepared also to talk business to the contractor who will do the work if he does not propose to do it himself or by day labor.

"SCRUBBER" MAY SOLVE PROBLEM

Now comes the electric "scrubber." A machine, weighing about 100 pounds and easily attached to a socket, wets, sweeps, scrubs and dries the floor at a single operation. The house maid merely pushes the machine. The water, controlled by a handle, is swept up by a brush revolving 600 times a minute. The brush scrubs and carries dirt into a receiving pan, so that the actual scrubbing is done with clean water. The machine may clean 7000 square feet of floor per hour.

A wood specimen found in glacial drift and estimated by the Wisconsin state geologist to be approximately half a million years old, has been identified by the forest products laboratory of the forest service as spruce.

Another Advocate of Originality in Form

(Continued from Page 25).

deeply connected with religion. It should appeal only to the spiritual side of men—that is the great aim of the new music. Pure artistry is a priestcraft which goes over ahead with a torch and the popular taste will at last follow where it leads. The true artist—the lightning rod—holds himself ever receptive for the creative energy—knowing his craft, to be sure, but knowing, too, that the creative energy may make for itself a new mold at any time. You cannot produce art by following even ever so faithfully the form of any other man."

Mischa Elman in Re Program Music

Believers in program music have enlisted in their cause Mischa Elman as a powerful adversary of the proponents of absolute music. He is quoted as follows in a recent interview, speaking of the reading of a Brahms' symphony by Ossip Gabrilowitsch:

"I saw any numbers of pictures. My imagination followed Gabrilowitsch in every measure and I am sure that his fantasy, his picturesque thought, his poetic fancy played over the different instruments and he gave me something in Brahms which caused the keenest pleasure. Brahms may certainly be regarded as the most decided exponent of absolute music, but how full of pictures that was, and how full of imagination. Where imagination has full play ideas are evolved, and one may imagine himself under a thousand different spells. It is not necessarily the adherence to a distinct story that makes 'program music.' It may be within oneself to find indefinable and indescribable fancies which fit the music, and this may be the inspiration or the result. I read constantly, and the reading melts into melodies that never find their way into sounds. I might then get the inspiration to write and might not do so until some time later. I might forget from where this combination of sounds was drawn, from what direct inspiration, but it would be almost as a memory, and it would bring a picture with it as it came from a picture."

Performances of "Aida" at fresco are becoming so frequent as to lose all novelty. The next one scheduled is for June 16 in the Lewisohn Stadium in New York.

Sir Frederic Cowen has composed music for a wordless play by Sir Arthur Pinero, "Monica's Blue Boy." The piece will be produced this summer.

Denying the rumor that he is about to become an American citizen, Ignace Paderewski declares that the entry of the United States into the war has brightened the hope for an independent Poland.

Harrassed by misotoneutonic attacks, Johanna Gadski has announced her retirement for a time from the opera and concert stage.

Four hundred cellists are being drafted in the United States for service in base hospitals to soothe the nerves of the wounded.

State forests with a total of over 3,000,000 acres have been established in thirteen states. Of these New York has the largest forest, which comprise 1,826,000 acres, Pennsylvania is second with 1,008,000 acres and Wisconsin third with 109,000 acres.

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LYNCHERS CAPTURE KIDNAPERS OF KEET BABY

"CONQUER OR SUBMIT," WILSON TO RUSSIANS

KNELL OF GERMANY'S POWER, IS AIM OF U. S.

President's Message Gives Freedom Objects in War; American Objects in War; Freedom for All Is Keynote

SLAVS ARE URGED TO STAND FOR LIBERTY

Socialists Scored as Tools of Kaiser, From Whom They Never Received Toleration

BY UNITED PRESS. LEASED WIRE TO TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—President Wilson, in a communication to the new government of Russia, has made plain the war aims of the United States and its position on "no annexations, no indemnities."

The President's communication was delivered to the Russian government by Ambassador Francis at Petrograd. In full it is as follows:

"In view of the approaching visit of the American delegation to Russia to express the deep friendship of the American people for the people of Russia and to discuss the best and most practical means of cooperation between the two peoples in carrying the present struggle for the freedom of all peoples to a successful consummation, it seems opportune and appropriate that I should state again in the light of this new partnership, the objects the United States has had in mind in entering the war. These objects have been very much belated during the past few years by mistaken and misleading statements, and the issues at stake are too momentous, too tremendous, too significant for the whole human race to permit any misinterpretations or misunderstandings, however slight, to remain uncorrected for a moment."

"The war has begun to go against Germany, and in their desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat, they are using every possible instrumentality, are making use even of the influence of groups and parties among their own subjects to whom they have never been just or fair, or even tolerant, to promote a propaganda on both sides of the sea which will preserve their influence at home and power abroad to the undoing of the very things they are using."

"The position of America in this war is so clearly shown that no man can be mistaken in it. She seeks no material profit or aggrandizement of any kind. She is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force. The rule of law in Germany has begun to late to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose, but only to preserve the power they have set up in Germany and the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves and their private projects of power all the way from Berlin to Baghdad and beyond."

Government after government has by their influence without open conquest of its territory, been linked together in a net of intrigue directed against nothing less than the peace and liberty of the world. The rule of law in Germany must be broken, but it cannot be broken unless wrongs already done are undone; and adequate measure must be taken to prevent it from ever again being repeated or repeated."

"WANT OLD STATUS." "Of course, the imperial German government and those whom it is using for their own undoing are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end in the restoration of the status quo."

"The day has come," he declared, "to decide whether we are to go through in the war until Germany's great Mittel-Europa Dream of Empire is shattered beyond all peradventure; until the phrase, 'Brotherhood of mankind,' is no longer an empty one. The President indicated that the German urgings for peace on the status quo were manifestly based on desire to continue in power and that such a termination would not guarantee Germany's future breaking of the peace."

On the much discussed German phrase, "No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must be changed hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on, except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done."

The President's note—in reality the public declaration of what the United States is fighting for—was sent to Russia to time with the arrival of the Root mission there. It also had the purpose of bringing to the realization of the Russian people, now fighting their own fight for liberty from an autocratic rule, the sympathy and support which that fight is finding in the republic across the seas and of bracing the tottering efforts of the new Russian democracy from falling into the meshes of German intrigue for a separate peace."

TO STEPPEN RUSSIA. It was to stiffen the backbone of Russia that the note was sent and that the Root mission was sent across the sea at top speed. Former Senator Root and his colleagues are now enroute to Petrograd on a special train and are expected to reach there on Monday."

The Wilson note was dispatched almost two weeks ago. It has been in the hands of the Russian government for more than ten days. That the note contains what has been indicated in state dispatches. Although these have always been more optimistic than press reports, it is taken as significant that during the last few days a much brighter tone has marked Ambassador Francis' communications to his government concerning events in Russia."

MISLEADING REPORTS. President Wilson bases his note on the fact that the objects of the United States have been made the target for misleading reports. This he blames on Germany and enters into a bitter castigation of the government and its treachery, both to the world and to its own people."

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U. S. STAND IS SHOWN BLOW AT WORLD PERIL

WASHINGTON, June 9.—President Wilson, in a communication to the new government of Russia, has made plain the war aims of the United States and its position on "no annexations, no indemnities."

The President's communication was delivered to the Russian government by Ambassador Francis at Petrograd. In full it is as follows:

"In view of the approaching visit of the American delegation to Russia to express the deep friendship of the American people for the people of Russia and to discuss the best and most practical means of cooperation between the two peoples in carrying the present struggle for the freedom of all peoples to a successful consummation, it seems opportune and appropriate that I should state again in the light of this new partnership, the objects the United States has had in mind in entering the war. These objects have been very much belated during the past few years by mistaken and misleading statements, and the issues at stake are too momentous, too tremendous, too significant for the whole human race to permit any misinterpretations or misunderstandings, however slight, to remain uncorrected for a moment."

"The war has begun to go against Germany, and in their desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat, they are using every possible instrumentality, are making use even of the influence of groups and parties among their own subjects to whom they have never been just or fair, or even tolerant, to promote a propaganda on both sides of the sea which will preserve their influence at home and power abroad to the undoing of the very things they are using."

"The position of America in this war is so clearly shown that no man can be mistaken in it. She seeks no material profit or aggrandizement of any kind. She is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force. The rule of law in Germany has begun to late to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose, but only to preserve the power they have set up in Germany and the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves and their private projects of power all the way from Berlin to Baghdad and beyond."

Government after government has by their influence without open conquest of its territory, been linked together in a net of intrigue directed against nothing less than the peace and liberty of the world. The rule of law in Germany must be broken, but it cannot be broken unless wrongs already done are undone; and adequate measure must be taken to prevent it from ever again being repeated or repeated."

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150 MINERS ENTOMBED IN BUTTE SHAFT

Women and Children Wait for Hours While Rescuers Toil in Vain to Save Workmen

Condition of Forty Bodies Indicate Horror of Fight for Life Against Fire and Smoke

BY UNITED PRESS. LEASED WIRE TO TRIBUNE.

BUTTE, Mont., June 9.—The city of Butte tonight had nearly recovered from the first paralyzing shock which came with the knowledge that 150 men of its miner-citizens had gone down into the Speculator mine of the North Butte Mining Company never to return.

With the passing of the first frenzy of grief and helplessness, the stricken families settled down with a grim calm to await the recovery of the bodies of their men.

Fire, starting early Saturday morning in the 240-foot level of the Granite mountain shaft, spread through the gas-infested workings like lightning. Although rescue efforts have had little time for investigation so far, several theories have advanced. The most plausible of these is that the flames originated when a miner's candle came in contact with inflammable insulation in an electric cable which was being lowered into the shaft.

Two hundred and thirteen men escaped, but many of them were working underground when the fire broke out. As it spread, entrapped miners made desperate efforts to escape. Many managed to break through bulkheads, admitting gas and the shaft of the same level of adjoining mines—the High Ore, Diamond, Elmora and Black Rock—from which they made their way to the surface.

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"LEAK" CAUSE OF LOSS OF WAR SECRETS

Daniels Says Information of Value to Enemy Has Found Way Out of U. S. Navy

Secretary Explains Order; He Fears Spies Have Sent Important Data to the Enemy

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Secretary Daniels believes information "valuable to the enemy" has been transmitted to Germany by persons to whom naval officers or employees of the navy department have carelessly talked too or have overheard conversations between officers.

"The department has reason to believe that information of a character most valuable to the enemy and which might prove decisive in the navy has in some way reached the enemy," reads a general order issued by Secretary Daniels late this afternoon. "In view of the efforts made to prevent the dissemination of such information at any time except official duty, the department believes that in practically every instance this has resulted from certain information given in confidence to or spoken in the presence of a close relative or friend, who failing to appreciate the gravity of the offense has transmitted it into the hands of those who most desired to obtain it."

This is in explanation of the "gag rule" inaugurated in the navy department by Secretary Daniels today. Officers and men of the navy shall not discuss any naval questions with anyone—even members of their families—are appended.

"Officers, enlisted personnel, and the shipboard members of the navy are directed not to discuss any question relating to the disposition, movements or proposed movements of naval or military forces (including personnel) at any time except official duty, either on shore or afloat, and to be regarded as 'outside the naval service.'"

"All persons who attempt to obtain prohibited information from persons in the naval service should be regarded with suspicion and reported without delay to the proper authorities."

"Those to whom a knowledge of a violation of this order comes shall report the matter immediately to the navy department for disciplinary action."

"This order shall be read to the crews of all naval vessels and shall be posted in conspicuous places on board all ships of the navy. Chiefs of bureaus and commanders of navy yards and stations will see that it is brought to the attention of all persons, civil and military, under their orders."

"The supply house of the mine, turned into a temporary morgue, presented a gruesome sight tonight with the long rows of burned bodies stacked side by side, while the weeping groups of women and children filed slowly through seeking to identify their dead."

Rescue efforts proceeded methodically. Superintendent L. D. Frink tonight said that it probably would be a week before all the bodies were recovered and expressed the opinion that the fire would burn that long at least.

DROPPED INTO FLAMES. Helmsmen and first-aid workers from adjoining mines were rushed to the Speculator shaft early today and two government mine rescue cars tonight were expected before morning, following telegraphed orders from the Bureau of Mines at Washington. One rescue car left Colorado Springs, Colo., this afternoon, while the second car was reported en route from Lead Lodge, Mont.

Dozens of pathetic incidents, such as usually mark a disaster which suddenly and without warning wipes out the lives of a great number of men, occurred today.

An engineer lowered a cage to one of the levels, where twelve miners were at work. He signalled him to hoist them to the surface. As the cage ascended, fire caused the steel cable to part, dropping the cage with its human freight into the hell of flames below. Two miners who were caught on the cage, clinging to it, were rescued. Another, after escaping, donned a helmet and brought out the body of his "partner." His effort at rescue was in vain. Another miner, imprisoned and suffocating in the 1800-foot level, battered down a huge bulkhead and escaped through the Badger State mine.

Members of the National Guard who were on guard duty near the mine, have thrown a ton of petrol in the workings and are trying to rescue work.

NOT TO INTERN. STOCKHOLM, June 9.—Turkey will not intern Americans and is willing to grant them permission to leave her borders, even if they are of military age, according to a formal communication from the Ottoman empire received today by the Swedish foreign office. Sweden's good offices in conveying this information to the American government was solicited.

The same communication asserted that the American school at Beirut had been re-opened and asked that American Minister Morris be a guarantee with the protection afforded Americans throughout Turkey.

SUSPECT IS HELD. LOS ANGELES, June 9.—A man giving the name of Charles McCarty, who claimed to be from San Francisco, was arrested today on suspicion of having killed the person who was killed by K. K. K. in a Japanese woman, and her 3-year-old son in Glendale Thursday afternoon.

The child died today as a result of being hurled against a wall and Mrs. K. K. K. is expected to live more than a few hours.

DIVERS FOR CHINA. PEKING, June 9.—The minister of the navy, Chen Pih-kuan, has submitted a proposal to the Chinese cabinet for the construction of thirty submarines to assist in the protection of the Chinese coast. No action has been taken as yet by the government on the recommendation.

SAIL FOR FRANCE. AN AMERICAN PORT, June 9.—The second ambulance service from Stanford University, California, sailed today for France. The second unit is composed of twenty-one students.

Bridges Are Cut to Halt Sheriff's Posse

Boy Taken in Night Search Proves Vain Death Threatened

BY UNITED PRESS. LEASED WIRE TO TRIBUNE.

Springfield, June 9.—It was Decoration Day that Baby Keet was stolen.

Mr. and Mrs. Keet were attending an exclusive dance at the ultra-fashionable Country club. The nurse and maid were sleeping in an adjoining room in the Keet mansion in Meadowbrook, where the child was gained entrance to the house.

STORY OF ABDUCTION. Without the slightest disturbance the baby was lifted from his cradle and handed out the window to the waiting accomplices. An older son, sleeping in the same room, was not awakened.

The facts that the kidnapping took place about 10 o'clock, that neighbors had noticed the waiting car and that several men were seen snatching around the guard, led to the theory that there might have been inside help.

Both servants had been with the family for years and were above suspicion. However, the police and members of the Keet household are keeping close watch over them.

The Keets, on returning home, stepped into the bedroom to see that all was well. The open doorway and empty cradle told the story. Early next morning a letter, mailed at the city square and addressed to Keet, refused at first to divulge its contents to the authorities, fearing the threat to mutilate or kill the baby, should he fail to pay the ransom or assist the police.

The following night Keet stole away in his yellow roadster. In his pocket he carried \$5000 ransom. All the night he braved the oncoming wind and rain, storm, driving back and forth over the almost impassable roads of the Ozarks, in Greene county.

DEATH THREATENED. But the abductors failed to live up to the agreement. Either the heavy storm or the fact that Keet was constantly trailed by the police, deterred them. Keet now blames his friends for failure to recover the baby.

Since that night Keet is known to have made one trip and possibly two. No one followed him the second time, as he slipped away during the early morning hours. He had gone for more than sixty hours without sleep and even relatively believed to be home in bed. Bedraggled, completely worn out, and despondent over his failure to find the abductors, the always delirious banker drove onto the spacious lawn at Meadowbrook with his mind bewildered.

At 7 a. m. the rest of the day he spent rolling and tossing—too tired to sleep.

Mrs. Keet also was bordering on collapse.

Letters received early this week, however, telling that the baby was well, gave them new hope. Then on Tuesday came the one which sealed Baby Lloyd's fate.

"If your baby is not returned tonight, you will never see him alive," it read.

The coroner said that the child had been in the well for about two days before he was carried out there. Bridges in this section were torn up by farmers so that the sheriff could not reach Jefferson City.

Come back from the place where the alleged kidnappers were captured, three cars belonging to wealthy citizens have just driven to the crowded square and are circling the streets in a way cleared by the police.

Telephone wires have been cut in Springfield and no street cars are running. The streets are alive with marching men and women and speakers are declaring from street corners that the kidnappers must and will be lynched.

Sheriff Webb and the alleged kidnappers and murderers of "Buddy" Keet had taken refuge in the hills near Humsanville, Mo., to escape the mob pursuing them. They abandoned their automobiles.

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MOB WILL HANG MEN IN SPRINGFIELD CITY SQUARE

Alleged Murderers Are Run to Earth in Mountains; Militia Called to Curb Crazy Crowd

MOTHER OF INFANT IS PROSTRATED IN HOME

Determined Citizens in Forty Automobiles Follow; Ready to Inflict Penalty of Death

BULLETIN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 10. (3:10 a. m.)—Charles Pierson, one of the two men believed to have been directly implicated in the murder of the Keet baby, has escaped lynching. The "motor mob" which took the prisoners from the hospital and put a noose about his neck.

After a few minutes' hesitation, during which Pierson eyed them calmly, he said: "Well, you fellows are going to kill me; you might as well get it over with. I am entirely innocent of the Keet baby murder."

The members of the "motor mob" stood about undecided for a few minutes longer, then removed the noose from Pierson's neck and turned him back to the sheriff. They are now said to be on their way back to Springfield.

The prisoners were seized at Stockton, and rushed to the park there. There is still talk of lynching them later here.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 9.—The alleged kidnappers and murderers of Baby "Buddy" Keet were caught last night at Coplinger's mill near Stockton, Mo. They are being brought to Springfield to be lynched.

Two hundred men are at the Stock river bridge, armed with rifles and it is likely that the lynch mob will be carried out there. Bridges in this section were torn up by farmers so that the sheriff could not reach Jefferson City.

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WILL TELL FINDINGS OF HINDU PLOT

That Teutonic-Hindu plots, fostered in California and other parts of the United States, have become unusually important to government officials in the past few days, became known last night upon receipt from Washington of an urgent message, directing United States District Attorney John W. Preston to leave immediately for eastern California.

At his home, 5650 Pray street, Preston told interviewers that he was leaving upon an order from Attorney General Gregory. He will eventually confer with his chief in Washington, but did not say whether this would be before or after his conferences with United States district attorneys of New York, Chicago and other eastern points.

For some time, Preston and his workers, together with government agents, have been working quietly upon the German-Hindu plots, which eventually produced arrests. Several widely known Indian students, once residents of California, were arrested for their alleged parts in conspiracies, hatched in America, and directed against England and the allied arms. It is reported on reliable authority that hundreds of arrests in scores of American cities will follow Preston's conferences with his fellow workers in the East. As many as twenty German spies, alleged to be active in promoting Hindu rebellions in India, may be arrested in a single municipality.

NO POWER LEFT IN GERMAN ATTACKS

(Continued From Page 29)

of a badly battered Germany army, the only signs of retaliation which have appeared to date. General von Arnim, it developed today, was the commander of the German fourth army on which the British inflicted such a powerful defeat. He succeeded von Hindenburg in command of this unit of Germany's forces. The fourth army has always been the particular apple of Hindenburg's eye, since he commanded it for years.

How badly mauled this fourth army was by the British victory appeared from prisoners' statements today. Some declared that in the one explosion of the British mine under the German lines, nearly 500 men were killed or wounded. Other mines, touched off simultaneously, were reported to have wiped out other companies. The Germans in the "bullpens" were authorized for the declaration that the British artillery superiority all but silenced the German batteries leaving the German infantry almost unprotected. In addition, British airmen displayed superiority of the skies. No German planes were able to cross the British lines and what was happening or give ranges to the Prussian guns.

It was this virtual silencing of the German batteries which incidentally made the British advance possible with an almost unbelievably small casualty list.

I talked with officers of one Irish battalion today, which reached their objective without losing a single man. Another company lost exactly three men in the entire day's fighting.

Whole divisions of the enemy were so badly used up that the prisoners admit they will be unfit for further fighting.

Today and last night were marked by raiding parties. The Canadians at midnight grabbed 150 German prisoners in a quick jump forward far into the enemy lines southwest of Lens. They brought back quite a number of machine guns also. There were other successful raids later in the day at widely scattered points.

For instance, south of Lens, around Auchy and north of Souchez, the Tommies brought back squads upon squads of "Kamerad" shouting "Fritzes" and very frequently several loads of guns and equipment.

NO MORE ATTACKS. BERLIN, June 9.—Since yesterday evening there have been no attacks on the British, declared an official statement tonight.

ATTACK REPELLED. LONDON, June 9.—No major fighting in the Ypres sector, but gains registered in the fighting front below Arras through consolidation of positions was the sum total of official information from the British front tonight. The French war office reported lively artillery and repulse of an attempted German surprise attack.

"In the neighborhood of Greenland Hill we improved our positions during the day," Field Marshal Haig reported. "Since Thursday we have captured more than seven thousand prisoners."

"Southeast of St. Quentin there was lively artillery firing," the French official report asserted. "Northwest of Erzye-en-Leonnois a surprise attack was easily repulsed."

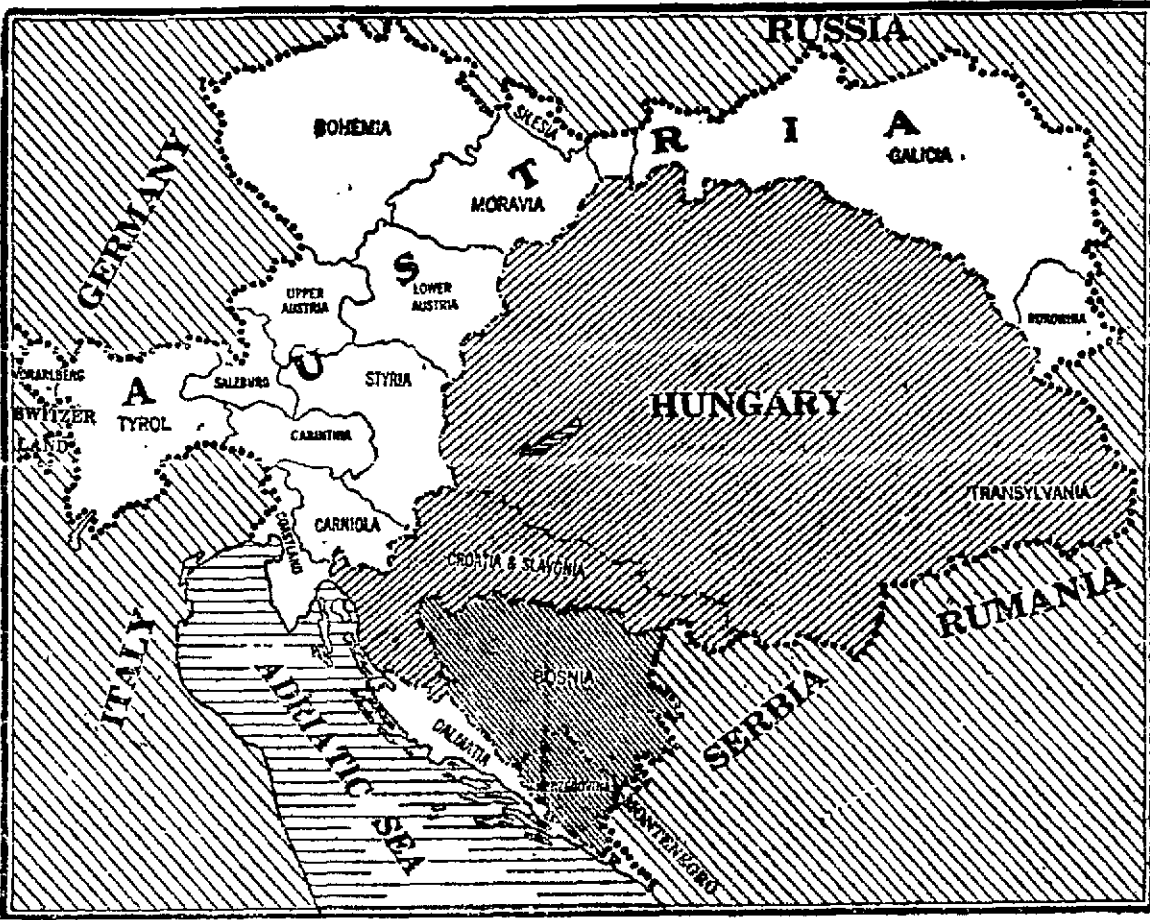
"Three hostile aeroplanes were brought down in air fighting yesterday and four others driven down out of control," the French report said. "Six of our planes are missing, two of these being lost as a result of a collision during a fight with enemy machines over the German lines."

REFUSES A BIG JOB. MADISON, Wis., June 9.—Dr. Charles H. McCarthy, professor of political science at Wisconsin University, has refused an offer from the government to act as an adviser to the Chinese government. The position paid a salary of \$12,500.

"I can be of more good to my country in America than out of it," said Dr. McCarthy, in declining the offer.

SEEKS OWN LIFE. ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—Believing she was incurably ill of paralysis, Bertha C. Arnold, 19, of Martinsburg, Mo., shot herself here late this afternoon. Miss Arnold was in her physician's office waiting a consultation when she turned a revolver on herself.

Hungary, Sick of War, Kept in by Demands of Rumania and Serbia



According to recent reports from Hungary, that half of the dual empire is heartily sick of the war, hates Austria and might be willing to make a separate peace except for the huge territorial demands of Rumania, which wants Transylvania, and Serbia, which wants Bosnia and Herzegovina and other slices of the empire if possible. The kingdom of Austria and the kingdom of Hungary have separate parliaments and act as one only in military matters and foreign affairs.

LYNCHERS TAKE KEET KIDNAPERS

(Continued From Page 29)

defective started a second search of the old Crenshaw farm, eight miles southwest of Springfield, this morning.

EVIDENCE OF MURDER. Every cranny and nook in the deserted mansion—a relic of slavery days—was searched. As the party was about to leave, Charles Holland, one of the searchers, suggested that an abandoned well on the farm be inspected.

Peering down between the cracks of the decayed wooden structure, which also was covered with rails, he observed a black object amid the floating debris. An improvised pike pole was brought into play and the bundle, believed to be Rags, was hauled to the surface.

"My God, it's Lloyd," cried Joe Keet, a brother of the banker as the body of an old black man, falling apart, disclosed the body. The skirt is the only tangible clue the officers have to the identity of the slayers.

Death came to the child by drowning, according to Coroner Patton's verdict. There were no marks on the body except a slight bruise on the forehead, probably caused by striking the water. Before being buried in his death, the baby was wrapped tightly in the same quilt and baby blanket taken from the cradle in the night of the abduction. A woman's undershirt of black satin was wrapped around it and wired securely. A coil of old wire, presumably for a weight, was attached to the bundle. Several federal officials are working with the police line on the German angle in the case.

STEERS STAMPEDE IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, June 9.—One person was shot and wounded seriously, and a panic was caused in the downtown district when seven steers broke from their pens in a railroad yard here and ran wild on the streets. Four of the steers were killed by police officers and citizens who took up the pursuit.

Conrad Koerner was hit in the right leg by a stray bullet when the police officers were pursuing the steers.

At the junction of Main and Ninth and Ninth streets, within three blocks of the center of the business district, Patrolman Allan Baldrige shot the animal which had been chased along Broadway, the principal business thoroughfare of the city.

A second steer was killed following a chase along Broadway and out into the residence section of the city. Edward Sanders, a policeman, jumped from his horse and grabbed the steer by one of the horns, but was thrown off by the animal, which lowered its head and charged as Sanders drew his revolver and fired.

Three were run up in a vacant lot, and two others were killed in different parts of the residence section of the city after a long chase, in which men afoot, mounted on horses, and riding on motorcycles had participated.

FROM PRESIDENT

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, June 9.—Captain Krol of the Holland-America liner Ryndam has received from the President of the United States a gold watch and chain in recognition of his bravery on October 29, 1916, in saving the captain and crew of the American tugboat Vigilant. First Officer Jan Pieter Wester of the Ryndam received binocular machine glasses, while six other members of the crew were awarded gold medals.

WILL BUY BONDS

AUBURN, June 9.—The board of supervisors of Placer County today agreed to purchase \$25,000 worth of Liberty Bonds with money in the county treasury.

The board has not been informed of the opinion of Attorney General C. W. Work that such action is illegal and that county funds cannot be used to buy Liberty Bonds.

The attorney general made such a ruling today in a Yuba County case.

FIVE CHILDREN IN NOTED CASES BELIEVED SLAIN

1903—Edward Cudaby returned. Kidnapped by Pat Crowe, who served a prison sentence. Crowe, now living in Kansas City, appeared before Police Judge Plafive with an alibi when he heard of the Keet case.

1904—Percardis, stolen by Moroccan Arms, returned.

1907—Joao, Gloviano, New York, returned. Abductors arrested two years later.

1909—Billy Whitla, Sharon, Pa., recovered after ransom was paid. Kidnapers served prison term.

1910—Grace and Tommie Viviano, St. Louis. Ransomed for \$25,000.

1910—Michael Simczak, New York. Held for \$80,000. Believed slain.

Giuseppe Longo and Michael Longo, New York, returned. Recovered at Kenosha, Wis.

Baby Hencks, Chicago. Believed slain. Alleged abductor serving 12-year sentence at Joliet.

1911—Letha and Hazel Getchel, Chicago. Recovered at Kenosha, Wis.

Baby Hencks, Chicago. Believed slain. Alleged abductor serving 12-year sentence at Joliet.

1915—Jimmy Glass, Jersey City. Still missing. Believed slain.

1917—Baby Lloyd Keet, Springfield, Mo., slain.

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AMERICAN VESSEL FIGHTS OFF DIVER

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 9.—A running fight with a German submarine in which forty-two shots were fired was reported today by the armed American steamship Virginian upon her arrival from a French port.

The Virginian was not damaged. The gun crew did not know whether any damage had been done to the submarine. The fight occurred in the Bay of Biscay on May 30.

The submarine opened the engagement by firing a torpedo, which missed its mark. Twenty-six shots were fired by the submarine and the Virginian, which is owned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, replied with sixteen.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Sinking of the British bark Carnmoney, 1299 tons, by a German submarine on May 14 was, today, by Spencer Jones, a British naval officer, one of the members of the crew, who arrived today. They were rescued with twenty other sailors from the bark. They said the Germans shelled their vessel, stripped the ship of everything that could be moved easily, then blew her up with bombs.

LONDON, June 9, 12:05 p. m.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says the Norwegian foreign office reports the sinking of the Norwegian ships Hafslund, 1688 tons gross, and Sangvand. The crews were saved. The Danish steamship Harald Klitgaard, 175 tons gross, has been sunk in the North Sea. One member of the crew was killed.

RUSSIA OFFERED SEPARATE PEACE. PETROGRAD, June 9.—The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen has made public the fact that the German commander-in-chief on the eastern front sent a wireless message inviting the Russian armies to a separate armistice and proposing that they enter into secret negotiations with the German leaders. The council denounced the proposals.

A telegram from Helsingfors, Finland, today says the crews of two battleships and a cruiser there have passed a resolution demanding the immediate transfer of former Emperor Nicholas to Kronstadt to be placed under guard of "true revolutionary troops" until final judgment has been passed on him. The resolution concludes: "This is our third and last resolution."

CARRANZISTAS ARE DEFEATED BY VILLA FORCE. EL PASO, Texas, June 9.—A routine defeat of Carranza forces by Villistas at Aldama; the reported mutiny of Carranza's garrison, at Torreón, and a report that British agents have paid a subsidy to Canuto Reyes, said to be in control of the Tampico oil fields, constitute the total of news filtering into El Paso from Mexico today.

No details of the Aldama battle were included. At Torreón, Carranza soldiers, incensed at not receiving their pay for several months, are reported by arrivals here today to have taken matters into their own hands, mutinied, sacked stores in the town, and shot several civilians and soldiers.

Tonight well authenticated reports said that British agents, to prevent damage to the Tampico oil fields, from which the British navy is largely supplied, have paid an indemnity to Canuto Reyes, who is reported at the head of a band of 4,000 bandits, in control of the Tampico district.

SERVICES GOES ON

LOS ANGELES, June 9.—President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe set at rest rumors of war emergencies crippling train service to California. In a telegram to the Chamber of Commerce made public today Ripley said: "We do not intend to discontinue or restrict our train service or interfere with summer or winter travel to California."

EXEMPTION BOARDS NAMED BY MAYOR

Mayor Davis was notified yesterday that his nominations for membership of exemption boards must be in the hands of the governor by next Tuesday. Citizens who volunteered their services last Tuesday in registering the young men of Oakland for service in the army of the United States, will have an opportunity of passing on exemption claims.

Governor Stephens' message to Mayor Davis called for men representing the "highest type of citizenship and patriotism." The mayor's selection follows:

District A—N. J. Herby, 3200 F. F. street; Jacob Schaeffer, 527 Henry street; I. Jordan, 1020 Peralta street. District B—True Van Sickle, 3631 West street; Mark A. Thomas, 522 Thirty-second street; Jacob B. Tallman, 543 Thirty-first street. District C—Charles W. Hickman, 5323 Claremont avenue; Dr. E. A. Majors, and W. R. Wood, 641 Fifty-sixth street. District D—Dr. L. F. Herrick, 1507

I Recommend Peruna To All Sufferers Of Catarrh



I Do Not Think I Ever Felt Much Better

have taken four bottles of Peruna and I can say that it has done me a great deal of good for catarrh of the head and throat. I recommend Peruna to all sufferers with catarrh. I do not think I ever felt much better. I am really surprised at the work I can do. I do not think too much praise can be said for Peruna.

Our booklet, telling you how to keep well, free to all. Those who object to liquid medicines can now procure Peruna Tablets—Advertisement.

Mrs. William H. Hinchliffe, No. 20 Myrtle St., Beverly, Mass., writes: "I have taken four bottles of Peruna and I can say that it has done me a great deal of good for catarrh of the head and throat. I recommend Peruna to all sufferers with catarrh. I do not think I ever felt much better. I am really surprised at the work I can do. I do not think too much praise can be said for Peruna."

Harrison street; Dr. E. F. Card, 424 Perkins street. (Third member to be appointed.) District E—Samuel B. Reynolds, 714 Ninth street; Dr. M. E. Purcell, and Frank A. Fletcher, 1109 Oak street. District F—W. R. King, 1015 Ninth avenue; Bruce A. Dixon, 1231 Twelfth avenue; D. C. Butterman, 3929 Everett street. District G—J. M. Chandler, 7229

HAVE MINE PLAN. GRASS VALLEY, June 9.—A company of San Francisco and Oakland capitalists will immediately commence dredging operations at Scott's Flat, this county. The dredge is now being assembled.

KOHLER & CHASE ESTABLISHED 1850

26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco
535 Fourteenth St., Oakland

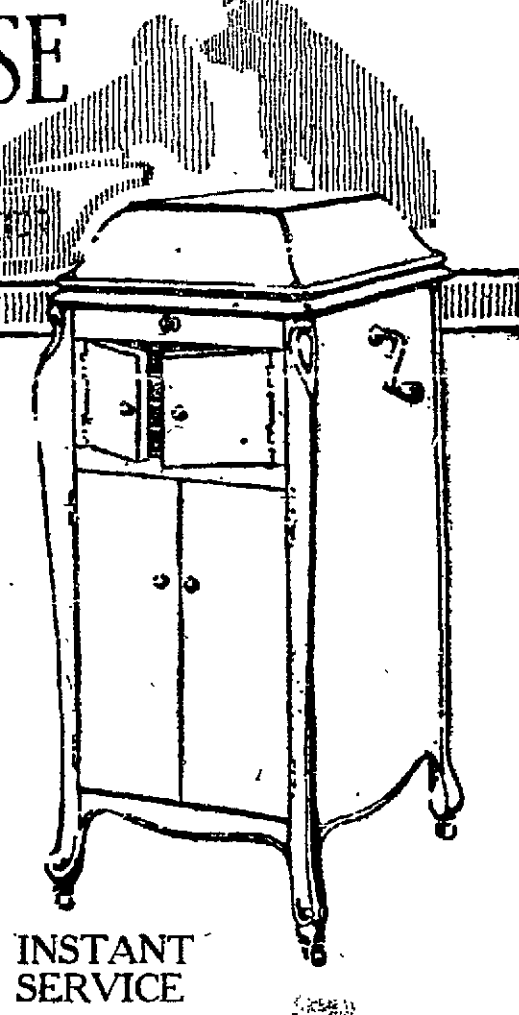
-one dollar

down places this genuine Victrola in your home—

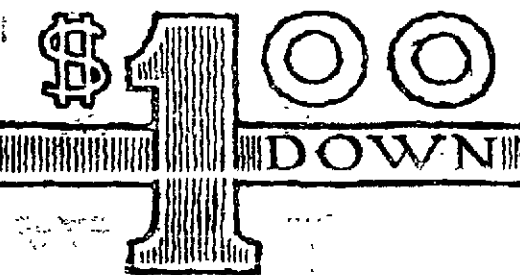
Hear the wonderful jazz band records—dance to the latest melodies—sing with the popular stars—entertain with the classics—ALL are yours to command on the Victrola.

Do not deny yourself the pleasure this instrument will bring you and your family. Fill out and mail the coupon, together with a one dollar order for immediate delivery.

Victrola, style XI, mahogany or oak finish, price \$100—the outfit at \$108.25 includes twenty-two selections of your own choosing (eleven 10-inch D. F. records).



INSTANT SERVICE



KOHLER & CHASE (Est. 1850), 535 Fourteenth Street, Oakland, Gentlemen—Please send full information about your easy-payment plan to: Name _____ City _____ State _____

Rosenthal's June Specials

in Summer Shoes

Here is an excellent opportunity for you to save on the purchase of your Summer Footwear. You will need new shoes for your vacation, and these smart models in white, tan and in combinations that are sure to fill your requirements exactly.

Our sale of Broken Lines will continue until the stock is exhausted.

We have added a number of sizes and styles, thereby insuring a good selection.

Special \$6.25.

\$2 Broken Lines \$3 Ladies' Footwear

900 pairs black and tan high and low shoes, small sizes and narrow widths, \$6.00 and \$5.00 values—Special\$2.00

1200 pairs black and tan high and low shoes, also fancy evening slippers, many large sizes included: \$6.00 to \$7.50 values—Special\$3.00

For Cash Only—No Exchanges or Refunds

On sale in Morning from 8:30 to 11

Rosenthal's

469-471 Twelfth Street, Oakland

San Francisco—151-163 Post Street 734 Market Street

Los Angeles—737 South Broadway

STEPHENS TO SPEAK FOR LIBERTY LOAN

With a monster automobile parade planned for Tuesday and Governor William D. Stephens scheduled to speak on the Liberty Loan at the luncheon of the Alameda County Women's Committee at Hotel Oakland, Wednesday, with scores of speakers addressing groups of men and women, employers and employees, business and professions men daily, the Liberty Bond campaign in Alameda and Contra Costa counties has entered upon the final week with renewed vigor.

Grant D. Miller has the arrangements for the bond boosting liberty parade on Tuesday in charge, while Mrs. A. E. Carter and Mrs. S. C. Bolland are arranging for the luncheon of the women's committee with Governor Stephens as speaker.

Meanwhile at headquarters of the Liberty Loan Committee for Alameda and Contra Costa counties in the Syndicate building tremendous enthusiasm has been engendered. The earnest men and women engaged in the patriotic duty of promoting the sale of Liberty Bonds has extended to every section of the two counties.

From outside points encouraging reports are drifting into headquarters. From Berkeley yesterday came the announcement from the Bank of Berkeley that its subscription to the Liberty Loan had jumped from \$23,500 on Friday to \$478,000 yesterday.

Locally the corps of speakers are doing energetic work.

"MILLION A DAY."

"A Million a Day" is their slogan. And during up speakers are the bond salesmen and the direction of H. H. Fair, Joseph H. King is directing the organization work, creating meetings, bringing together the loose ends of the campaign.

Meetings of employees of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company were held yesterday.

W. E. Gibson addressed the steam plant workers at First and Grove streets. William J. Hayes spoke to employees in the warehouse and Lewis Gear talked to the engineers and accounting department employees at the main office, 518 Thirteenth street.

The workers responded patriotically to the appeal of the Liberty Loan and their subscriptions when finally tallied will run into many thousands of dollars.

Joseph J. Rosborough, chairman of the speakers' committee, addressed the employees of the Shredded Wheat Biscuit Company at 1915 o'clock yesterday. Rosborough aroused tremendous enthusiasm among the employees and when he had finished the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan began rolling in.

At the E. K. Wood Lumber Company, Hull McClaughry was the speaker.

SPEAKERS ON FERRYBOATS.

from the Liberty Loan Committee headquarters in the Syndicate building will travel on ferryboats, five hours during the day and five hours during the evening. Impromptu Liberty Bond meetings will be held on the ferryboats. Subscriptions will be taken. This activity is being directed by Postmaster Rosborough who is visiting all his time to the Liberty Loan campaign.

The California Postage Service has donated 300 one-sheet boards to aid the Liberty Loan campaign in Oakland. These boards will be posted with appeals from the national headquarters of the Liberty Loan.

The real estate men under the direction of C. P. Murdock, are conducting an intensive Liberty Loan Bond campaign not only among themselves but among their clients as well.

Livery real estate of prominence has been asked to get into the harness and all are taking hold with characteristic energy.

At these meetings the various firms will take individual initiative among their own men working out of their offices, every possible method of interesting Liberty Loan Bond buyers.

It is generally conceded that Liberty Bonds will be accepted at par or better for property. Although no concerted action in this regard has been taken by Oakland realtors, several have expressed a willingness to take them at 102.

J. Cal Ewing, owner of the Oakland ball club, has donated all the posting space at the Oakland ball park to the Liberty Loan Committee. In doing this he has set aside all precedents.

"The ball park is yours to post anything you want," was Ewing's message to C. Edwin Oyster, secretary of the Liberty Loan Committee for Alameda and Contra Costa counties.

Jakle Baumgartner has volunteered to do a goodly portion of this posting work at the ball park.

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS.

The speakers' bureau of which E. B. Hull is manager announces the following schedule of meetings, Monday and Tuesday:

MONDAY'S MEETINGS.

Twelve o'clock, noon—California Cracker Co., Port-First and San Pablo, Oakland. Speaker, Robert Robertson.

Twelve o'clock, noon—Judson Manufacturing Co., Emeryville.

Twelve o'clock, noon—Standia Pacific Oil Engine Co., Twenty-third avenue. Speaker, Roscoe Jones.

Twelve thirty p. m.—Key Route car shop, Fortieth street, Oakland.

Twelve thirty p. m.—Standard Gas Engine Co. Speaker, Roscoe Jones.

Four fifteen p. m.—Standard Oil Co. employees, Emeryville.

Nine p. m.—Master Plumbers' Association, Merchant's Exchange, Oakland. Speaker, Edgar Barber.

TUESDAY'S MEETINGS.

Twelve o'clock, noon—White Star Laundry, 3940 Manila street, Oakland.

Twelve o'clock, noon—Atlas Imperial Engine Co. Speaker, J. R. Munsell.

Twelve o'clock, noon—Lehnhardt's candy factory, Twenty-fourth and Grove streets, Oakland. Speaker, Joseph J. Rosborough.

Twelve thirty p. m.—Union Gas Engine Co. Speaker, J. R. Munsell.

Three o'clock p. m.—Lyon Corps, No. 6, W. R. C. Speaker, Joseph J. Rosborough.

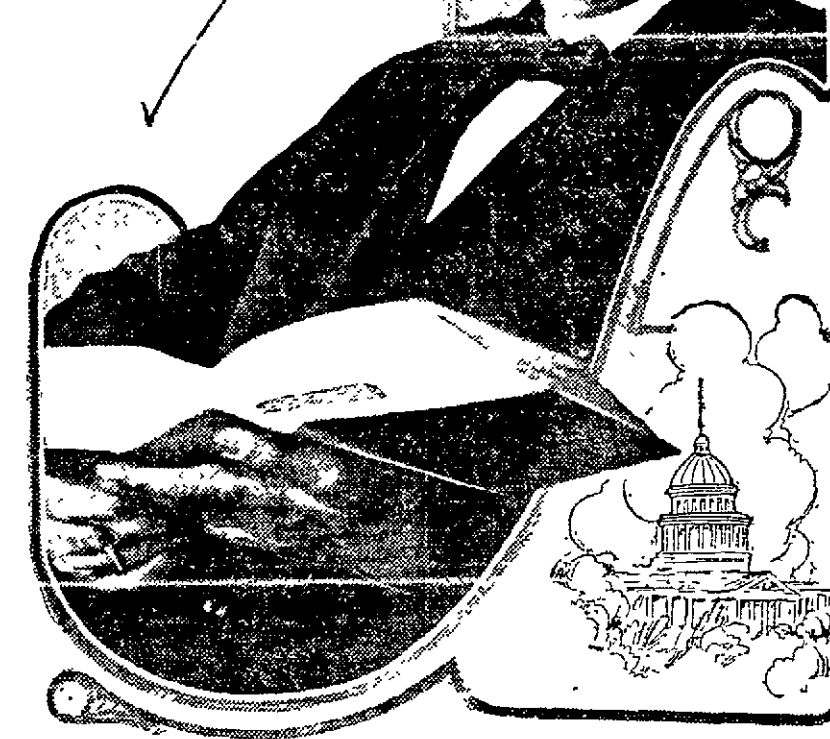
TO AID EMPLOYEES.

The Albers Milling Company is checking up subscriptions for Liberty Bonds made by their employees. The company offered to any employee subscribing for a \$100 bond to pay \$25 of the subscription and to pay \$12.50 on a \$50 bond. The company has also allowed the employees to name their own terms of payment on the bonds.

Governor to Be Guest Of Oakland Wednesday

Women's Committee to Be Hostesses at Luncheon

Governor William D. Stephens will be Oakland's guest on Wednesday of this week. At noon the Alameda County Women's Committee of the Councils of National and State Defense will be hostess at a luncheon at the Hotel Oakland. Mrs. Ethel Moore will preside and present the governor to the women of this city. Mrs. Frank G. Law is general chairman.



GOVERNOR WILLIAM DENISON STEPHENS, who will be a guest of Oakland at luncheon Wednesday.

and Miss Bessie J. Wood chairman of the reception committee.

In the evening a public meeting will be held in the municipal auditorium, arrangements for which are in charge of a joint committee of Native Sons and Native Daughters. At this meeting State Senator Arthur H. Breed will preside. Senator Breed is

president of the senate and under existing conditions is virtually lieutenant governor. Judge T. W. Harris, president of the Alameda County Board of Defense, will be one of the speakers. Mayor Davis will welcome the governor on behalf of the city. Past grand president Joseph R. Knowland of the Native Sons of the Golden

CHILD BEGS FOR PRISONER OF WAR

PARIS, June 9.—One of the happiest little girls in France today is nine-year-old Mademoiselle Genevieve Crinon, 125 Rue Saint Ferdinand, Paris.

When a monogrammed letter from the King of Spain arrived at the Crinon household the other day, addressed to Genevieve, it was the first the family knew that Gabriel Crinon, a prisoner in Germany, may soon be restored to the Crinon family. Genevieve learned that her uncle was desperately sick in the prison camp at Westphalia and immediately took the matter into her own hands. She clandestinely communicated direct with the Spanish monarch. In a scrawly little letter, scribbled in ungrammatical juvenile French, Genevieve told the king that if he would intervene in favor of her "tonton" she would reward him by coming to Spain when she grew up to thank him personally. She assured the king that her uncle would never have been captured but for the fact that he had been wounded. The letter concluded:

"I am only nine years old but when I grow up after this terrible war, I will come to thank you in your chateau in Spain."

Here is the answer that came back to Genevieve in due course over the royal signature of Alfonso XIII.

"Mademoiselle! At nine years you are not able to know that kings cannot always do that which they would wish, otherwise, Monsieur, your uncle would now be safely sent to your family. I have written a letter to Germany to try and respond to your wish, in the same manner that I would write in behalf of a personal friend, so much has your charming letter pleased me. I am honored by the confidence you have placed in me and will remember your promise to come and visit me in Madrid when you grow up.

"Permit me, Mademoiselle, to say that the King of Spain expressed to you his thankfulness by two large kisses on the cheeks of a little French girl who shows a grand heart."

West will speak for the Native Sons and Native Daughters. The governor will be introduced by Miss Bessie J. Wood. Patriotic musical selections will be rendered. The governor will be escorted from the Hotel Oakland to the auditorium by the Boy Scouts. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend the mass meeting.

Governor Stephens has addressed patriotic meetings in various sections of the state since war was declared.

Infirmiry Puzzle Unique; Two Bodies Conduct Probe

Condemnation Proceedings Set for Monday Awaited by Hospital Experts

With every welfare organization in the county focusing its attention upon the County Hospital and Infirmiry situation, Jean B. Forrier, foreman of the grand jury intimating that the final report of the inquisitorial body may contain recommendations affecting the institution, the State Board of Charities and Corrections now making a probe into conditions at the hospital, and the district attorney ready to file condemnation proceedings Monday to secure the old California college site, Fortieth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, for the proposed new hospital, a unique condition presents itself. The Alameda County Board of Public Welfare charges that the grand jury has taken no notice of its quarterly reports beginning that the hospital and infirmiry be separated. The grand jury, in turn, denies the charges, intimating that it has considered the reports. In the meantime the State Board of Charities and Corrections is making its investigation at the request of the board of supervisors.

In the meantime the question of separating the county hospital from the infirmiry has been practically settled by the action of the board of supervisors in voting to acquire the California College site through condemnation proceedings.

Members of the State Board of Charities and Corrections made a tour of inspection of the County Hospital and infirmiry last Wednesday. In the party were Dr. Martin A. Meyer, president of the board; Rev. Father Charles A. Ramm, Mrs. Carrie P. Bryant of Los Angeles, B. H. Pendleton of Oakland, and S. A. Queen, secretary of the board and two agents.

The visit covered an inspection of the proposed hospital site at East Oakland, the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Livermore and the present County Hospital and Infirmiry.

The board expressed itself as more than delighted with the site and plan of the new tuberculosis hospital. The board made so cursory an examination of the infirmiry and hospital that nothing could be said at the present time. One of its agents has been placed in residence at the institution to study in detail the whole situation. Only after careful study

will the board make public its findings and recommendations.

In a statement issued yesterday denying the charge of A. H. Markwart, chairman of the Alameda County Board of Public Welfare, that the grand jury had taken no notice of the reports of the organization and recommendations that the hospital and infirmiry be separated, Jean B. Forrier, foreman of the grand jury, intimated that not only had the grand jury taken notice of the reports but had thoroughly discussed them and would report its findings in the final report of the body which is now in course of preparation.

Forrier, under oath as a grand jurymen not to divulge any of the matters discussed by the probers, refused to talk on the subject with the exception of denying Markwart's statement that the grand jury had taken no notice of its reports, but, to the contrary, had thoroughly discussed them and would make its findings in the final report which now is being prepared.

TO FILE ACTION.

Deputy District Attorney T. P. Witschen will tomorrow file the condemnation suit against the old California College site.

Those best posted on real estate values in Oakland express the opinion that the property can be acquired at a lower figure. The appraisement committee of the Oakland Real Estate Board placed the value at \$20,000 less than the price asked. Since originally offered three reductions have been made in the price. It is hoped to have a decision in the case within thirty days. The county would then have thirty days to pay over the money to the owners of the site, if the purchase price is to come from the general fund, and one year if the money is to be raised by the process of a bond issue voted by the people.

That a majority of the board is in favor of the purchase of the old California college site was shown at the last meeting of the board. The resolution to begin condemnation proceedings was made by Supervisor Joseph M. Kelley and was voted for by Supervisors Fred W. Foss, John F. Mullins and Charles W. Heyer, chairman of the board. Daniel J. Murphy voting against the resolution merely on the ground that the board's action interfered with a previous resolution providing that the whole question be submitted to the voters at a bond issue election tentatively set for August 14.

SAYS WAR WILL NOT LAST ANOTHER YEAR

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 9.—Major General James Gordon Legge, chief of the Australian general staff, who left Australia May, 1915, to command the first Australian division at the Dardanelles and subsequently served with distinction on the Gallipoli peninsula and in northern France, said on his recent return here from the western front:

"I am convinced that the German resistance will be broken by June and I hardly think that the war will last another year. The duration of the German resistance after the main line is broken can only be guessed at. Once Germany is beaten on the western front, Turkey and Austria will soon cry enough and collapse like a house of cards."

Speaking of German warfare, he said that on the whole western front "on undoubted evidence" he was shown barn doors which bore marks indicating that men had been crucified upon the doors with bayonets; that he saw evidences in certain places that children's brains were wantonly dashed out "personally," he added, "I feel as if I could never have social intercourse with a German."

General Legge was the organizer of the Australian universal military training system. He went on active service in this war when General Bridges was killed at Anzac Cove. He had served in the South African war.

TO JOIN RESERVE.

EL PASO, Tex., June 9.—Four of the seven graduates of the Texas School of Mines, located here, have simplified their intention of joining the Officers' Reserve Corps in the engineering arm of the service. This class is the first to be graduated from the state school which has completed the four years' work required for graduation in residence at this school. The school has been established here three years as a state institution, but former graduates had taken work at other schools. A new set of buildings, to cost \$100,000, is to be built on a new school campus in the foothills this summer.

JAPANESE APPOINTMENT.

TOKYO, June 9.—Marquis Masagishi Matsukata, one of the genro or elder statesmen, has been appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, as successor to the late Prince Oyama, since whose death the post has been vacant.

CASH WILL BUY ANY GARMENT IN OUR STORE

This sale is giving the women an easy chance to outfit themselves. We are pleased to give them this wonderful credit opportunity. The need for economy in buying clothes is made possible by allowing you to secure these high grade garments for only ONE DOLLAR DOWN AND ONE DOLLAR A WEEK.

We will trust you for any article you may desire. All you pay is the one dollar down and then only one dollar a week. A great chance to be well dressed on these easy terms.

Act Now—Only a Few Days More Will These Terms Prevail—They May Be Withdrawn Any Day

SUITS

\$1 DOWN WEEK

A large variety of beautiful high class models, including handsome styles in Gabardine, Serge, Poplin, Tulle. The assortment embraces all desired colors and the very latest shades for this summer. A big special value for,

\$14.50

Others \$19.50, \$24.50, \$29.50.

SILK SUITS

\$17.50, \$22.50, \$25

Wool Coats

\$1 DOWN—\$1 WEEK

These are great values in Coats and in the lot you will find the color you want and the style you desire. A big value. Special for only

\$10

Others for \$15, \$20, \$22.50, \$25

Silk Coats

\$1 DOWN—\$1 WEEK

The striking colors and designs in these Coats are surely just as dashing as they can be. A surprise garment, indeed, at

\$20

Other Styles at \$22.50 and \$25

WAISTS

50c DOWN—50c WEEK

Handsome Crepe de Chine Tub Silk and other desirable styles. Special values, every one, and a rare bargain

\$2.50 \$5 \$7.50

FUR SCARFS

White ICELAND FOX for \$5.00

RED FOX SCARFS

for \$25 \$30 \$35

SKIRTS

50c DOWN—50c WEEK

Many models in many materials,

\$5 \$7.50 \$10

SILK UNDERSKIRTS,

\$3.50 \$5 \$7.50

SUIT SIZES For Stout Women

EASTERN OUTFITTING COMPANY 581 14TH ST.

PASTOR, ILL AND JOBLESS, SUICIDE

BERKELEY, June 9.—Rev. James Easson Duff, a retired Presbyterian minister, was found dead at his home, 2442 Piedmont avenue tonight, by his wife upon her return after an absence of several days. He had committed suicide by gas which was still escaping from a jet in his room. The doors and windows of which he had secured tightness. Rev. Mr. Duff was 52 years of age, a native of Canada. He formerly was a missionary in the Hawaiian Islands, and pastor of Faith Presbyterian chapel in West Berkeley. He had enjoyed a reputation here as well as a writer of verse. Ill health, a recent accident and lack of employment were suggested as his cause. He had been out of work for three years. He had expected employment last Monday but

Mrs. Duff had been out of the city for several days undergoing treatment for blood poisoning. Mr. and Duff were married in Berkeley five years ago some time after the death of his first wife who was an intimate personal friend of the present Mrs.

day from a local undertaking parlor.

[Green Stamps


MONT

ND

LIGHT

ington, Oakland

cation-wear,



Flore sweaters
They have all the sheen of pure silk—but wear much better. They have all the style of expensive sweaters—big square collars, cuffs and tasseled sashes of white)—yet are only \$5!
Coat style, full length, sizes to 46..... **\$5**
(4th Floor.)

Stunning skirts
Ladies wear this the “Knee”

—many but one of a kind! Plaids, stripes, all sorts of handsome effects in the finest of wool fabrics—your choice. **\$4.95**

Sport skirts


...ome in striking checked mixtures,
all sizes. So nice **\$2.95**
for vacation wear!...
(3rd Floor)

NESTICS for present needs

Come to the Downstairs Sales-

ains in damask

000 rem-
extraor-
it. The
58 to 72

A black and white illustration of a woman with short, wavy hair, wearing a dark, sleeveless dress with a light-colored, patterned bodice. She is looking slightly to the right. The background is a dark, textured pattern.

d bright

2.89

is--very cheap

1 lb. (1836). You'll save **10c**

good weight and good **10c**

value. **19c**

g. double-twisted yarn; **23c**

ers.

d with pink, blue,
cellent, yet..... **33¹/₃c**

Embroidery sale →

es, insertions, yard.....	4c
ding, galloons, yard.....	5c
edges, flet and Normandy Val. laces.....	7c
ng, all-over embroidery; 18-inch.....	23c

Prove Your Love of Your Country—Buy a

Liberty Bond

Get one here for \$5 down and \$5 a month, redeemable here in merchandise, if necessary, at any time—with a 5 per cent premium! \$52.50 for \$50!

We Give 2-1/2 Green Stamps

MARYMONT AND UPRIGHT

13th and Washington, Oakland

Big \$1.15 sale!

\$1.15

\$14.75

Vacation-wear.

\$5.00

Women's tub dresses ("Billie Burkes," etc.), excellent and stylish, \$1.15

Tailored sport skirts in unusually good styles, \$1.15

White petticoats, lace or embroidery flounced, only, \$1.15

Long kimono's of crepe or flannel, pretty, \$1.15

Pink or white corsets for stout or average figures, \$1.15

Brassieres with backs and fronts beautifully trimmed, \$1.15

Lovely camisoles of wash satin or crepe de Chine, \$1.15

Ervejepe chemise—styles and styles, and then more \$1.15

Long chemise—covers trimmed, skirts flounced—only, \$1.15

Exquisite nightgowns in every style Milady desires, \$1.15

Girls' dresses (2 to 14) white and colors, very fine for \$1.15

Jaunty middles, all-white, etc., sizes 6 to 20, \$1.15

Plaited skirts on waists (to wear with the middles) \$1.15

Fishy bonnets, lacy, tucked, ribboned, many kinds, \$1.15

(4th Floor)

\$14.75 suits—

are of such materials as serge and gabardine in navy, old gold, "rookie," etc. Broken sizes, but good-looking suits. Come early—it will pay you! Great values!

\$14.75 coats—

give a selection ranging through all the season's shades in wool velours, poplins, serges, Jerseys and fancy weaves.

\$14.75 dresses—

give a few Jerseys as well as serges in the blues and black—many one-of-a-kind, and all attractive and much reduced.

(3rd Floor)

Big values in silks and satin

40-INCH CREPE GEORGETTE—Not thin and light but a heavy, firm weave in the new shades, viz.: gold, rose pink, prune, wistaria, Quaker gray, reseda, Belgian blue, copen, Alice, navy, orchid, old rose, coral, seal and chocolate browns, mais, flesh, tan, white, ivory, cream, black. Yard. **\$1.75**

36-INCH COSTUME SATIN—extra heavy with a rich, high luster. Chartreuse, sulphur, turquoise, amethyst, seal and African browns, gold, rose, mustard, leaf green, Delft, purple, garnet, rose-taupe, orchid, navy, ivory, black, yard. **\$1.75**

36-INCH CHIFFON TAFFETA. This is remarkable silk for \$1.19 yard—and note the wonderful color line we offer you: reseda, sand, rose, nickel, olive, prune, wistaria, golden brown, mais, shell pink, rose pink, delft, Alice, copen and navy **\$1.19** blues and ivory. Yard.

Fibre sweaters

They have all the sheen of pure silk—but wear much better. They have all the style of expensive sweaters (big square collars, cuffs and tasseled sashes of white)—yet are only **\$5** Coat style, full length, sizes to 46. **\$5**

(4th Floor.)

Stunning skirts

They're new, distinctly "different"—many but one of a kind! Plaids, stripes, all sorts of handsome effects in the finest of wool fabrics—your choice. **\$4.95**

Sport skirts

come in striking checked mixtures, in all sizes. So nice for vacation wear! **\$2.95**

(3rd Floor)

A VERY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT: Our customers are advised to buy DOMESTICS for present needs as well as for future NOW during our June White Sale.

We positively cannot duplicate some of these goods at wholesale for what we are selling them to you!! Come to the Downstairs Sales-room Monday. The goods will not last long.

Last chance—sheets

72x90 size in very heavy muslin sheets. Bargains at. **69c**

81x90 real Defender sheets. Save a third on them **95c**

Good pillow cases, 42x36 (Others 18c to 24c). Sale. **15c**

While our stock lasts we will sell wonderfully good double-bed spreads at **\$1.19** to **\$3.69**

Sale of wash weaves

Every piece of beach cloth (sport cloth) regardless of former prices has been cut to, yard. **15c**

A fine grade of 30-inch nainsook for underwear, children's skirts, etc., is reduced. Yard **14c**

Real Middy Cloth, pink or blue stripes on white—just the thing for outing clothes. **10c**

38-inch voiles are lovely—coin dots of green, lavender, red, brown, black, navy on beige **17c**

22 sample pieces of the well-known and desirable serpentine crepe will go very cheaply—yard. **17c**

Big curtain values

any curtain scrim—just arrived! White or beige, fancy awnwork and hemstitched edge. Yard. **15c**

SPECIAL: Here are curtains in the effective Nottingham patterns—plain or flowered all-over—that are full 3 yards long and to 50 inches wide, white or ecru, the pair only. **\$1**

Bargains in damask

Our New York office secured 500 remnants of fine table damask at an extraordinary price—and so you benefit. The pieces are from 1½ to 3 yards, 58 to 72 inches wide, of good weight and bright mercerized finish, floral, conventional and dotted designs. The prices run from **50c** to **\$2.89**

Towels—very cheap

Huck Towels, heavy, large size (18x36). You'll save half on these that are so fine for. **10c**

Fully bleached bath towels of good weight and good size—21x42. A representative value. **19c**

Bath Towels, 22x44, of strong, double-twisted yarn; red, blue, pink and white borders. **23c**

Plain bath towels, striped and with pink, blue, lavender, orange borders. Excellent, yet. **33½c**

Towels suitable for fancy work, very heavy, large, white as snow—yet they're only. **49c**

Embroidery sale

1½ to 3½-in. Swiss and cambric edges, insertions, yard. **4c**

Swiss and cambric edges, insertions, beading, galloons, yard. **5c**

Cluny-style lace beading and beaded edges, flet and Normandy Val. laces and insertions, yard. **7c**

27-inch skirt flouncing, baby flouncing, all-over embroidery; 18-inch corset cover embroidery, yard. **28c**

COUNCILMEN MEET; FRAME NEW POLICIES

There was a "quiet little meeting" Friday night in the office of Mayor John L. Davis at which time were present Commissioners W. F. Edwards and Commissioners-elect Fred F. Morse and Frederick Soderberg, it leaked out yesterday.

Commissioner Edwards will leave Oakland today to attend a national conference of a national society in Chicago. He wanted to get some idea of what the "line-up" is going to be after July 1 when the two new commissioners take office.

Just what the concrete results of the conference were, none of those present have so far divulged. That there was no program determined was emphatically stated by one of the conferees.

That Morse and Soderberg will, for the first few weeks of their incumbency, probably vote together on all matters of wide interest, has sifted through the screen that surrounds the meeting held in the Mayor's inner chamber.

The gathering of the four members of the new council may also mean that an effort will be made to control the affairs of the city government by a "solid four" vote. If the four men who attended the conference stand together after July first, it will mean that the allotment of commissionships will be designated by them. It may be that they will all four fail or "neglect" to take any designations with the result that the allotments will be made by Mayor Davis. This plan would eliminate any bickerings in the matter and from all appearances obviate voting on the proposition.

According to one of the officials who attended the conference an effort will be made to effect a more harmonious spirit between the different commissioners than has existed for the last two years. The plan would be that matters of momentous concern would be threshed out in conference in the future rather than to carry prejudices into open council meeting. This was practically agreed upon between the four, it is said.

WHY THEY LEARN

TOKYO, June 9.—Censuring female education in Japan, making the assertion that it fails to form character, Konekichi Shirota, an educational authority, voices the further sentiment that the girls of Nippon seek the diploma only as a necessary article for marriage. Here are some of Mr. Shirota's charges against female education, made in a recent magazine article.

Female education here is "book education," having little or no connection with living problems of the world. Graduates of girls' schools are found deplorably deficient upon entering life. The present system is lacking in positive constructive training, calculated to inspire independence and initiative action. It is a policy of apishness.

Female education is non-existent. All is cold formality and unification of character. The girls show no zeal in their studies; all they want is the diploma, which they consider necessary for marriage. Male teachers in girls' schools are effeminate and weak. Both students and teachers are under the gross delusion that education for girls is less important than for boys.

JAIL SCHOOL GIRL

LODI, June 9.—Mildred Gibson, 13-year-old daughter of George Kessler, was arrested here today charged with robbing rural mail boxes.

The girl is accused by Postal Inspector F. M. Prout of having perpetrated a series of robberies during the past several months, the booty consisting principally of stamps. Suspicion was directed toward her on May 11 after a pair of shoes was missed from a box on the route she travels to school.

The warrant was issued by Justice of the Peace J. H. Somers, and it is probable the girl will be held before the Federal authorities.

WASTE'S LESSON

LOS ANGELES, June 9.—That the children of the rich should be brought to realize the vast wastage of food stuffs which now goes on in the country and the burden it throws on the poor through making prices high, is the belief of E. R. Snyder, state school commissioner.

"Not alone should the people be urged to produce more food but also to can and dry such fruits and vegetables as can be handled in that manner, as a measure of conservation," Dr. Snyder said.

FOR GRAPE MEN

HANFORD, June 9.—Steps are being taken here to organize the growers of 30,000 acres of grapes which are shipped annually from California, into an association with the purpose of protecting the interests of grape men in the legislature and in Congress. Although there are many fruit and produce growers' organizations in California and selling agencies, the grape growers have no body which fills this particular purpose, they claim.

SLAIN BY AN AUTO

JACKSON, June 9.—John Devine, 21-year-old Sioux youth, whose skull was fractured Sunday last when he was hurled from an automobile against a passenger train, died here. The body was taken to Stockton.

Devine was riding with the Misses Adams and Eva Dover of Lodi and Alton, Sheriff of Clay Station, who was driving. In descending a grade near Martell, Sheriff failed to notice the approaching train until too late to avoid a crash.

Sue For the Custody of Heiress Legal Battle For Little Girl

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—A legal battle for the custody of 8-year-old Eleanor Morehoff and her \$10,000 estate was started in Judge Graham's court today by her father, Lieutenant William Morehoff, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. John Farrell.

Lieutenant Morehoff, who is chief engineer of the U. S. S. Marblehead, was in court, being at sea with his ship. He was represented by his wife, Mrs. Geraldine Morehoff, who was with him in a room at the Atlas Hotel three weeks ago when he was mysteriously shot in the foot.

Matt I. Sullivan, attorney for Mrs. Farrell, questioned Mrs. Morehoff in detail about the shooting incident. She denied statements by policemen and hospital stewards that she had declared insane, immediately after the shooting that she had fired a shot into her husband's foot to keep him from going to war.

Mrs. Morehoff said her husband was lying asleep on the bed when a pistol shot was fired from a closet. She said she took out and was discharged, the bullet lodging in her husband's foot.

Mrs. Morehoff denied that a letter

which the little girl recently received from Portland and containing a picture of her dead mother was in her handwriting. This letter was characterized by Attorney Sullivan as being "warmer and insidious." Mrs. Morehoff submitted a sample of her handwriting and Sullivan said it would not take an expert to see that it was the same as that on the letter. Judge Graham continued the case until Lieutenant Morehoff can be in court.

The child's mother, who was Morehoff's first wife, died when she was two months old. She was given into the custody of her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Ellen Brosnan of this city, and lived with her until Mrs. Brosnan's death last February. In her last will and testament, yet cannot be drawn on in any way for taxes or state expenses.

Immediately after Mrs. Brosnan's death her daughter, Mrs. Farrell, came here from Portland and took charge of the little girl. Morehoff, who is a member of the Naval Reserve, was ordered to March Island for duty a month ago. A week later his wife followed him from Portland. The shooting occurred the first night she was here.

WINE CELLAR IS AFOUL OF LAW

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Secreted in Mrs. Frances Bachigalupi's cool cobwebby cellar at 465 Greenwich street are 1000 gallons of newly tread wine. That wine is Mrs. Bachigalupi's pride. She keeps it for the eyes and gullets of her immediate family or her very, very closest friends.

Naturally, when H. L. Walker, inspector for the United States internal revenue service, rang the family doorbell yesterday and demanded of the old woman that she show him the beautiful nectar of fermented grapes, curt refusal resulted. Who was this to see the holy of holies, demanded Mrs. Bachigalupi of herself. After consideration meditation, she repeated the question aloud.

Walker showed her his official credentials. Mrs. Bachigalupi was not convinced. He raised his voice a bit. This did not set the usual routine of compliance with his and Uncle Sam's wishes. He snapped out a command. Mrs. Bachigalupi's eyes flashed. Never would she show such a rude man her wine. She was undecided before, but now her mind was made up.

When Walker endeavored to enter the musty cellar for government inspection, he found his way barred by the 63-year-old woman who, frenzied that her sacred wine should be seen by infidel eyes, barred his way physically and vociferously. "You make no headway and retreated rapidly."

Today he swore out a warrant for Mrs. Bachigalupi before United States Commissioner Krull. The woman was arrested and released upon \$100 bail. She does not say that she can be arrested because of violation of section No. 65, Federal Criminal Code—all that she says is that she has no wine.

Walker investigated the cellar, along with several deputy marshals, detailed to fire when they saw the red in their quarry's eyes. She came along and without fight, bewailing only her nonability to keep Walker from viewing the wine.

TONG SUSPECT IS FREED OF MURDER CHARGE

PORTLAND, Ore., June 9.—Lee Yin, alleged Hop Sing tong murderer, accused of the killing of Hom Quong Fong February 24, was found not guilty by a jury in the circuit court after more than fifteen hours' deliberation. The jury returned with its verdict at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

FOR OLD FOURTH

REDDING, June 9.—An appeal for old-fashioned Fourth of July celebrations in the five superior California counties is being sent out by the Northern California Counties' Association.

The association feels that the place of holding these celebrations be decided upon and that other parts of the county co-operate in making the celebration a success.

The elimination of fireworks and other unnecessary expense is suggested. The reading of the Declaration of Independence and orations on the underlying forces of the fight for democracy are urged.

If local committees desire it, the Northern California Counties' Association announces, it will endeavor to obtain speakers of state repute to be the orators of the day.

MARRIES ACTRESS

INDIANAPOLIS, June 9.—Dan Hanna Jr., of Cleveland, son of the owner and publisher of the Cleveland Leader and a grandson of the late Senator Mark Hanna, was married this afternoon at All Souls' Unitarian church by the Rev. P. C. Wickes to Miss Ruth Randall, the actress of Chicago. Hanna is attending the officers' reserve training school at Fort Benjamin Harrison and took advantage of a brief leave of absence to be married.

SESSION PLANNED

Religious workers of Alameda county and the entire bay district will retire this week to the prayer retreat, "Rockhurst," at Mill Valley. The contemplation session begins tomorrow and continues through Tuesday and Wednesday. Sessions will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning and at 2 o'clock each afternoon. Many noted religious speakers will be present to talk upon Biblical subjects.

MAYOR TO SEEK BOOSTING "TIPS"; WILL GO SOUTH

(Los Angeles Express, June 5.) Mayor John L. Davis of Oakland is coming to Los Angeles to take lessons in boosting. He thinks his own home town is in need of the elixir of commercial life that flows abundantly in the prosperous southland, and he is going to be its physician.

The city council granted the chief executive a vacation a few days ago and he announced that he would spend his time gathering information on the latest approved methods of boosting, as shown in this year's models in Los Angeles.

This announcement was received at the Chamber of Commerce from the bay city and the members of the greatest boosting organization in the world are preparing to furnish him with boost stuff that will make Oakland feel like a live city.

Mayor Davis believes that Oakland is afflicted with the manana malady and needs a Los Angeles tonic to shake off the commercial spring fever. He announced to a convention of druggists at Oakland yesterday that the city needed a few first class funerals to wake it up.

"We need a few carloads of boosters here to put new life into a community that has been run too much on the 'manana' style," said the mayor to the delegates. "The council has given me a vacation and I am going down to Los Angeles and learn a few things about boosting. I may bring a carload of Angels back with me to show some of our Oakland citizens how it is done."

COUNTY PIONEER CALLED BY DEATH

Following a residence in Alameda county for more than fifty years, Henry Meininger of Mount Eden passed away last night at Morrist Hospital after an illness of not over one week. Funeral services will be held Tuesday. Following a sermon at Mount Eden church, the body will be brought to Oakland where Odd Fellows rites will be performed. Cremation will follow.

Meininger was born in Germany seventy-one years ago. As a youth he left his native land for America, coming across continent to San Lorenzo, where he settled in 1855. Five years later he removed to Mount Eden where his blacksmith shop became a gathering place for men from all over that end of the county.

A familiar figure in Oakland's political life, Meininger yearly served on juries in the superior court departments. He was a member of Hayward Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Mount Eden Woodmen of the World No. 202. Surviving members of his immediate family include a widow, Mrs. Alice G. Meininger; two sons, George Meininger of Hayward and Amos Meininger of Oakland; and one daughter, Mrs. W. Arthur Ramage.

OBSCURE DEATH

ATLANTA, June 9.—Mrs. Leo Book, often the dance partner of the Emperor Maximilian in days long past, has just died here and been buried in obscurity. No relatives and but a handful of friends attended the funeral, held in an undertaking establishment.

Mrs. Book was 55 years old and had outlived her circle of acquaintances of the prime of her life. The daughter of a German officer and a noble Frenchwoman, she was born in a French castle. In her youth she visited every royal court of Europe.

Her husband was a German artist, who came to the United States and died here before she could see the reward of his talent. Mrs. Book then lived by teaching music.

DEACONS PROTEST

RED BLUFF, June 9.—The city trustees have instructed B. S. Gans and Trustees H. H. Hammer and H. P. Stice to frame an answer to a recent protest filed with the board by the deacons of the Baptist Church against the presence of a street carnival near the church edifice.

The trustees declare the petition unfair because the carnival is gone and the conditions cannot be changed at this time.

The protest declared the entrance to the church was partially blocked by the carnival show and services interfered with without the consent of the church members.

LIBRARY OF NOTE

EUGENE, June 9.—A library of musical phonograph records is to be established at the University of Oregon school of music and circulated free to clubs and public bodies of various kinds throughout the state, according to arrangements recently made by Dr. J. J. Langburg, dean-elect of the school and the State Music Teachers' Association.

SENT TO FARMS

STATE COLLEGE, N. M., June 9.—Students who are taking the agricultural course at the New Mexico Agricultural and Mechanical College here have been excused from further classroom work and they have been sent to different parts of the state to assist the agricultural and farm families in advising farmers how to get the best results from their efforts in raising war crops. The students were selected from the junior and senior classes at the state college.

BERNE IS HAVEN FOR DESERTERS

BERNE, Switzerland, June 9.—Between 10,000 and 12,000 deserters from the armies of the entente allies and the central powers have fled to Switzerland since the beginning of the war, or have refused to leave the country at the conclusion of fur-loughs and thus are classed as deserters.

The long list constitutes a not inconsiderable problem for the authorities. They enjoy the same rights as other foreigners who are here legitimately, yet cannot be drawn on in any way for taxes or state expenses.

WOMEN IN KAISER'S LAND ASK FOR PEACE

BERLIN, June 9.—The German League for Women and Girls of the Working Classes, after an enthusiastic celebration of the Russian revolution, addressed a communication to the women Socialists of Russia. It read in part:

"The Russian revolution has caused the hope of the early arrival of the eagerly desired peace to flame up afresh—a peace which will at last free the road for a permanent league of the peoples, with complete preservation of their independence."

MANY STATES ARE SHORT IN REGISTRATION

By Webb Miller.
United Press Staff Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, June 9.—Startling discrepancies between the number of men who registered for war service and the number the Census Bureau estimated would register were revealed tonight, when returns from more than one-third of the states were announced at the provost marshal general's office.

Washington state showed only 50.9 per cent registration compared with census estimates.

Oregon was more than 45,000 short.

The total discrepancy so far is well over 500,000.

COMMISSION IS BACKED BY COURT

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The Supreme Court has upheld the power of the railroad commission to require a city to pay part of the costs of making a separation of grades and railroad crossings. The question arose through a suit brought by the city of San Jose. The railroad commission had made an order permitting the Southern Pacific Company to cross certain streets in San Jose, but stated that the company could only cross Santa Clara street providing there was a separation of grades.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR LIBERTY BOND?

Renting Department

Breuner's list hundreds of houses, bungalows, flats and apartments for the convenience of their patrons.

Come to Breuner's when house hunting. Selected lists to meet your special requirements. This service is free. Call, don't phone.

Breuner's
OAKLAND
15TH and CLAY

World's Fair Pictures

Handsomely framed pictures in grays, sepia and colors of all the points of interest.

The 1915 exposition is now but a memory. You surely will want a reminder, a picture of some one of the palaces or some of the wonderful fountains or statuary.

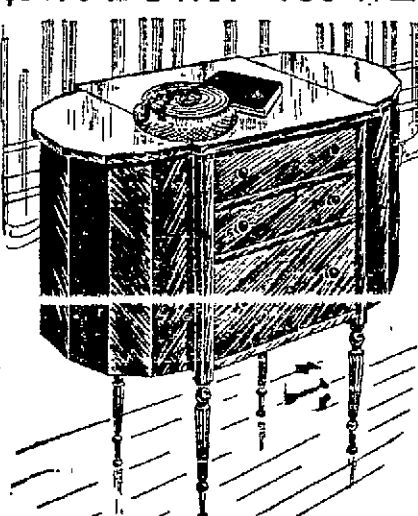
HALF PRICE.

**Tapestry Brussels
RUGS**
NINE BY TWELVE FEET
\$17.95

This is a most unusual offer, considering the advanced price of all floor coverings. If we had contracted for these Rugs at the advanced cost, this price would not be possible.

Woven in one piece, no seams. A good, durable quality of Brussels in some very pleasing patterns.

\$2.00 DOWN—75c WEEKLY



**Martha Washington
Sewing
Table \$17.50**

A beautiful Colonial design in brown mahogany. Picture is accurate and shows it in true proportions.

This was a special purchase—otherwise the price would be \$22.50 instead of \$17.50.

Breuner's Easy Terms

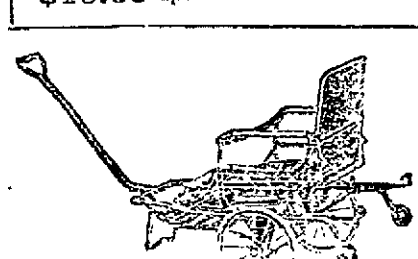
The Buck



Sole Agents for Buck Stoves and Ranges in Alameda County.

We carry at all times a complete line of Buck Gas and Coal Ranges, and also the celebrated Buck Combination Coal and Gas Range, in all sizes.

Buck Gas Ranges from \$18.50 up.



\$6.95 For This One Hand Collapsible

A Go-Cart that can be carried in one hand, can be opened or closed with one hand, is compact and easily transported. Has finest rubber tired wheels—special strong construction. Spring seat, easy adjustable back and can not tip. A comfortable, easy-riding Go-Cart for the child.

Pay but \$1.00 down—50c weekly

Everything For The House

Linoleum (12-ft. Wide)
\$1.10 (Per Square Yard)
Laid on your floor

This width will cover most rooms without seams. The quality is of the very highest—made of pure ground cork and linseed oil.

There are fully a dozen patterns, the very latest designs. You can not be disappointed.

Drapery Specials

Latest effects in Bed Room Curtains. Fine ruffled Swiss Curtains of which we have just received a shipment. Some plain swiss with dotted ruffles, others with fine dotted swiss and plain hem ruffle and some with fine embroidered ruffles, priced from \$3.75 to \$5 pair 36-inch Imported Colored Madras in shades of brown, blue, mulberry, rose and green; a very effective light-weight drapery in good colors and splendid designs at—yard 50c

Kapokeen

Now as Always \$15

Breuner's originated the Kapokeen Mattress fifteen years ago. The price was established then, and has remained, and is today \$15—and this with improvements and betterments from time to time in the quality and making.

Can you name any other article grown, manufactured, sold or bartered that has not advanced in price in that time?

A Kapokeen is the finest, purest, cleanest Mattress your money can buy. They are made in our own factory—and guaranteed absolutely. Kapokeen for 365 nights' restful sleep a year.

Breuner's Easy Terms

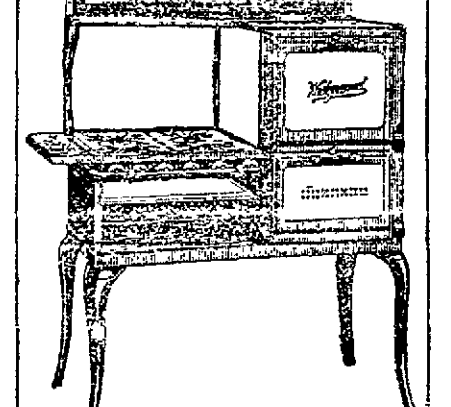
\$ 10 worth of Furniture, \$ 1.00 Down and 50c a Week
\$ 15 worth of Furniture, \$ 1.50 Down and 50c a Week
\$ 20 worth of Furniture, \$ 2.00 Down and 75c a Week
\$ 25 worth of Furniture, \$ 2.50 Down and 75c a Week
\$ 50 worth of Furniture, \$ 5.00 Down and \$1.00 a Week
\$100 worth of Furniture, \$10.00 Down and \$2.00 a Week
\$150 worth of Furniture, \$15.00 Down and \$2.50 a Week
\$200 worth of Furniture, \$20.00 Down and \$3.00 a Week

The Celebrated "Hot Point" Vacuum Cleaner

Reduced from \$27.50. Special Sale Price
\$25
\$2.50 down—\$1.00 weekly

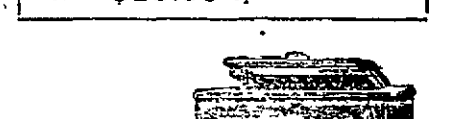
The Hot Point Electric Vacuum Cleaner is a wonderful aid to the housewife. It makes house cleaning easy. Guaranteed by the Hot Point Factory

The Wedgewood



The Wedgewood is made of rust-resisting Armco Iron. A large assortment of all styles and sizes.

Wedgewood Gas Ranges from \$16.50 up.

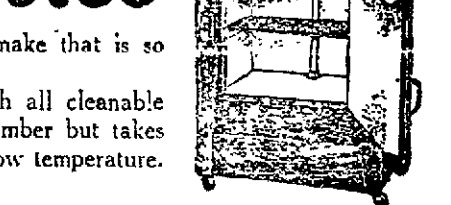


Breuner's Special Refrigerator \$9.85

This is one of the celebrated Leonard make that is so widely advertised and favorably known.

Made in a golden finished ash case with all cleanable parts removable. Has roomy provision chamber but takes a very small quantity of ice to maintain a low temperature.

\$1.00 down—50c weekly



Credit Without Interest

Breuner's
FIFTEENTH AND CLAY

OPEN DAILY OCEAN WATER

SWIM

AT

New Piedmont Baths

24TH AND VERNON STS. TESTED DAILY BY WESTERN LABORATORIES

ONE
WEEK
COMMENCING
TODAY

DESPERATE, SWISS PLEAD FOR FOOD

PARIS, June 9.—America's entry into the war and the consequent probability of less American food for neutrals has thrown a scare into Switzerland.

The Swiss food problem is serious. With the possibility of no exports to the future as a nation, the future is not very promising.

Through the intermediary of an influential American in Bern, Professor L. M. Baldwin, Professor of the University of Geneva, sends the following appeal to the United States:

"It is necessary to plead to the United States the cause of little Switzerland and to make clear her true status. We are frankly accused, in effect, by the American Senate of feeding Germany. This is not true. Switzerland has not been receiving enough imports to feed herself. We have always kept strictly to our obligations as a nation. We have taken the national position as neutral and have kept the faith.

"It is true our imports from the United States have greatly increased since 1915 and this is entirely due to the fact that Americans have been sending us foodstuffs. Before the war we depended mainly for cereals on Russia and Rumania. The wheat sent us nothing for three years.

"We cannot believe that the United States will abandon us in this crisis and in so doing place not only our life as a nation in jeopardy but the lives of many thousands of French and English prisoners in Germany who can be fed through Switzerland. We are sending these prisoners constant supplies that are being denied to our own people. We have never kept a piece of chocolate, not a grain of dried vegetables nor anything else destined for them. All of our people, those who speak Italian, French or German have been true first to Switzerland and Swiss neutrality.

"Our little country is to continue as a center of liberty, as the home of free ideals which we have defended, often with our blood during six centuries. It is to remain among the nations of the earth as a democracy despite our diverse tongues, plead with the great free countries across the sea not to allow us to starve."

VACATION SCHOOL PLAN OF CHURCH

The daily vacation Bible school of the First Baptist church will open June 18 and continue for a period of five weeks, during which an elaborate curriculum of kindergarten, music, calisthenics, weaving, sewing, first aid, hygiene work will be undertaken. The teaching of Bible stories, health and habit talks and instruction in patriotic songs and exercises will also be included.

The aims of the vacation schools, which were established last year, are to promote the welfare of children, to promote a better community life, to build up a child welfare work, and to give opportunities for social service work for men and women interested. The plan has been tried out in the East for the past ten years with considerable success, it is claimed.

The operation of the schools is to keep the children off the streets for at least five weeks of the mid-year vacation period, to teach patriotism, good morals and healthful living and to broaden the work of church members by placing them tangent to actual conditions of the city.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY

The Illinois Society of California, Inc., will hold its next open meeting in Starr King Hall, Fourteenth and Castro streets, tomorrow night, at 8:30 o'clock. Mrs. A. A. Cannon, president of the society, and Mrs. N. P. Miner, are in charge of the program for the evening, and they have arranged for the following numbers: "Star-Spangled Banner," by audience; song, by Attorney Eugene Roland, patriotic address by Rev. E. R. Dille, solo by Mrs. Edward Schmidt, recitation by Mrs. Annie Young, character song and dance by Master Charlie Frederick, solo by Mrs. Lurche. "America" by audience. Dancing and social will take place after the program.

The annual picnic of the Illinois Society will be held on Saturday, June 17, at Leona Heights. The members of all state societies in Oakland and the bay cities are invited.

RILES THE GUARD

REDDING, June 9.—Redding's company of Home Guards had its first encounter while drilling on the streets last evening. A second-hand dealer named Schwartz, a German, made the remark that the company "was a hum lot of soldiers."

The Guards fell to and gave him a good booting. Schwartz apologized and said he did not mean any offense. He said he was "just joking." Then the company was dismissed.

The Home Guards have decided to drill each evening. The members of the company enter into the drill with spirit and pride.

BONDS FOR BOARD

WILLOWS, June 9.—The Board of Supervisors voted to purchase \$25,000 worth of Liberty loan bonds. They also made the following appointments:

Dr. F. M. Lawson, county physician and health officer; Seth Stanton, county hospital superintendent; George W. Rantley, janitor courthouse; L. E. Tuttle, county livestock inspector; L. S. Drew, principal Oakland grammar school, a member of the county Board of Education.

VOTE FOR ROAD

REDDING, June 9.—The supervisors have voted to grant the petition of Copper City and Heroult and build a road from Copper City through Heroult to a junction with the state highway near the Eldorado.

The road will be seven miles in length. It will cost \$30,000 and the bridge across McCloud river \$8500, more.

VICTORY IS SEEN

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Papa, the first goddess of Hawaii, is engaged and natives see in that fact the defeat of the Germans, according to passengers arriving in a California port from Honolulu.

The natives' legend is that whenever Kavaea volcano erupts the fire goddess is angry and is bringing death and destruction upon the enemies of the island. And as Hawaii is proudly American and America's enemies are the enemies of the goddess, Kavaea, the natives see in the present eruption more trouble for the Teuton hosts.

JEWELRY STOLEN

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Jewelry worth \$2000 was stolen by burglars some time Friday night from the home of Mrs. Alfred Andrews, wife of Colonel Andrews, of the Diamond Palace, who lives at 1137 Bush street. The burglars entered by means of a pass key and besides taking several articles of jewelry stole Mrs. Andrews' "maisonette coat" and \$10 in cash.

ARREST ORDERED

FURSKA, June 9.—A warrant was issued for the arrest of a man charged with evading the United States immigration laws.

Kruzfeldt claimed to be a deserter from the German navy. He arrived here last February from Mexico and registered Tuesday under the selective draft without complaint.

MAY CURB PAPER

SACRAMENTO, June 9.—The attorney of Federal authorities has been called to an editorial published in a local German paper which referred to the world struggle as a "battle for dollars and cents," and stamped such terms as "fighting for democracy," "battering for humanity" as mere sentimental slogans.

NET EARNINGS OF RAILROADS ARE INCREASED

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Nearly complete returns from all railroads for the four months ending with April, made public today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, show continuing improvement in net earnings in every section, notwithstanding greatly increased operating expenses.

The East still continues the dark spot on the railroad map, but shows a marked improvement in April over March. Southern roads showed net revenue for April 1917 of \$4 a mile less than April, 1916, while western roads, grouped as a whole, made more money than ever before, exceeding by \$31 a mile net revenue of the banner period a year ago.

Operating revenues reached new high figures, \$1,192,911,554 for the four months, an increase of nearly \$100,000,000.

Expenses rose approximately \$125,000,000 to \$872,000,000. For April revenues showed an increase of \$37,000,000, and expenses increased virtually the same amount, leaving net revenues approximately \$100,000 more this April than last. The discrepancy in per mile figures is due to the operating of less mileage last year.

Western roads showed increased receipts of \$56,000,000 and increased expenses of \$46,000,000 during the period. For April the increase in revenues was \$18,000,000; in expenses, \$14,500,000.

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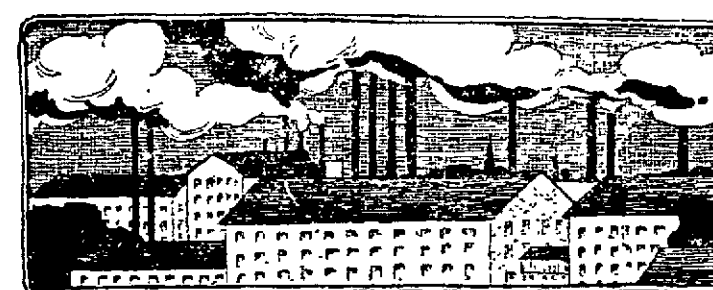
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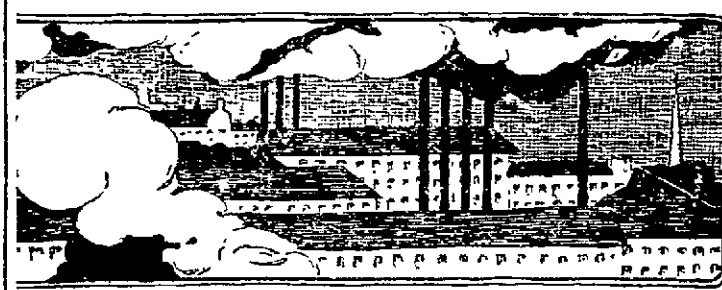
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Beginning Monday--Our Annual



Mill Experiment Sale



Thousands of Yards of Lovely Wash Fabrics at Nearly Half Price

An event always welcome for its spectacular economies

Each season the manufacturers of Wash Fabrics make up a great many patterns from which they choose the style, weight and patterns for their regular wholesale stocks. The other patterns which are perfect in weave and vary perhaps only in the width of a stripe, the size of a pattern, or in weight, are sold to favored retailers at the close of the manufacturer's season. For several years Capwell buyers have visited the markets for the purpose of buying the choicest of these experimental pieces for a sale that would carry great economy without any sacrifice of quality or style.

Owing to the great beauty of the Dress Cottons, this season's purchases are unusually desirable and the fractional sale prices quite justify the use of the word "fractional."

Divided into three money-saving lots

LOT I—MILL EXPERIMENTS

15c Lawns and Tissues } 9c yd
Thousands of yards of these excellent fabrics to choose from at this low price. Sheer, dainty fabrics in both white and tinted backgrounds. Plain weaves and new corded effects.

LOT II—MILL EXPERIMENTS

25c Fancy Weaves } 14c yd
Beautiful marquisettes, sheer and pretty as can be. Beautiful floral patterns and colorings. Also Costume Crepes in dainty rosebud patterns and Windsor crepes in 10 and 20-yard lengths.

LOT III—MILL EXPERIMENTS

35c Wash Weaves } 19c yd
Wool-finish Shirtings in a choice range of stripe patterns; Floral Voiles with pretty tinted backgrounds and attractive patterns and lovely Sea Island Tissues in checks, plaids and stripes. (Wash Goods Section, First Floor)

Be a Knitter

Do your bit by making socks, helmets or sweaters for the boys at the front.

Complete stocks of materials and knitting pins and competent instructors daily from 1 to 5 o'clock.

Don't Fail to See the Special Window Display A Modern Priscilla making a Sweater in our 14th street window. 2:30 to 5 p. m.

New and Seasonable Dress Goods

Fine all-wool two-tone plaids and checks. Very effective for one-piece dresses and separate skirts. Width 40 inches.—\$1.25 yard.

English Mohair For Bathing Suits
In fancy stripes and solid colors. Widths 32 to 42 inches.—75c and \$1.00 yard.

Cream Colored Woolens
In every new and fashionable weave for summer skirts and suits. Widths 36 to 56 inches.—\$1.00 to \$3.00 yard.

Fine New Velours
In the latest shades for suits and separate coats. Colors, khaki, gold, red, lattice green, olive drab, royal blue, Spanish gold and mustard. Makes up into handsome sports apparel. Of highest grade wool. Width 54 inches. Yard—\$2.95.

Man Tailored Skirts
Made to Order
When materials are purchased here we will make separate skirts to your measure with fit guaranteed for \$1.50 and up.

The Silks Most in Favor

Bright and Handsome Novelty Weaves
Stripes and plaids in rich color combinations. Gloriously beautiful and ultra-fashionable. In taffeta and satin weaves. Width 35 inches. Prices—\$1.50 to \$2.00 yard.

Chiffon Taffetas
Every woman knows the merit of these. Soft, luxurious silks of excellent wearing quality. Width 35 inches. Prices—\$1.50 to \$2.00 yard.

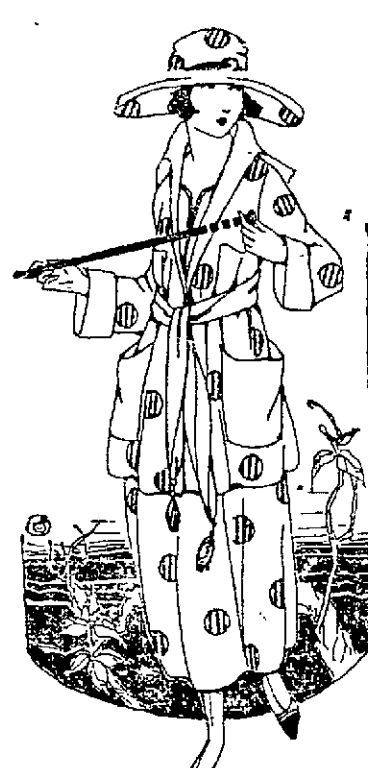
Handsome Satins
Fine satin supreme, satin phalanx and satin charmeuse in the latest and most fashionable shades. Exceedingly rich and durable. Width 35 to 49 inches.—\$2.00 and \$2.50.

Crepe De Chines
Still at the height of popularity. More in demand this season than ever. A most satisfactory silk for waists, dresses and undergarments. Prices—\$1.50 to \$2.00 yard.

Special Sale of High-Grade Silks \$1.69 1 yd.
\$2.00 to \$2.50 Values for.....

In this special sales collection are the newest and most wanted weaves, including satin merveilleux, eros de londre, chiffon taffetas, crepe de chine and yellow tulle-tulle in a wide range of the season's newest shades for street and evening wear. Widths 35 to 40 inches. —FIRST FLOOR.

Most important apparel event! Silk Suits and Dresses



Marked Down together with special purchases at great price concessions

Tremendous Values in Women's Novelty Silk Suits Values to \$57.50

All high-grade silks in the season's most preferred silks including Yo-San, Shantung, Silk Jersey, Fairway and Khaki-Kool. All smart models that may be worn appropriately either for sports or dress wear. Some have plain colored coats with striped or checked skirts, others have large collars of contrasting color. Sizes for misses and women.

Novelty Wool Suits \$34.75 Values to \$75 for

Stunning novelty creations copied from Paris models. One of a kind to select from. Finest materials and tailoring. Colors—tan, beige, gray and navy; some silk taffeta suits in this collection in navy and black.

Silk Dresses at Bargain Prices
Just notice how many women are wearing silk dresses this season, then reflect how cheaply you may become the owner of one by coming to this end-of-season sale.

at nearly half price

you may buy a lovely Georgette crepe, taffeta, silk poplin, satin, crepe de chine or Khaki-Kool Dress at much less than its original price. And, what's better—there are many months of wear ahead for it owing to the lateness of the summer.

Silk Dresses to \$25.00 for.....\$12.95
Silk Dresses to \$35.00 for.....\$18.95
Silk Dresses to \$45.00 for.....\$24.95
Silk Dresses to \$52.50 for.....\$29.95

New Arrivals in Cotton Sport Suits

Unusually attractive garments made of cotton crepe or galatea. Made in two-piece style with pleated or plain coats and skirts that have large patch pockets. Colors—green, gold, blue, pink and fancy stripes and plaids. Prices—\$3.95 to \$5.95.

Cotton One-Piece Dresses
Lovely garments of voile, gingham, percales, gabardines and lawns. Dainty light colorings including combinations of plain colors with plaids or stripes. Some of them are trimmed with silk or velvet, while others are adorned with lace or net—\$4.95 to \$21.50.

Some of these Dresses were at a special price concession and have been marked accordingly at \$4.95, \$5.95 and \$7.95.

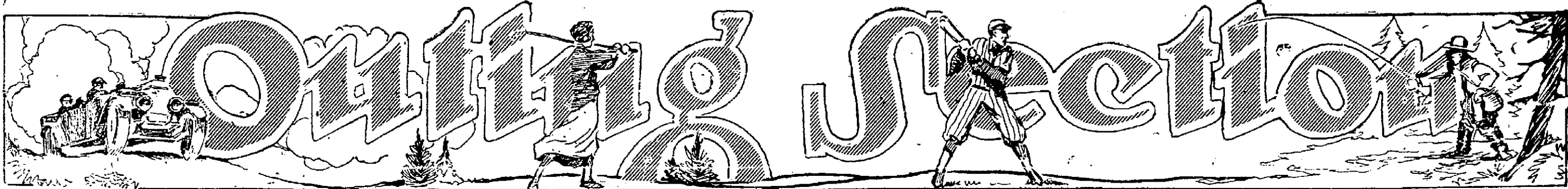
All fresh and new and sizes 16 to 46.

Cotton Dress Skirts \$1.39 to \$8.75
We are prepared to supply all needs for dress skirts for Summer wear. Of galatea, pique, gabardine, repp and cotton jersey. Stylish models with large pockets. Sizes 23 to 36. (Ready-to-Wear Section, Second Floor)



Capwells
Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Clay Streets

BUY LIBERTY BONDS
If you can't enlist—invest! Stand back of the soldiers by subscribing for Liberty Bonds.



Oakland Plays Important Role in Auto Industry

TO START 13TH YEAR IN AUTO BUSINESS

Don Lee to Celebrate Entrance on Another Year the First of Month.

Don Lee starts his thirteenth year as a Cadillac dealer in California the first of next month, and in the automobile industry thirteen years is a decade.

From a small 25-foot room in Los Angeles Don Lee has grown and expanded until he now has six branches and 50 sub-dealers—the largest motor trade organization in the state.

Not only does Don Lee sell more high-grade motor cars than other agencies, but he ranks the second largest Cadillac dealer in the United States. Only New York with its millions of people surpasses Don Lee.

Don Lee first entered the motor car business in Portland. From there he came to San Francisco and then to Los Angeles. He first controlled only half the state for the Cadillac, but in 1910 was given the entire state, and since then the number of Cadillac cars that Don Lee has marketed has been limited only by the number he has been able to obtain from the factory.

BIGGEST SEASON. It is most fitting that the season now coming to a close should be Don Lee's biggest. One thousand and twenty-five eight-cylinder Cadillacs have been sold in the state since September last. That this number is not 1500 is due entirely to the inability of the Cadillac factory to turn out cars fast enough to supply the demand.

During the fall when the demand was the heaviest, Don Lee sold 600 cars in advance. About this time the freight car situation became acute and it was almost impossible to get rolling stock. During the winter there was at one time over a hundred and fifty cars tagged for Don Lee waiting freight cars at the factory, and not a car in sight.

"I want to thank the people who so patiently waited for Cadillacs," said Don Lee. "We regretted the delay more than they did, and did everything possible to help conditions. Several hundred people who wanted Cadillacs were unable to get them and to these I can only express my regret and trust that we will be able to take care of them during the early fall."

"We could have sold 500 more Cadillacs had we been able to obtain them. Sales for at least twenty-five thousands were being made before we finally succeeded in getting the few extra cars last month. We now have several enclosed models and a couple of my branches can deliver certain other types, but all told we have not sold more than 150 Cadillacs for delivery throughout the year. This number is naturally growing smaller each day."

"The Cadillac factory has given California its share of the output. We must remember that the material market has been in a most unsettled condition and throughout it has the policy of the Cadillac company to uphold the standard of Cadillac material and construction at all costs."

IN PROSPECT. Don Lee expects his thirteenth year to be his biggest. Incidentally thirteen has always been a lucky number with Don Lee. Up to the present 1913 was Lee's banner season.

Don Lee branches are now located in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, Fresno and Pasadena. Over 500 people are employed in these houses. All Don Lee branches are open night and day. Cadillac service can be obtained at any hour. Accessory departments are conducted in all the branches, and in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento there are paint and trimming departments.

The managers of the various branches are: P. T. Prather, San Francisco; J. E. Brown, Los Angeles; W. L. Webster, Oakland; Wm. Mannix, Sacramento; Ted Shelton, Fresno; Lester Patee, Pasadena. To Don Lee belongs the credit for introducing service to owners in California. As far back as 1905 Don Lee recognized that service to owners was a large part of his business and he drilled into all owners honestly and justly, and he has been well rewarded.

Stork Again Visits Automobile Row

The stork again visited automobile row this week making his second trip to the house of George Vesper, sales manager for the Oakland house of Don Lee, and leaving another fine big boy as another Cadillac enthusiast in the Vesper family.

The youngest Mr. Vesper arrived in Oakland last Sunday and is being nicely named John Morin Vesper. The second boy to gladden the Vesper home and his brother, George Franklin Vesper Jr., is celebrating the arrival of his new companion while George Vesper, Sr. is receiving the congratulations of his friends in the bay cities.

TO CELEBRATE OPENING OF HIGHWAY

Patriotic Exercises Will Mark Black Point Cut-Off Opening in Valley of Moon

Military display, patriotic exercises and the presence of Mayor James Rolph of San Francisco and Governor Stephens will make the three days' celebration, June 14-16, opening the new Black Point highway cut-off in Sonoma county, a memorable event in the history of the Valley of the Moon.

The completion of this section of highway is an important step in the development of the general highway system. It shortens the route between Napa Valley and San Francisco by more than twenty miles and offers the people of the Sacramento Valley a direct, one ferry route into San Francisco. The important link in this section of highway is the concrete Black Point bridge and joins the main highway again at Ignacio in Marin county. The only ferry necessary to enter San Francisco by this route will be from Sausalito.

Motorists and good roads advocates throughout Central California are elated over the completion of this important piece of roadway and they are joining with the residents of Sonoma Valley to make the festival in commemoration of the event one long to be remembered. The three days' program has been crowded full of spectacular events, which with the good roads and beautiful scenery of the Sonoma valley offer a most attractive outing for motorists and tourists.

Mayor Rolph and his party, consisting of Mrs. Rolph and members of his official family, are to be the guests of honor on the opening day. They will travel the new highway in automobile on their way from San Francisco and at the county line will be met by officials of Sonoma county and the celebration committee. The visit will be escorted to the historic plaza in Sonoma where the Bear Flag was first unfurled to the breeze of 1846. Here they will view the parade opening the celebration. All of the cities and towns of Sonoma county will compete for prizes and a large number of very novel parade features are promised. The spirit of 1876 will be typified by the presence of a life and drum corps and a squad of soldiers in revolutionary uniforms. Indiana and Indian fighters will tell the story of the conquest of the plains, and the Sonoma county camps of the Grand Army of the Republic will be in line with the veterans and battle flags of the civil war. The State Council of Defense has been invited to participate and a detachment of United States navy marines is expected from the Mare Island naval yard.

BOUNDARY TRAIL BLAZER LEAVES

After receiving a royal welcome here at the hands of the Du Brooy Motor Company officials, the Saxon national boundary trail blazer and its crew left Thursday for Portland on the last half of its hazardous trip around the boundaries of the United States.

A. W. Schlachet, highway draftsman from the Saxon Motor Company, who is piloting the car on the trip, commented at length on the trip to H. E. Holloway, sales manager of the Du Brooy Motor Company. "We encountered a variety of road conditions that are not to be encountered on the motorist on a transcontinental trip," said Schlachet. "The Saxon has had some rough going to follow all the kinks and curves of the United States boundaries, lying between Washington, D. C., and San Francisco."

"Leaving Washington on March 6, we blazed through the pine hills of old Virginia over heavy clay roads that a month of rain had rendered almost impassable. Whenever possible we left the road, threading our way through the pine woods, clearing the brush with an ax as we went. In the Carolinas we found the clay mixed with sand and the roads consequently a little easier to travel. We crossed the coast of Georgia and encountered some new novelties in the way of stretches of antiquated corduroy roads over woodland swamps and occasionally we had to partly swim through roads partly submerged by the tide. Mud and washouts of all descriptions were encountered on the southeastern coast. Each day we forded several streams and ferried across one or more rivers."

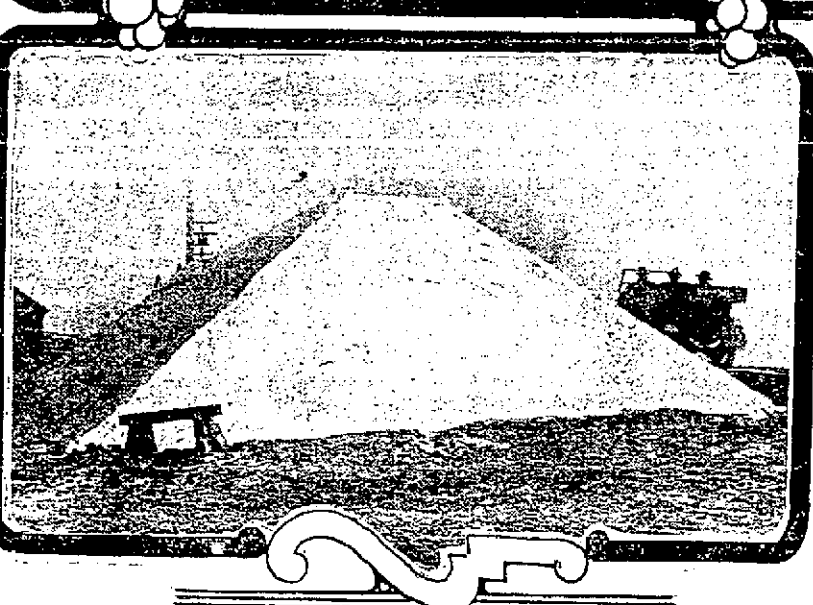
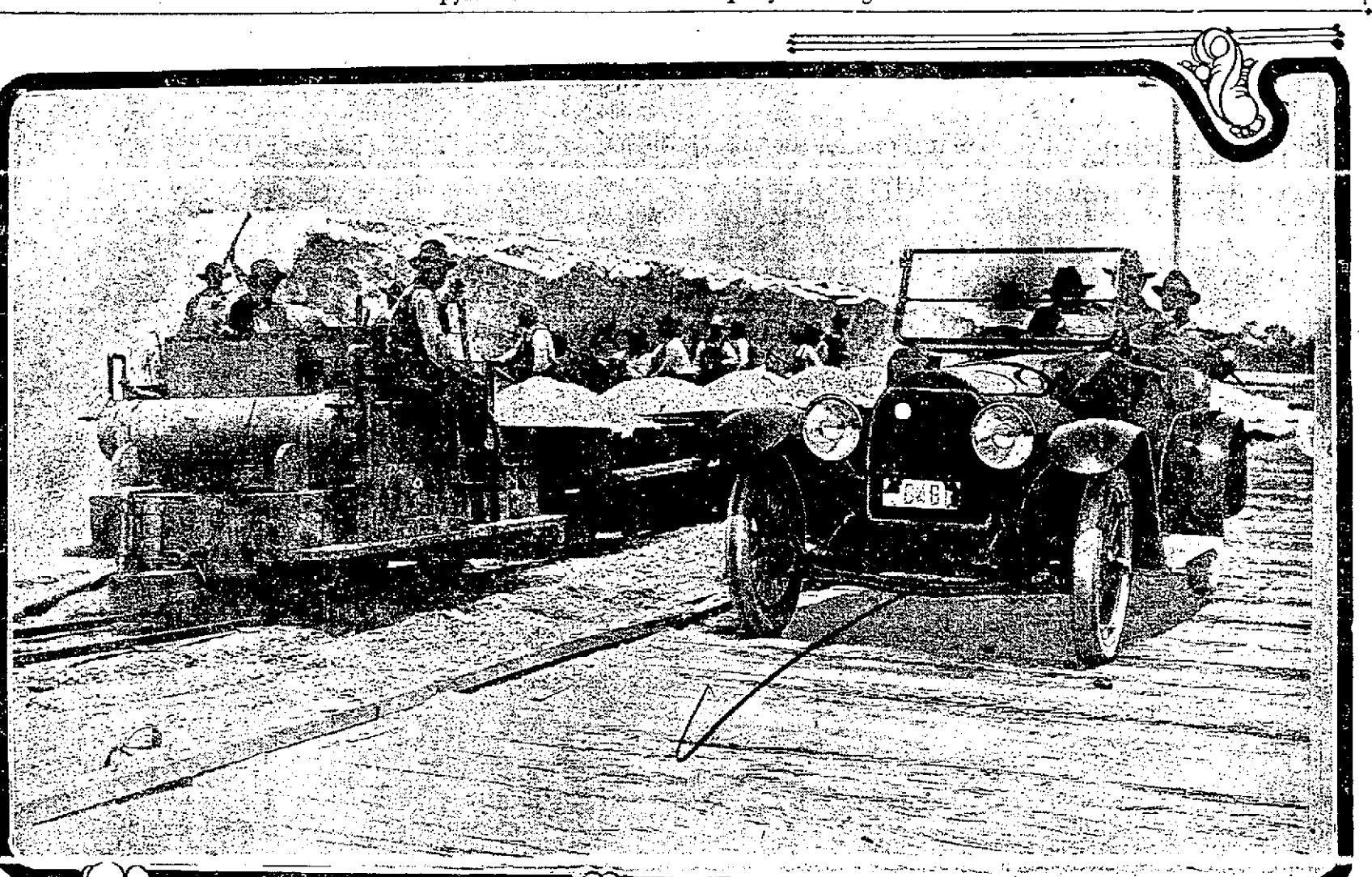
"On the east coast of Florida, however, we had 350 miles of brick and shell road and found the going very good. Crossing the state of Florida we encountered deep sand and rough going, only made passable in many cases by the so-called straw roads, built by scattering pine needles in the wheel ruts.

"For roughness, the roads following the Rio Grande from Brownsville to Del Rio, through the light alluvial dust, surpass anything that we have yet experienced, while the California boulevards are without a doubt the best we have traversed since leaving Washington."

At the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's plant at Akron, Ohio, every new employee, as soon as he is hired, is given a small book in which safety principles are strongly emphasized. Employers of labor are coming to realize that accidents do not "just happen"—they are caused. So accident prevention work at the Goodyear plant is carried on by a special safety first department.

Pyramids of Salt Among Alameda County Attractions

BEN HAMMOND and KisselKar party at the "Pyramids of Salt," one of Alameda County's unique attractions. Lower photo shows a salt pyramid with KisselKar and party in background.



TO INSPECT ARMY CAMP IN AUTO

For the purpose of inspecting the various army encampments and in order that he might have a car for his personal use, Colonel J. M. T. Partello, well known army officer, recently purchased a Chevrolet "four-ninety."

Colonel Partello has been visiting the volunteer regiments and has taken an active part in whipping them into shape for federal service. During the past month he has made several inspection tours to prospective sites for the western army base, one of which has been granted to San Diego.

In order that he might make his daily visits to army camps of the southern part of the state Colonel Partello has found it both time saving and convenient to make his tours by using his Chevrolet. The car has proved a valuable asset in helping him speed up his recruiting and organization work that is now being carried on.

According to a statement made by Colonel Partello, the light car will play a titular role in the present war preparedness movement. Trucks will be used for transporting ammunition and supplies but important service has also been laid out for the light car.

"There are many reasons why I purchased a Chevrolet four-ninety for my personal use and also for riding me in the performance of certain of my military duties, but one of the most important is that I find this car best adapted for light and speedy travel, in addition to it being economical to operate. It just suits the purposes that it is most needed for, especially in my case. For the man who wants to 'get there' I would heartily recommend the Chevrolet every time," declared Colonel Partello.

"I have looked over the local auto market, and I find that the Chevrolet is one of the most powerful of cars in the lightweight class. The upkeep is nominal and the riding qualities are most comfortable," said Colonel Partello to L. V. Starr, southern California manager of J. W. Leavitt & Company, distributors of the Chevrolet.

Colonel Partello has seen active service in the Philippines and Cuba, and was one of the important figures in the Boxer uprising. Since that time he has been closely associated with army undertakings of this country. Two years ago he spent considerable time studying European war conditions. He has always been a student of militarism.

BIG LIBERTY LOAN PLAN STIRS LAND

That the Cole Motor Car Company stirred up the entire country with its plan to give Liberty Loan bond owners \$100 in trade for each \$100 invested in the bonds, is evidenced by the thousands of telegraphic endorsements from every section of the United States which have been pouring into the Cole executive headquarters during the last week, says Ray Wolford, head of the Cole Pacific Motor Company, distributors for the Cole eight in northern California.

"Undoubtedly the plan originated and put into action by the Cole company has been of great aid to Secretary McAdoo and the federal government in financing the Liberty Loan bonds and putting them into circulation," said Wolford in commenting on the Cole Liberty Loan plan.

The huge success attendant upon the Cole plan and the fact that it was adopted by many business firms here as well as in other parts of the country, was the fact that it was in no way a mercenary scheme ranked by any pretense of patriotism, but was a great big patriotic scheme planned with but one object in view, that being to benefit the government as well as the business man and the private citizen.

"Big business interests say that the Cole company through its extensive advertising campaign has shown the country that bond recruits as well as soldier recruits are needed and has shown the United States an effective way to secure the bond recruits.

"The allowing of the 2 per cent premium on all bonds when given in trade permits money to work in two places at the same time and allows the citizen to buy bonds and at the same time to use these bonds as cash."

OLD SOL SPOTLIGHT and Mirror Complete, Six Dollars

Not a luxury but a necessity in either city or country.

CHANSOR & LYON CO. 2537 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

RIDE TO SALT BEDS ENJOYABLE

Alameda county's pyramids of salt. Not so enduring and not so large as the monuments of ancient Egypt, the Mount Eden pyramids are at least quite a sight to the man who is interested in our California industries. Just a short automobile ride brings the motorist into the midst of these salt pyramids, and quite an interesting process may be seen from the tonneau seat. Situated on the flats back of Mount Eden, the salt refinery is surrounded by some 14,000 acres of evaporating beds.

The ride to the salt beds is just like almost any of the stock rides around the bay. Roads are good, and traveling quite easy, but in this trip for the motorist at least the destination affords a different bit of scenery. Any of the road maps show the way past Hayward to Mount Eden, and then it is but a two-mile drive to the refinery, where the salt pyramids abound.

Of these great stretches of land which lie on the bay shores, and just high enough to allow flooding in high tides, nature is expending great energy. Twelve million gallons of water, lying in shallow beds over this 14,000 acres, are evaporated every day.

It takes nature two years to extract the salt which she has put into ocean water, but one may see the whole process almost at once. Those portions of the beds farthest away from the refinery receive the ocean water. Then, while sun and wind are at work, the process progresses, and gradually the thickening brine is led through gates toward the refinery. At last the salt is crystallized, then scraped up and hauled to the pyramid land. There it is piled up in great, neatly formed obelisks. These pyramids form the stores, where the raw and uncrushed salt is stored until it is demanded by the market. When orders come the pyramids are torn down.

The Cole Motor Car Company has been of great aid to Secretary McAdoo and the federal government in financing the Liberty Loan bonds and putting them into circulation," said Wolford in commenting on the Cole Liberty Loan plan.

The huge success attendant upon the Cole plan and the fact that it was adopted by many business firms here as well as in other parts of the country, was the fact that it was in no way a mercenary scheme ranked by any pretense of patriotism, but was a great big patriotic scheme planned with but one object in view, that being to benefit the government as well as the business man and the private citizen.

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VEEDOL MOTOR OIL "Resists Heat."

Berg Auto Supply Co. Distributors 2065 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

Eddie Pullen Registers for Draft

Eddie Pullen, holder of the world's road race record and now employed as a technical expert by the Chevrolet factory, went to the registration booth and registered for the draft army on Registration Day, stating that he was ready to serve if he was needed by his country, but that he felt that until he was needed, he could do more for the country by remaining at his work. Pullen has dared death so many times on the race course, that it should be no novelty for him to dare the shells and gases of Bad Bill Hohenzollern's gang.

"Baby Grand" Is Cause of Comment

The Chevrolet Motor Company has received many letters and wires of congratulation this past week on the run of the Chevrolet "Baby Grand" across the continent as the trail blazer for the San Francisco Ad Club auto caravan and the record run from Portland to Eugene, Ore., beating the Shasta Limited and clipping the best time ever made by automobile between the two cities.

and the refinery makes the product ready for market. Right now the people of the Pacific Coast are afraid the salt market will run short, for the Mount Eden refinery has been working full blast for several months and only three or four pyramids are left standing.

An interesting side light to the trip made this week by The Tribune representative in a "Kissel 100-point six" furnished by the Pacific Coast KisselKar Company, was the inspection of several old models which are doing their duty as tractors. The ancient autos, or at least the engines of them, are now mounted on small locomotive trucks and are pulling around little trains of salt. Working on the roughest kind of temporary track, these one-time pleasure car engines are drawing their load around the salt beds. Manager Ben Hammond of the local KisselKar branch points to the ancient relics as proof that the auto engine is not as short lived as it is generally supposed to be.

FORD MOTOR CAR SPECIALTIES

Running Board Trucks, Trunk Racks, Ford Water Circulator, Ford Water Bags, Legalite Lenses—More Light, No Glare, Ajax Tires and Tubes.

Pacific Kissel Kar Branch Broadway at 24th St.

Some of Our Specialties

Burd High Compression Piston Rings, F. & S. New Departure Ball Bearings, Monogram Oils—Michelin Tires

Imperial Garage and Supply Co., Inc. 1426 FRANKLIN STREET PHONE LAKESIDE 2200 Monogram Oil and Michelin Tire Distributors.

NEW FACTORY PUTS CITY ON MAP

First Unit of Fageol Plant Is Opened With Fitting Ceremony.

By EDMUND CRINNION

The important role cast for Oakland in the automobile industry was again forcibly portrayed yesterday by the opening celebration held under the auspices of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce over the ground breaking ceremony of the new half-million factory for the Fageol Motors Company.

The new factory of the Fageol Motors Company the first unit of which has already been started will put Oakland on the motor map of the world as the home of the highest priced automobile in addition to its fame as the home city for the Fageol motor trucks and tractors, and with the Fageol factory practically adjoining the Chevrolet factory this city lays claim to the unique distinction of being the home city for the world's highest priced automobile in the Fageol \$12,000 cars and the world's lowest priced electrically equipped automobile in the four-ninety Chevrolet cars.

In addition to these two factories already located in Oakland and with the assurance of additional motor car assembling plants in the same neighborhood it appears certain that Oakland can soon be classed as the Detroit of the West for automobile factories.

Oakland should feel particularly proud over the enthusiastic demonstration given yesterday over the start of the new Fageol factory for the event really means the successful culmination of the plans of an Oakland man. Frank Fageol, head of the company, was for years a motor car dealer in this city handling the Jeffery line of motor cars and trucks. As such he had enjoyed the reputation of being not only a successful automobile dealer but also was the largest dealer of Jeffery cars in the world. Fageol's success here gave him the impetus to enter upon the manufacture of additional motor car business and as an auto builder and designer he has already attracted world wide attention over the design of his new models and the remarkable achievements of his cars. In addition to his famed high priced cars the ownership of which is said to be the equivalent of a triple rating in the financial world, Fageol is bringing out a new line of motor trucks that he has designed to make good on the coast here where the local conditions are said to be much more severe than those of the East. Fageol is also to build a tractor that promises to revolutionize farming methods.

The company has been operating steadily here for nearly a year and has already built successful models of automobiles, trucks and tractors and with the early completion of its new factory on the Fourth of July boulevard, Oakland will see Fageol trucks and tractors built on large scale.

GOOD YEAR SERVICE STATION

Cord and Fabric TIRES

DISTRIBUTORS Vulcanizing Ribbed and Non-Skid Retreads

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office HOGAN & LEDER 321 14TH ST. Lakeside 2218 Bet. Webster and Harrison Streets

RETREADS

Pay Big Dividends SEE US FIRST. Our Retread Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction. Double Tread Tire Co. 1729 Broadway, Oakland, Cal. Phone Oak 518. Open Sundays, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

BATTERY "Exide" U.S. TIRES SERVICE

RETREADING C. A. Muller

"THE TIRE SHOP" (Reg. Trade Mark) 2213-15 Broadway, Oakland Kitteridge, Near Shattuck, Berkeley

Five Out of Fourteen Cars Finish St. Louis Tour

STUDEBAKERS FINISH LONG JOURNEY

Run to St. Louis Is Made by Both Entrants; Many Fall Out.

Mud smeared with red and yellow clay interspersed with black adobe and heavy gumbo with a top dressing of macadam slime covering them from radiator cap to tail light, two Studebaker Six cars entered St. Louis last week at the head of the remainder of the once famous automobile caravan that recently left San Francisco for the St. Louis convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, carrying the San Francisco delegates. Five finished. But two Studebaker cars were entered in the run—one was the official pilot car driven by Chester N. Weaver of San Francisco, the other a privately owned Studebaker driven by A. Bernstein of Oakland. Both cars not only finished when the hard going compelled the other two-thirds of the autos to drop out of the tour, but according to wires received by the Oakland Studebaker house and the Goodrich Rubber Company of San Francisco the two Studebaker Six cars entered St. Louis in first and second place respectively at the head of the five cars that were able to stay with the caravan on its strenuous journeyings across the various storm-bound trails coursing the country.

Some idea of the hard test given the Studebaker can be gleaned from the two following letters received in Oakland by Eb. Wells of the local Studebaker house from Bernstein. The letters follow:

Salt Lake City, May 25, 1917.
Mr. Eb. Wells, Oakland, Cal.
Dear Friend:—We arrived here all O. K. last night about two hours behind schedule time, with four wheels still on the machine—230 miles is what we made yesterday and the first four miles took us one hour. If there was a machine made to stand the gaff and rough stuff, the Studebaker is one. It started to rain at Lovelock, Nev., and has not quit yet; just imagine going through Nevada in a rain storm. Yesterday morning Mr. Weaver chipped his rear fenders off with an axe, the mud got so tight between the brakes, wheels, and fenders that it was impossible to move an inch and still with all of those difficulties Weaver's car landed (as it was named "Pilot car") in here in right formation. Up to this morning we are five cars short. I guess they will get here sometime today. I pulled the car out of the mud at two different times and so far have not needed any help. I have a good wheel with me, or I never would have got here on time if it wasn't for him. He owns a fine car himself but did not want to take it on this trip, and he says my machine has the power and is very much pleased the way she pulls out of mudholes (that's all we see up here). About breakfast time so I'll close. Kindest regards to all the boys from Lou. (Signed) A. Bernstein.

Denver, Colo., May 25, 1917.
Dear Mr. Wells:—We are having a fine time. The machine is all right. It will pull us out of any kind of an ordinary hole or up any kind of a hill, but when the mud is over the gasoline tank she stops, and she won't go through water deeper than four feet deep. Then there is another kick coming, the tops are a foot too low, and they should be padded—when we went twenty-five miles an hour over holes three feet deep we struck the top. I haven't broken a spring yet, but three of the other cars did. The engine works like a charm even if all the holes in the radiator are all stopped up with mud. My first accident occurred when I crossed a desert stream about twenty feet wide (the road was washed out). I was a little low in water in the radiator and she was pretty warm and when the cold water struck it it blew out the hose connection between the radiator and engine. If the hose had not been an old one the radiator would have exploded, but we had it all fixed in about half an hour. We went through a snow storm Saturday that was a peach—four hours going through, and ice on the windshield so thick you couldn't see through, still the

AUTOMOBILES NOT MERE LUXURIES

The term "pleasure car" in use by automobile manufacturers to designate the passenger carrying, gasoline driven vehicle from the truck or the freight-carrying car has created a widespread feeling that the automobile is a luxury, and manufacturers are at the present time using every effort to disabuse the public mind of this fallacious idea, which came as the direct result of their own misnomer.

"There are still many people who consider the motor car as a luxury," declared Chas. H. Birman, dealer for the Scripps-Botta in this territory, during a conversation this week on this subject. "Some figures just compiled are particularly timely and of interest just now which especially show that the automobile is an absolute necessity and utility, and not a luxury."

"They bring out the interesting and instructive fact that the motor car surpasses the railroad today in the carrying of passengers. No one to date has looked upon the railroad or the street car as a luxury and as the automobile is operating in the same passenger carrying field there is no reason for regarding it as a luxury."

These figures gathered by experts show that on a basis of 3,600,000 passenger cars in use this year and an average mileage per car of 6000 miles that the motor car mileage for 1917 will be 21,600,000,000. Assuming an average of three passengers per trip, the passenger mileage by motor for this year will be 64,800,000,000.

"Railroad traffic is now at its figure of 2,000,000,000 miles, which is less than that of the motor car mileage. Even if we assume that the street car has two passengers instead of three, still the mileage by the year in motor cars is one billion miles more than by railroad. These figures should be conclusive evidence that the motor car is a necessity."

Ad Club Mud Plug Is Hard Auto Test

Studebaker Six equipped with Goodrich tires fighting its way through the bogs of mud that covered nearly 80 per cent of the way from San Francisco to St. Louis at the time the San Francisco Ad Club caravan made the eastern journey in which the Studebaker Six was the official pilot car for the party.



old boy plugged along without a bit of trouble. I am enclosing an official report of the road conditions, and still we got forty-three miles beyond Evanston, where all of the automobile men said we would have to quit. I'll still tell you that my old Studebaker can't be beat for any kind of rough and hard pulling. Mr. Weaver said we went through the sewer in-

Fair List Prices Fair Treatment

Where Are Those Ford Size GOODRICH BLACK SAFETY TREAD TIRES We Called Back?

"Bring back any Goodrich Black Safety Tread Tires you feel have not given you the right service." Thus ran our 1917 message to the world.

If there were such tires we wanted them back and we said so as emphatically as we could say it—particularly to the owners of Ford automobiles.

From the thousands of Ford Size Goodrich Tires sold we had a right to expect a certain number of tires to come back.

Our tires have come back—loaded with a surprise.

Read this letter from your town that came with a Ford Size Goodrich Tire sent back:

San Leandro, Cal., Nov. 16, 1916.
The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Oakland, Cal.
The tire which I am sending back to you was used on a Ford delivery car which I used to bring in calves from the country. It ran over 8,200 miles without a puncture and carrying the same air. About three weeks ago I discovered that my front wheels were out of true, necessitating the removal of this tire long before it had delivered all possible mileage.
Yours truly,
F. M. ROSE.

Where You See This Sign Goodrich Tires are Stocked

Comfort, safety and durability you are sure to get for your Ford car if you demand Goodrich Black Safety Treads of your dealer.

B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY Akron, Ohio
LOCAL STORE
2550 Broadway, Oakland, Calif.

Ask Your Dealer for Them

"Best in the Long Run"

TEXTAN is a fibre sole—NOT rubber. It is water-proof, stub-proof, flexible, matches your shoes perfectly and outwears any leather sole you ever wore. Ask your dealer.

TEXTAN

the GOODRICH Sole

Manufactured by The B. F. Goodrich Company Akron, Ohio
Branches and Dealers Everywhere

ST. LOUIS RUN IS GRUELLING TEST

Promised Pleasure Trip Turns Out to Be Endurance Run.

What at first promised to be a pleasure trip to St. Louis on the part of the San Francisco Ad Club caravan finally turned out to be the hardest kind of a gruelling test of the endurance of the cars, the tires, and the drivers themselves, not because the trip in itself would under ordinary conditions be especially difficult, but from the time the Ad Club boys left Reno it seemed as if there had been a conspiracy of the elements in order to make the path difficult.

Instead of fine good clear warm sunny spring weather the Ad Club caravan ran into continuous rain storms between Reno and Salt Lake City which overflowed all streams and made quagmires out of the roads.

Between Salt Lake and Denver, in order to make matters worse, the rain changed to snow and cold mud and slush, about the consistency of sticky tar and about as pleasant to drive through, coiled the wheels and stuck to the tires in such huge masses that the mud actually interfered with the mud guards to such an extent that it was necessary to get out occasionally and scrape the mud off the tires before the wheels would revolve.

When the Ad caravan finally reached Denver they thought surely the skies would smile upon them, but instead of that more rain was the order of the day, accompanied by high winds which developed occasionally into good old fashioned Kansas cyclones.

It is doubtful if any transcontinental trip was ever before attempted under such extraordinary adverse weather conditions. Since then good warm weather has dried out the roads so that traffic for transcontinental travel has since been resumed under good normal conditions and tourists to Northern California this summer will meet with no unusual difficulties.

According to a telegram recently received by Weaver, Ables, Wells Co., Studebaker agents, 3321 Broadway, from Chester N. Weaver, who was in charge

Chevrolet Men Aid War Loan

President Norman DeVaux and officers of the Chevrolet factory are taking an active hand in the subscribing of the Liberty Loan. President DeVaux as well as A. L. Warrington, comptroller, and other officers, have purchased Liberty Bonds and are encouraging the men of the Studebaker plant, out of the thirteen original entries, two Studebakers, a Buick, a Pierce Arrow finally reached their goal. To this group must be added the Chevrolet scout car, driven by Cliff Durant, which left two days earlier and fortunately missed most of the bad weather encountered by the boys of the Auto caravan. Most of the way the plucky little Chevrolet was one or two days ahead of the storms which seemed to dog the steps of the St. Louis delegation.

The performance of the Goodrich Fabric tires on the Studebaker pilot car was a source of wonder all along the route. The San Francisco air was carried in all four tires to within fifty miles of St. Louis, when unfortunately there was one tire that had a perfect score.

In a wire to Dick Carroll, district manager for the Goodrich Company, Mr. Warrington, outside of this the Goodrich vice rendered by the tires under the worse road conditions which Mr. Weaver had ever encountered.

Mr. Weaver's wire was as follows: "Reached Washington, Missouri, without touching a tire. Unfortunately had a puncture at Washington, within 50 miles of St. Louis, otherwise tire service was perfect. San Francisco air was still in three of them."

ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to advise our many friends that we have
Opened a Vulcanizing Department
in connection with our Kelly-Springfield Tire interests and are prepared to handle all kinds of tire repair work.
Kelly-Springfield stock—the highest grade tire stock made—used exclusively in all of our tire repair work.

L. G. RENO CO.
20TH AND BROADWAY ST.

Studebaker Supremacy Again Demonstrated

From San Francisco to St. Louis

Fourteen cars entered—two were Studebakers. The two Studebakers were the first cars to arrive in St. Louis.

The attention of automobile buyers merited by the performance of the two Studebaker cars in this San Francisco-to-St. Louis tour where, like the recent Lake Tahoe-Tioga Pass-Yosemite tour and all other automobile tours of any consequence, the principles and materials behind their construction has brought the Studebaker cars through to first-place honors in competition with cars of all makes and prices.

In Detroit, where 80 per cent of all automobiles are manufactured—where people know the materials and workmanship that go into cars and the organizations behind them—more Studebakers are registered than any other car selling at over \$500.

To get as much POWER as Studebaker offers in a "Four" at \$985, you must pay on the average \$2753.	To match in REAR AXLE DESIGN the Studebaker "Four" at \$985, you must pay on the average \$1742.
To get as much POWER in a "Six" as the Studebaker "Six" at \$1250, costs on the average \$4078.	To match the Studebaker "Six" at \$1250 in REAR AXLE DESIGN costs on the average \$2031.

THE reason that 80 per cent of Studebakers produced yearly are bought by men who have previously owned other cars may be explained as the recognition of the in-built quality and the certainty of service that have won Studebaker cars pre-eminence in all parts of the world.

More Studebakers registered in California January 1, 1917, by 2000 than any other car over \$500. Ask any owner of a Studebaker about his car.

Weaver-Ables-Wells Co.

The House of Service

3321 Broadway Phone Lakeside 250

EMPLOYEES OF FIRM BUY BONDS

Subscription of \$15,000 Made by Men at Harrison Plant.

A fifteen thousand dollar subscription for Liberty Bonds last week by the 100 employees of H. O. Harrison, well known motor car dealer of this city and San Francisco, was the result of the simple suggestion, "Buy a Liberty Bond today," innocently issued by little eight year old Dorothy Harrison at breakfast in the Harrison home the other morning.

His little daughter's innocent remark suggested to Harrison the idea of having his family join him in a subscription toward Liberty Bonds and later brought about the plan of having the employees of the automobile man contribute toward the big war loan. And immediately the proposition had hatched in the automobile man's mind, he was not slow to commence carrying it out. After heading the list with a substantial amount himself, he promptly solicited Mrs. Harrison and Miss Dorothy for subscriptions and was rewarded by the receipt of ninety percent of their savings accounts.

Arriving at the office that morning, Harrison waived aside all business relating to motor cars and at once proceeded to sound out his idea among the members of his organization. The first men called on were the heads of the department and when the auto distributor unfolded his plan, the response was instantaneous, \$2000 worth of bonds were subscribed for in less than an hour.

A continued canvass among his workers was met with unbounded enthusiasm and it was soon seen that Harrison's original aim to secure a total subscription of \$15,000 would be considerably overreached. Salesmen, office clerks, mechanics, stenographers and even the office boys contributed toward the loan magnificently. Harrison's eyes were open to the unusually large wealth of his employees, their thriftiness upset his most optimistic calculations.

Newspapers and circulars with information concerning the Liberty Bonds were sent to the members of the Harrison organization immediately after subscribing toward the issue and when they read and learned that the purchase of these bonds was not only an absolutely true patriotic act but a gift-pledge to the nation in the strongest financial position in the world as well, many of them asked, and of course received permission, and in several cases to double their subscription.

CRANK CASE NOT DRAINED ENOUGH

"Is the stuff in your crank case today real oil with lubricating power practically unimpaired, or is it just 'stuff' that was oil once upon a time long ago?" If it is the latter you will be "dumb" in pocket if you drain it out immediately and put it in fresh oil," says Dan Whitman, head of the Paige car distributing interests in Oakland.

"The amount of money that is spent by car owners as the result of failing to drain out the crank case and put in fresh oil frequently enough, fully justifies dealers in saying that this is one of the greatest causes of impaired automobile efficiency which comes under the observation of their service department."

"Hardly one motorist in ten drains the crank case often enough. This is why factories recommend draining them every 500 miles, hoping that if they put it as strong as this owners will put in fresh oil at least once in 1000 miles anyway."

"Why don't they do it? It is money in their pockets and it certainly adds to the pleasure of driving or riding in a car to have a smooth running motor. Whether it is a matter of a false view of economy, it is certain that oil is cheaper than bearings. If they are not kept lubricated the bearings are going to grind out. With hot weather coming on conditions are more severe on bearings than in the cooler months of the year."

"This trouble with thin oil in the crank case is getting worse instead of better as time goes on. One reason may be the lower grade of fuel which is commonly used now. High-grade gasoline exploded practically the full charge in the cylinder at every shot."

"The low grade, heavier fuel of today is very likely not to burn up completely, so some gasoline gradually leaks down through the cylinder and gets into the oil and being this it takes a surprisingly short time to injure the bearings. As near as we can determine from our investigation of the subject, the average owner drains the crank case once in 2000 or 4000 miles. The astonishing thing under these conditions is that even more trouble and expense are not produced in the motor."

Company Builds Homes for Employees

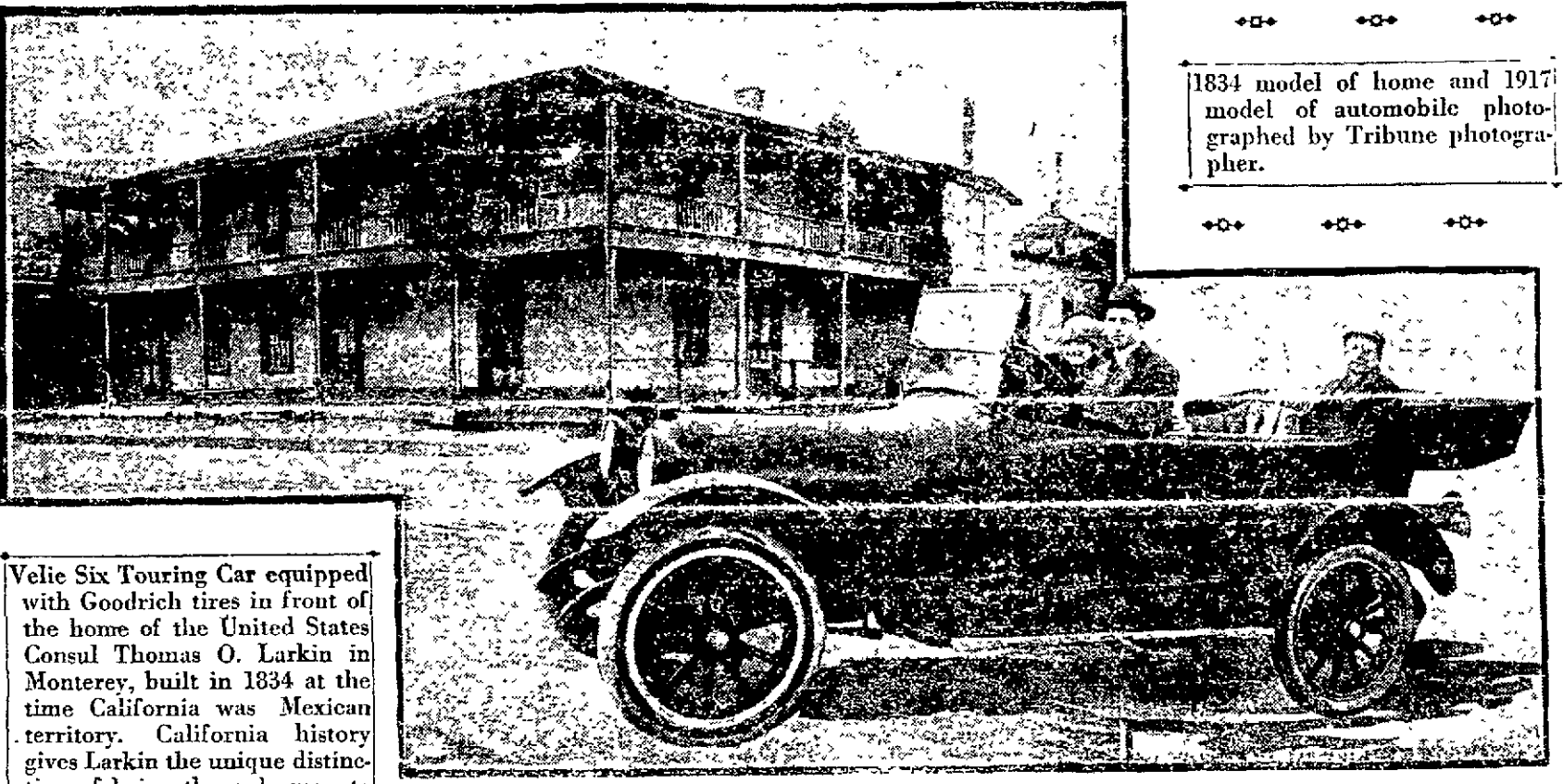
A year ago the Michelin Company as an experiment built approximately one hundred bungalows for their factory employees, renting these homes to the workmen at cost. This experiment has been very successful and at an early date additional bungalows will be erected.

Each cottage is built on a plot of ground 50 x 100 feet, everything being laid out systematically by the engineers of the company somewhat on the order of the famous colony built by Col. Goethals in the Panama zone during the building of the canal, only of course the Michelin experimental colony is much smaller. Each bungalow is provided with its own water, gas, and electric lines, and is modern in every way, each being provided with plain but modern sanitary plumbing and up-to-date conveniences for the health and comfort of the tenants.

EMPLOYEES WELFARE WORK.

The directors are evidently deeply interested in the welfare of their workmen, and experiments for further improvements are constantly being made. It is the ambition of the directors to make the plant a model, both as regards its interior arrangements and also as regards the attitude of the company toward the men, as the Michelin Company realizes in the broadest way that the workmen's problems are their own, and that to build up a fine organization of loyal employees the company must have seriously at heart the welfare of those who do their part toward the success of the business.

Velie Car Visits Historic Spot in Monterey



Velie Six Touring Car equipped with Goodrich tires in front of the home of the United States Consul Thomas O. Larkin in Monterey, built in 1834 at the time California was Mexican territory. California history gives Larkin the unique distinction of being the only man to have the honor of representing the United States in California in the capacity as consul to a foreign country. He represented the United States at the time the first terms of Colombianism began to hatch with the American settlers, a situation that was carefully fostered by Larkin and finally brought to a successful culmination in 1848 when the treaty between the United States and Mexican governments was ratified and California became part of the United States. Due to the interest in such historical spots at this particular time when Californians have again demonstrated their loyalty to the United States by registering for military duty, the McDonald-Green Motor Co. recently sent a Velie Six touring car equipped with Goodrich tires to Monterey to get a photo of this building for the readers of The TRIBUNE.

NAMED MANAGER OF DEPARTMENT

The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company has announced that on account of the increase in volume, and growing importance of its automobile department throughout the United States, it has appointed C. C. Wright as the manager thereof.

Wright has been connected with the company for a number of years, having represented it as general agent of both fire and automobile departments in Texas.

It also announced at this time the appointment of R. C. Wiles as superintendent of the liability branch of the automobile department.

Wiles comes to them from the Rovel Indemnity Company, having had charge of the Southern California business, with headquarters at Los Angeles and is not only a gentleman of considerable experience as a liability underwriter, but an adjuster of claims.

It is interesting to note that the Firemen's Fund was one of the initial developers of the automobile business on the Pacific Coast, and one of the first to pioneer in this branch throughout the United States.



C. C. WRIGHT

Auto Found Caught on Ship's Anchor

A Mitchell automobile, which was lost in transit while being ferried across the Chesapeake bay, has been recovered by the torpedo boat destroyer Benham. When the torpedo destroyer lifted its anchor, the automobile was found caught in it.

The interesting account given below is a copy of which has just been received by C. Z. Hebrank of the Olsen & Hunter Auto Co. of Oakland.

"At last the automobile of old Father Neptune has been found and whether or not it was due to his exceeding the speed limit on the bottom of the sea or due to a shortage of gasoline cannot be stated, but at any rate the machine has been brought to the surface and taken to Norfolk."

When the torpedo boat destroyer Benham attempted to raise one of her big anchors a couple of miles off shore in Chesapeake bay recently, reparatory leaving her position near the submarine nets at the entrance to the bay, trouble was found in raising the starboard hook. When the anchor was finally hoisted on deck there came along with a fully equipped five-passenger Mitchell automobile. The top was nearly all gone, the body and chassis were in fairly good condition after four years in salt water and mud."

The Mitchell Motors Co., Inc., at Racine, Wisconsin, received notice of the find and report that the car was lost four years ago from the Old Dominion line ferryboat Berkeley as it was going across the bay. It belonged to Dr. S. W. Hobson of Newport News who was reimbursed for its loss by the owners of the ferryboat.

Several reassuring letters and telegrams have been received from the officials of the Chandler factory, but it is possible that he may leave for a trip to the United States in the matter of a bigger test themselves in the matter of a bigger allowance of cars for the season.

TRUCK INVADERS RAILROAD FIELD

How the motor truck is invading the field of the railroad in the transportation of goods, even on long hauls, is shown by the highly successful trip made recently by a three-ton Packard truck from St. Charles, Ill., to Detroit, Mich., a distance of 350 miles.

The Packard, a three-three and a half tonner, carried the household goods of C. F. Van Sicken of the Van Sicken Speedometer Corporation to Detroit in 35 hours actual running time. The elapsed time was three days, seven and a half hours. The truck put in only two full days, one each of which it traveled 100 miles. It left at noon on a Tuesday morning and arrived in Detroit on the following Friday evening.

Mr. Van Sicken was much pleased with the results of the trip. The Elgin Storage & Transfer Company, which owns the truck, packed the furniture very carefully and it arrived at its destination without a scratch. Also the truck saved the long delay that would have resulted in shipment by railroad.

"The highly successful trip of this truck," said C. L. Kuyman, assistant truck salesmanager of the Packard Motor Car Co., "shows what a good truck can do, over all kinds of roads, good or bad. Packards in many cities are now competing profitably with railroads in short haul work. The more quickly good roads are built everywhere the more the motor truck will cut down the cost of transportation and consequently the high cost of living."

month of May with the next competitor ten cars behind.

CHEVROLET WIN

Reports from the State Automobile Registration Bureau of Salem, Ore., show that the Chevrolet leads in the sale of electrically equipped automobiles in the state of Oregon for the

Old Man H. C. L. Wins Victory

Old man H. C. L. won a victory the other day through the aid of the motor car.

President Norman DeVaux of the Chevrolet factory in Oakland, has agreed to turn all the unused company land over to the employees for cultivation. There was to have been a large truck garden in seed within a short time. An expert was engaged to assist in this work and the ground was in actual preparation when orders came for the erection of a new building.

The ground that was left was still at the disposal of the employees of the place and it was believed that a good supply of vegetables could be raised on it. Then it was found that a third building was necessary and less than a week later, ground was broken for the other addition which takes up practically all the ground owned by the great company.

Ford Is One of the Big Steel Buyers

"It might be interesting for the automobile public to know that the Ford Motor Car Company is one of the largest individual consumers of steel in the world," says E. I. Velich, Ford agent, who has been instrumental in selling so many of these popular cars during the past season.

"Where they say they use 200,000 tons of steel it only gives one a rather vague idea of the amount used, but the statement of the largest single consumer is truly amazing and shows in part the tremendous proportions which the Ford business has reached."

"Another interesting feature of this Ford business is the fact that the entire effort of the great Ford industry, with its many factories and assembling plants, are focused upon the making of just one car—the model T, as the chassis of all Ford cars are alike, the bodies only being different."

"because of the things it will do. We drove up and down all the canyon and mountain roads from San Diego to Bakerfield and traveled in company with all kinds of cars on the inland and coast road."

"We paid out not a penny for repairs, had not a single delay and on the heavy grades took delight in passing the many-cylindered big cars. Our gasoline consumption was from one-half to two-thirds that of the latter cars, we have owned 'em for certainly, delighted with the performance of her Ford."

"We have called it out Little Big Car."

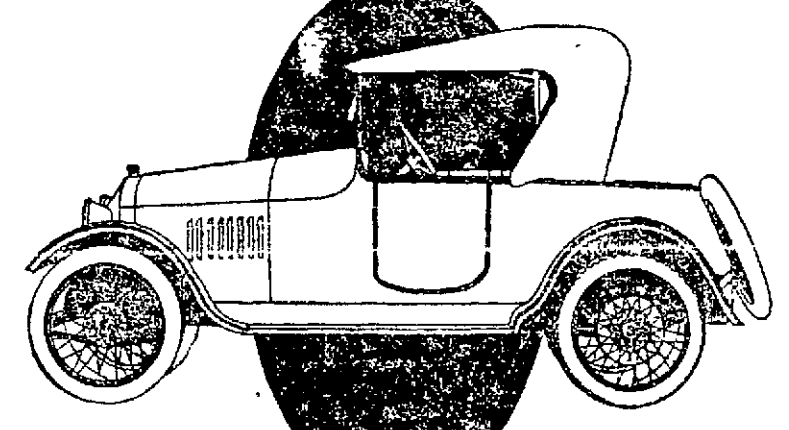
Girl Becomes Dort Enthusiast

Miss Marian Newland, a clever and experienced driver, has become a great Dort enthusiast after doing California with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Newland of Newport, Vermont.

Miss Newland has this to say regarding the performance of her Dort:

"We have called it out Little Big Car."

Scripps-Booth



Four-Cylinder Roadster

Completeness

THE Scripps-Booth satisfies that instinctive craving for something better—the practical desire for performance—the artistic desire for beauty—the physical desire for comfort.

In its practical light-weight construction, Scripps-Booth unites all these elements of luxury—at low cost.

CHAS. H. BURMAN,
3424 BROADWAY, OAKLAND
ARNOLD, STELLING CO., Inc. 377 Geary St., S. F.

Dealers—Good territory open in Alameda & Contra Costa Counties

Four-Cylinder Roadster	\$1,475
Four-Cylinder Coupe	1,575
Eight-Cylinder Four Passenger	1,975
Light-Cylinder Town Car	2,100
F. O. B. Oakland	



As an automobile purchaser you are interested in just six things: Appearance, Reputation, Durability, Performance, Service, Price

APPEARANCE

The Oldsmobile Eight is as neat and trim as a deer. It is distinctive in every line, it attracts attention everywhere. Its 17-point luster finish, beautiful trim and luxurious upholstery make it a car you will be proud to own.

REPUTATION

The name "Oldsmobile" in itself is a guarantee. The car is built by a factory organization of trained men, many of them nineteen years in Oldsmobile service, who have a knowledge only of the construction of a high-grade car. The reputation of increased production and the elimination of well known extravagances, over one hundred high-grade automobiles are created daily under the same rigorous standards and inspection which have always been associated with the name "Oldsmobile." Where else, indeed, would one look for a car enjoying the continuous favorable reputation accorded the Oldsmobile.

DURABILITY

The same high standard of material and workmanship erected through all these years of quality, would be into the Oldsmobile Eight. Oldsmobile reputation is a veritable bond to you for honest product and durability. Its prestige is built on years of creditable road operation.

PERFORMANCE

Remarkable flexibility, fascinating smoothness of overlapping power impulses, abundance of reserve power, rapid acceleration from snail's pace to limited speed, freedom from vibration—all characteristic eight-cylinder construction—are perfected to highest degree. The comfort of a big car is a revelation. The resiliency of the springs and Marshall cushion comfort upholstery contribute riding qualities unknown in cars of the same price class.

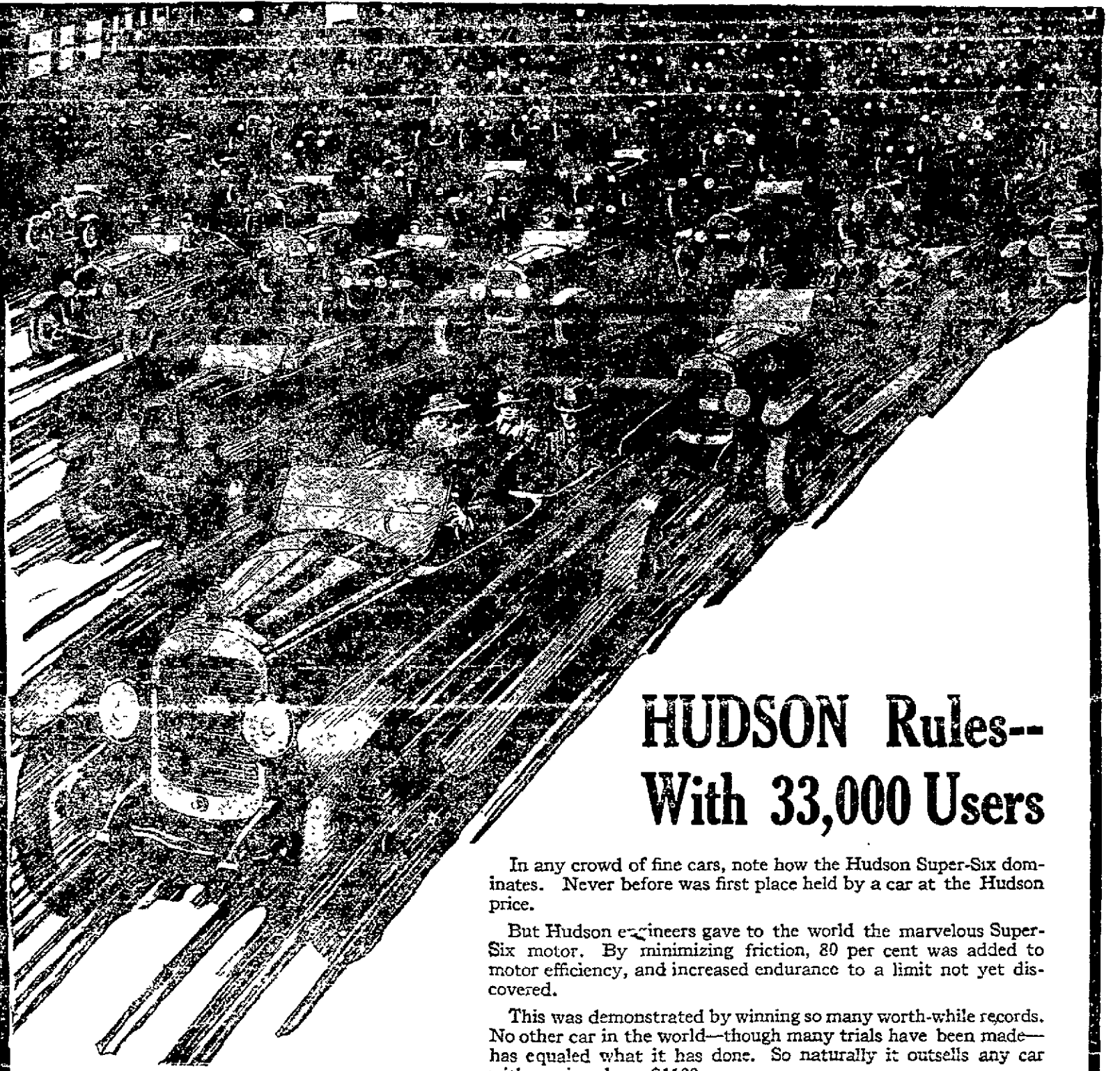
SERVICE

A twelve months' guarantee is back of each Oldsmobile Service Station. The ease of the eight-cylinder motor enables quick access to working parts and at a minimum expense. Likewise all mechanical units are readily get-at-able.

PRICE

Not several thousands of some other prohibitive amount, as demanded for most cars of its quality class, but simply \$1367.00 f. o. b. Lansing.

OLDS MOTOR WORKS
LANSING, MICHIGAN
Established 1920 Incorporated 1899



HUDSON Rules-- With 33,000 Users

Phonon, 7-passenger, \$1650	Town Car, - - - - - \$2925
Speedster, 4-passenger, 1750	Town Car Landulet, 3025
Cabriolet, 3-passenger, 1950	Limousine, - - - - - 2925
Touring Sedan, - - - 2175	Limousine Landulet, 3025

(All prices f. o. b. Detroit)

HUDSON SUPER-SIX



In any crowd of fine cars, note how the Hudson Super-Six dominates. Never before was first place held by a car at the Hudson price.

But Hudson engineers gave to the world the marvelous Super-Six motor. By minimizing friction, 80 per cent was added to motor efficiency, and increased endurance to a limit not yet discovered.

This was demonstrated by winning so many worth-while records. No other car in the world—though many trials have been made—has equaled what it has done. So naturally it outsells any car with a price above \$1100.

Today, there are 33,000 owners who have proved it the greatest car that's built.

In the latest models, its lines and details completely round out its title to the ruling car. In beauty, finish, style, in luxury and distinction, no one can mistake its place.

The Hudson Super-Six has also many other unique and exclusive features. One is the shutter arrangement on the radiator by which many of the disadvantages of the present poor quality of gasoline are minimized.

Many men will this spring buy a fine car, to serve for years to come. More such men will choose Hudson Super-Six than any other car. What will you do? Come and see.

Harrison B. Wood Co.
2835 Broadway LAKESIDE 202-203. Oakland

H. O. HARRISON CO.
3068 Broadway, Oakland Phone—Oakland 460

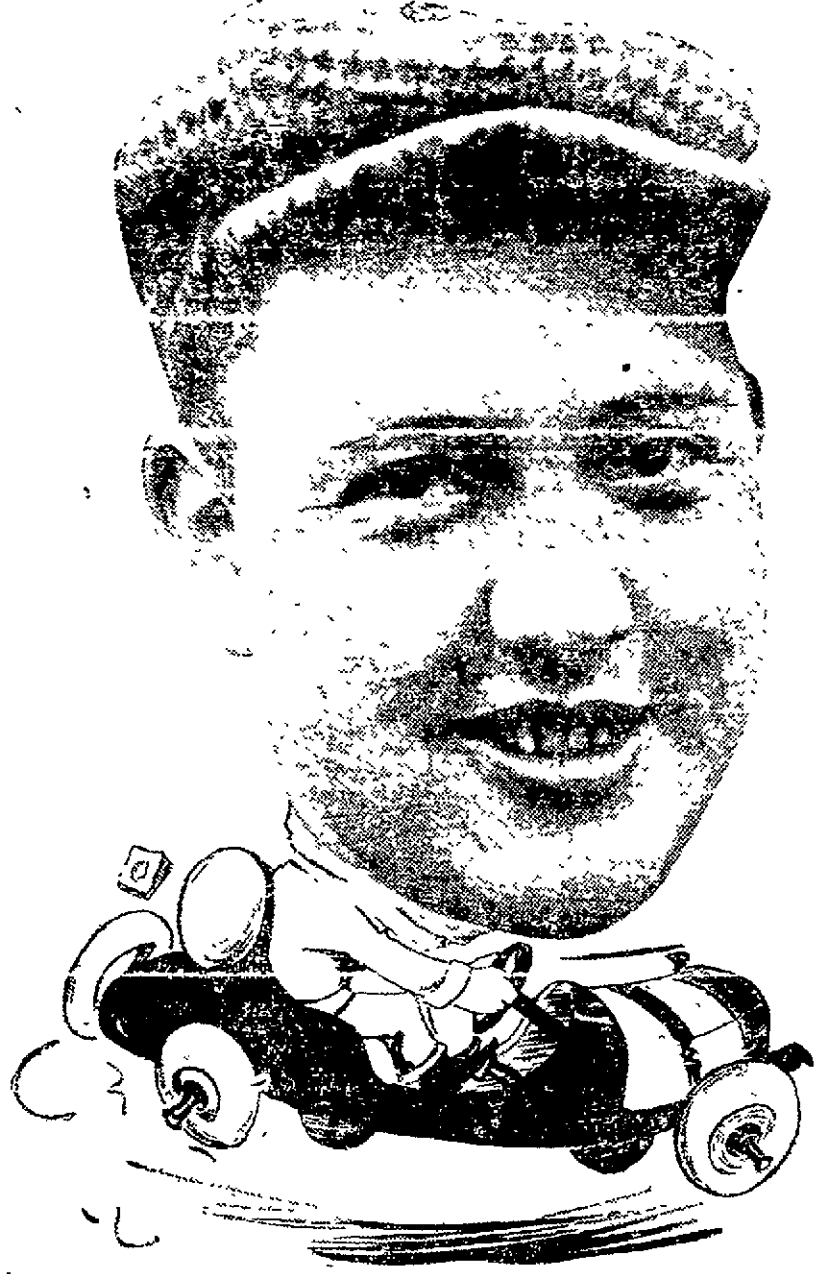
Roads Over Sierra Nevadas Blocked by Slides

Chevrolet Car Makes Record Trip

Miller Carburetors in Holiday Races

Poet Breaks Forth; Sings Warbles Lay of Gasoline

HOME FROM EAST; IS ENTHUSIASTIC



R. C. DURANT, who piloted the Chevrolet "Baby Grand" Touring Car from Oakland to St. Louis in the San Francisco Ad Club tour.

Miller carburetors again went to the fore when at the Jackson Day races in California the Miller and St. of the leading cars had Miller equipment.

According to information received this week from the Miller factory by P. B. Ansbacher, distributor of the Miller Carburetor Company, all honors are due the Miller for the wonderful showing that it made in the race.

The following cars in the order of their finish were Miller equipped. Louis Chevrolet in Chevrolet, second, Gaston Chevrolet in Chevrolet, fourth, Tom Milton in Duesenberg fifth, Earl Cooper in Stutz, sixth, Otto Henning in Ogren; seventh, Eddie Hearn in Duesenberg; eighth, Barney Oldfield in De Lage.

The finishing touches have been placed on Barney Oldfield's Miller Special racing car at the Miller factory and it was shipped from the factory in Los Angeles the first of this week to Chicago, where it will be driven by Oldfield in the races there June 16.

The machine has been painted in gold bronze and it will be heralded in the Windy City as the "Gold Nugget from California." The car is a Miller product and is equipped with a Miller motor and carburetor and embodies some of the

ENDURANCE.

On sunny days, and when it rains, I go a-scooting in my Haynes. In winter, when there's sleet and snow, I pour in gasoline and go. And in the spring, when grass is green, I fill my tank with gasoline, and wizz along the country road, as though pursued by men I owed. And in the summer, when the sun is sending heat down by the ton, I pour more gas into my Haynes, and go cavorting over the plains. And in the autumn, when the air is feeling frosty everywhere, I buy a bowl of gasoline and on the turnpike I am seen.

All through the year, in rain or shine, I push that good old car of mine.

Up stony hills, so beastly steep, they'd make a span of horses weep, I take my way, I calmly climb, and reach the summit every time. Through sand and mud, through sleet and snow, I pull, where'er I want to go. I've never yet been stalled or at all the way, its pulse they feel, its luck; but there are many lucky guys—they are the fellows who were wise, who blow their money for the Haynes when they were buying motor wains.

I often wonder how they make a car that doesn't balk or break beneath such usage as would hump a locomotive to the dump. The latter engine runs on rails; its nice smooth roadway, never fails; it's nursed and doctored every day, mechanics tend it all the way, its pulse they feel, its works they test, where'er the blamed thing stops to rest. And notwithstanding all this care, it's always howling for repair.

My boat runs on the country pike; you know just what that road is like; in every furlong there's a jar that really ought to bust a car. I feed it gas and sparkling oil, and no mechanics round it, unless I wind it round a tree, and break some rinks, two or three.

I wonder how it stands the strains, my good old never-failing Haynes!

Glowing with enthusiasm over conditions in the motor car centers of the country, Charles L. Hebrank, head of the Ozen and Hunter Auto Company of Oakland, has returned from the East where he spent four weeks visiting the various motor car factories.

Hebrank spent most of his time visiting at the plants of the Hupmobile Company in Detroit, Michigan; the Mitchell factory in Racine, Wisconsin; and the National factory in Indianapolis, Indiana, and he claims that conditions in the eastern factories almost without exception are remarkable. Factories are rushed to their utmost capacity and all of the master heads of the motor car plants are worried over the apparent shortage of materials.

Some idea as to the situation in the materials and metals markets in the East can be had from the fact that while Hebrank was East the Hupmobile factory alone had 18 high priced men out scouting for materials and

whenever any one of the 18 was able to get trace of a shipment of goods he would stay with that shipment day and night, hiring, bribing and exhorting every one encountered in his way back to the factory with the coveted materials. These scouts never leave such shipments out of their sight until safely back to the Hupmobile factory and will even sleep in the freight cars with the shipments rather than run the risk of losing them to some rival.

The day before Hebrank reached the Hupmobile factory the officials had turned down an order for 200 cars from the English Government on account of lack of materials to build the machines which would have meant a serious curtailment of cars for the home consumption. At that the Hupmobile is working 2,900 men at capacity in filling orders.

None of the motor car manufacturers are worrying over the business conditions of the country except to regret that they are unable to make enough goods to enable them to get the full advantage of the present enormous demand for cars, a demand that is expected to increase in proportion as the metal and labor situation becomes more acute due to the demands of the government in filling war orders.

Hebrank believes that there will be a serious shortage of cars this season and that it is among the possibilities that even used cars will be selling at a premium before the summer is over.

As the official trail blazer of the San Francisco Ad Club's motor caravan, the Chevrolet did its share in securing the 1918 national convention of the Advertising Clubs for the bay cities.

The trail blazer was driven by R. C. Durant and A. D. Plughoff, two of the best-known motor car men on the Pacific coast. Accompanying Durant and Plughoff were G. A. Buckingham of Los Angeles and Fred Comer of Oakland. In addition to the four regular passengers and the necessary equipment, there was a fifth passenger in the Chevrolet, almost all the way to St. Louis.

As the car passed through each city in which there was a Chevrolet dealer he was picked up and carried to the next town, where the changed places with the dealer of that territory. The run was in the nature of a tryout for the new model Baby Grand Chevrolet, and both Durant and Plughoff were anxious to see just what the new model would do in strenuous service.

The local men were to use a new Chevrolet eight for the run, but one of the new creations could not be secured from the East in time. Not wishing to disappoint the other members of the Ad Club caravan, it was suggested that one of the new Baby Grand models be used, and the car that was to have been allotted to Manager Pack of the local branch of J. W. Leavitt & Co. was taken for the trip.

A number of wonderful records were established by the car on the long trip. The car was driven all the way from California to St. Louis on its own power. It was shipped over the Sierra in California with the main caravan, but from then on it traveled all the way on its own power, bucking snow and mud for days which

required low and intermediate gear work.

As far as Salt Lake Plughoff and Durant averaged better than twenty-five miles per hour, including all stops, and up to Rawlins, Wyoming, the running time was held to that average. Beyond Rawlins speed was impossible on account of road conditions, but in the worst places the car averaged better than 100 miles per day.

The Chevrolet did not ship from Carter, Wyoming, to Denver, but plowed through, against the advice of the inhabitants of that section.

For two days the Chevrolet bucked deep snow and mud, opening up Sherman Pass, into Cherrone. Both Durant and Plughoff, who have motored over all the roads in the West, claim that they encountered the worst roads they had ever seen in Kansas, where the deep gumbo pulled the car down until the running boards scraped.

Even with the hard going, the low gear work and the practically impassable roads, the car averaged better than sixteen miles to the gallon of gasoline all the way to St. Louis, according to a wire received from Plughoff.

General Manager A. D. Plughoff of J. W. Leavitt and Company, who has been riding with Vice President R. C. Durant of the Chevrolet Motor Company in the Chevrolet pilot car of the Ad Club on his journey to St. Louis, in writing of his experience in the Chevrolet car, says: "It takes just such a trip to demonstrate the true value of a motor car. Driving in California over its beautiful boulevard roads that extend over the highest mountain peaks in the country do not bring out the true worth."

"Our trip tested the Chevrolet to its fullest capacity and the way it performed was a revelation. Not for one moment did it fail or show signs of the tremendous strain it was under. It just kept going and the next morning when we would start out it was there, answering every demand."

"I have always respected the Chevrolet but now I admire it. We can sell it without fear or favor, for the high grade valadium steel used in its construction has stood up where other cars have failed."

"We ran into unusual weather, weather that is encountered by few who cross the continent. This is lucky, for most motor cars that come west or go east had to fight weather and road conditions which we had to buck they would never reach their destinations but would be shipped back home."

NEW SUPER-CORD TIRE IS SUCCESS

Combining all the merits of the best cord tire construction with the advantages of over-size, the Firestone Fire & Rubber Company has announced the production of a new and distinctive equipment—the Firestone Super-Size Cord tire.

It is the result of three years of experimenting and testing by a score of tire engineers, in close contact with chemists. They sought a product that would be a real improvement on the best of the present cord tire construction.

The principal advantages of a cord tire are its superior resilience and wearing qualities. It absorbs road shocks, instead of fighting them and because its fabric is not interwoven but made up of thousands of strong, heavy cords imbedded in tough pliable rubber, the cord tire has less internal friction.

The over-size fabric tire was also designed for exceptional hard service, testing and has been tested under conditions of extreme wear. The Firestone Super-Size Cord tire has been tested under conditions of extreme wear, testing and has been tested under conditions of extreme wear.

ARTIST IS HERE

A. Hagedorn, the famous poster artist, has been selected by the San Francisco Ad Club to design the advertising campaign for the Chevrolet. Hagedorn has the title of consulting artist. He will do a large portion of the art work in the Chevrolet advertising campaign of the coming fiscal year and will also inspect and pass on the work of other artists who are to work for the Chevrolet. Hagedorn is the first of the month contract to execute three of his famous posters for the Chevrolet.

TIRE Bargains

ON ALL STANDARD MAKES WE GUARANTEE

	TIRE'S	TUBES
	Plain	Grooved
28x3	..... \$ 7.70	\$1.35 \$2.05
30x3	..... 8.20	1.95 2.20
32x3 1/2	..... 10.35	2.20 2.45
34x3 1/2	..... 11.10	2.25 2.50
36x3 1/2	..... 11.70	2.35 2.55
38x3 1/2	..... 12.90	2.40 2.65
40x3 1/2	..... 16.30	2.60 2.85
42x4	..... 16.55	3.10 3.35
44x4	..... 17.20	3.25 3.55
46x4	..... 17.60	3.30 3.70
48x4	..... 18.40	3.35 3.80
50x4	..... 18.65	3.45 3.90
52x4	..... 22.50	4.05 4.50
54x4	..... 24.75	4.15 4.55
56x4	..... 25.00	4.30 4.75
58x4	..... 25.80	4.35 4.85
60x4	..... 27.80	4.95 5.15
62x4	..... 28.20	5.15 5.60
64x4	..... 29.30	5.20 5.70

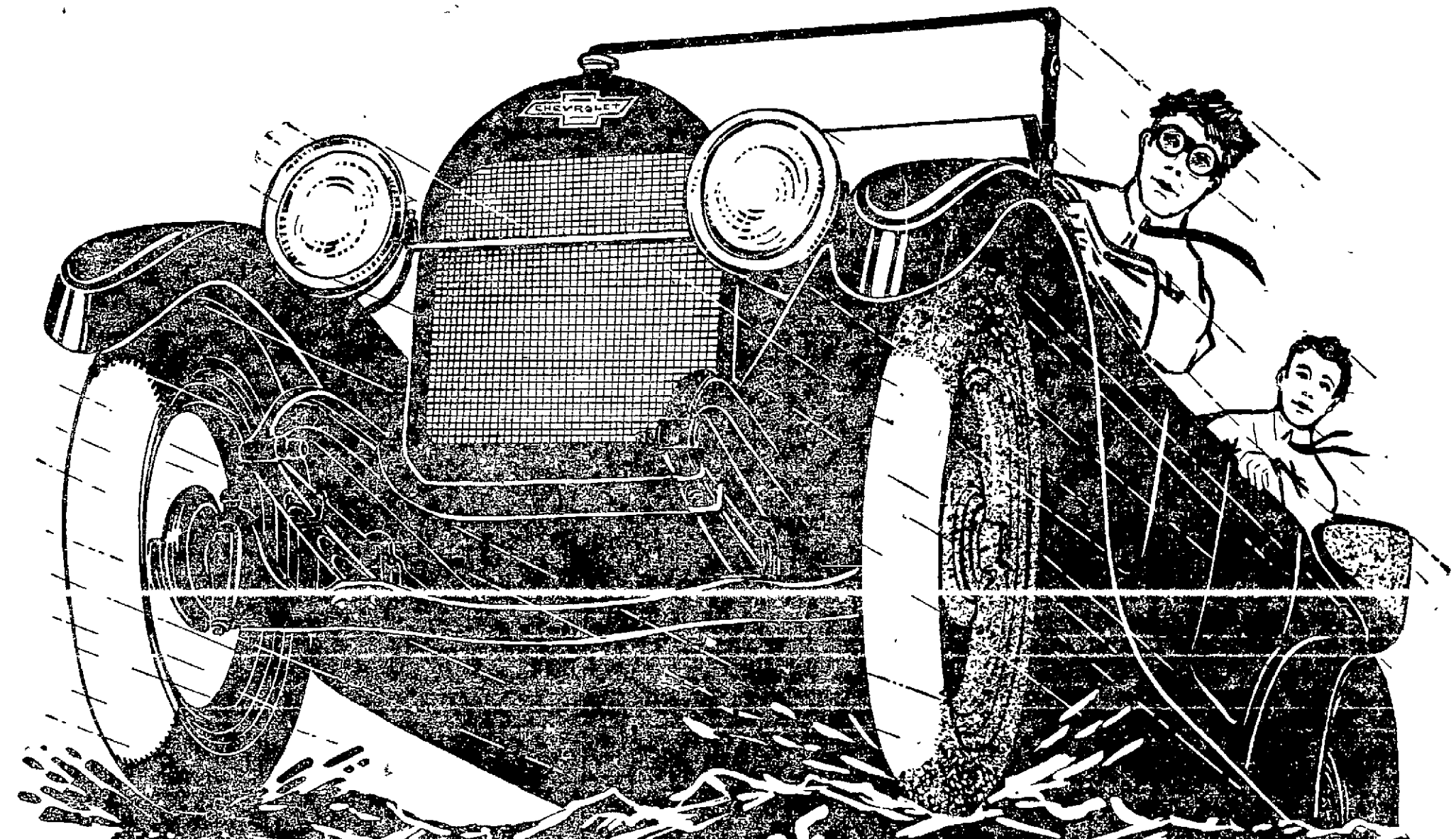
NON-SKIDS IN PROPORTION

Goods shipped express or parcel post C. O. D. to all parts of the United States.

Automobile Tire Co.

J. L. CLARK, Manager
1776 BROADWAY
Phone OAK 8219.

Open Sunday Mornings.
Coast Branches:
San Francisco, Fresno, San Diego, Los Angeles, Oakland.



The only car in the San Francisco Ad Club's motor caravan to cover the entire distance from California to St. Louis on its own power

"Four-Ninety" Model
Five-Passenger Touring Car
\$625 HERE



Commercial Models,
Fully Equipped, Prices
\$595 AND UP

Baby Grand Model (big four) \$975 Here

R. C. Durant, accompanied by A. D. Plughoff, G. A. Buckingham and Fred Comer, drove every foot of the way from California, and the Chevrolet was the FIRST CAR TO REACH ST. LOUIS, arriving many hours ahead of the next machine. Through snow and sleet, rain and gumbo mud, over impassable washed-out roads, the Chevrolet battled its way, while other cars were shipped by rail.

On this gruelling run, all the way from San Francisco to the Missouri metropolis, the powerful CHEVROLET averaged better than sixteen miles to the gallon of gasoline.

WHAT ONE CHEVROLET CAN DO EVERY CHEVROLET WILL DO

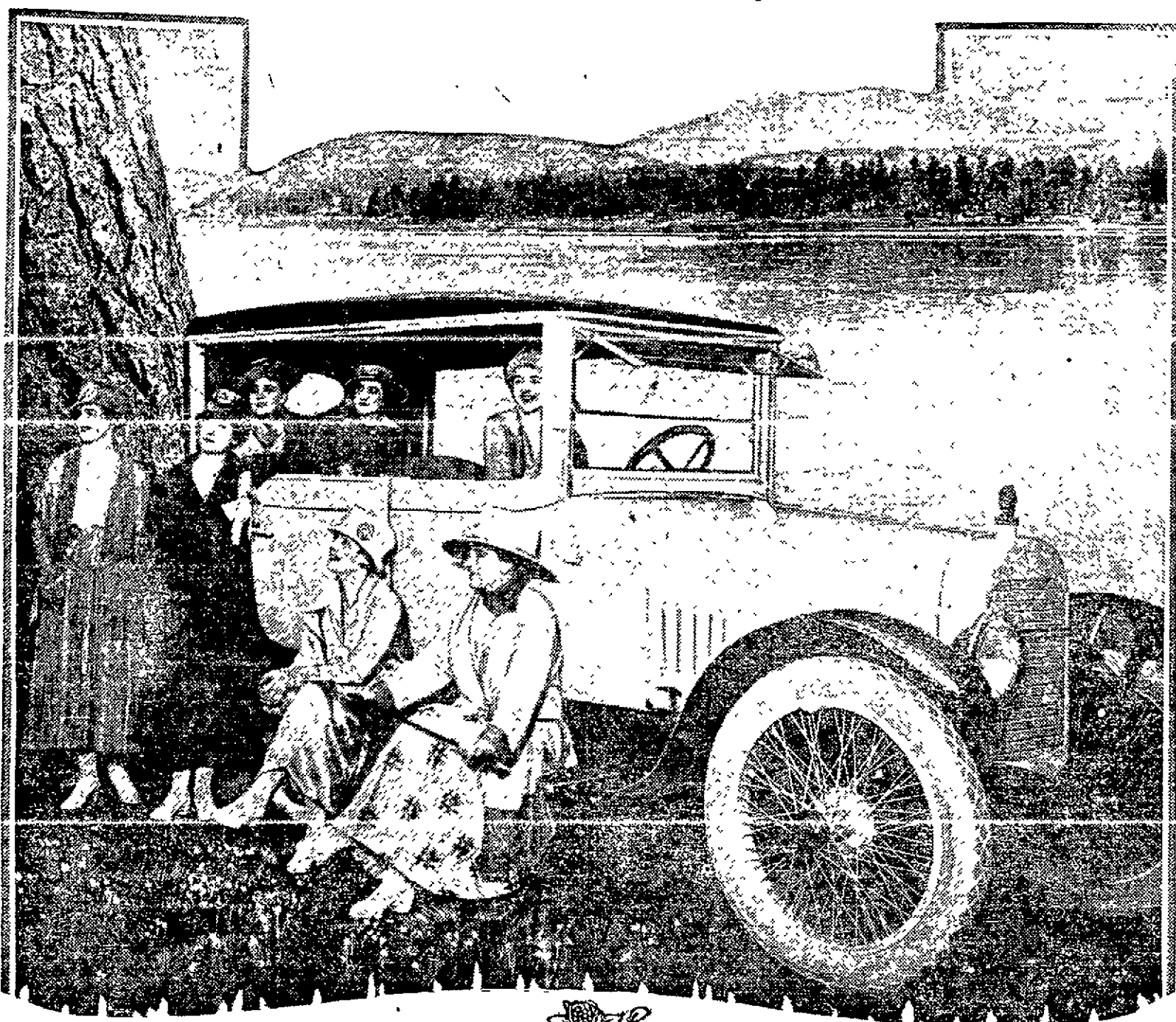
SAN FRANCISCO
Golden Gate Avenue, Corner Hyde

J. W. LEAVITT & CO.

Distributors
BROADWAY AT 28TH STREET
Lakeside 422

LOS ANGELES
1212 South Olive Street

NEW CITY WILL RISE IN MICHIGAN



TRUCKS ARE NOT LUXURIES, SAYS

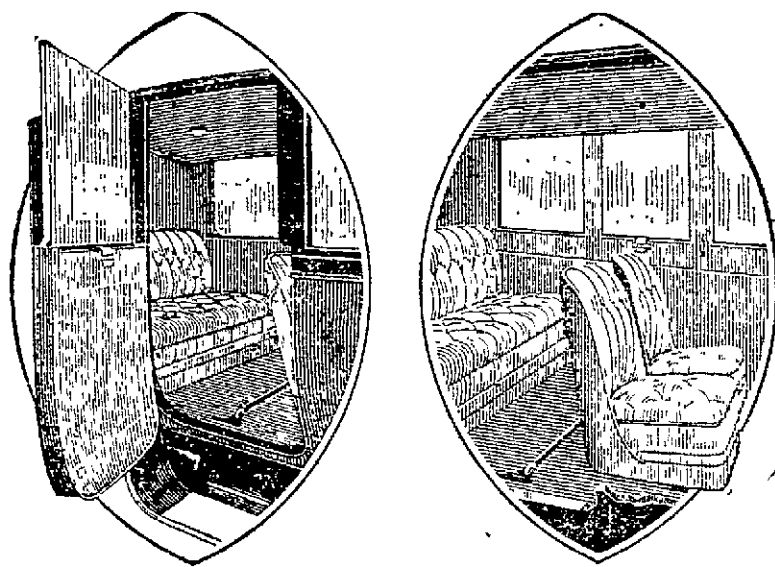
CARS DO MUCH TO IMPROVE HEALTH

narrow confines of our own sphere of activity," continued McDonald, and I can only illustrate my point on personal knowledge by telling what I know the Vebe is doing for its local owners, not only in making their lives more enjoyable, but also more remunerative from a pecuniary standpoint.

Baker Is After More Records

is indispensable in the daily routine.

When one makes an exclusive study of the subject and finds that the biggest percentage of the owners regard the automobile as a business necessity, he can not help being indignant at the class of people who class the automobile



DODGE BROTHERS

CLOSED CAR

H. O. HARRISON CO.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY: BUY A LIBERTY BOND



AGAIN PROVES ITS WORTH

The following telegram sent by Houlihan to the Howard Auto Co. is the best evidence of the sterling performance of the Buick on

this long and strenuous trip:

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Pink
Night Letter	Red

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise character is indicated by the colored separation of the

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Bloc
Night Message	NB
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise the character is indicated by the

RECEIVED AT

1461 POLK STREET 172 S.F. FA138
St. Louis, Mo., 10:10a, June 4, 1917.
HOWARD AUTO CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Buick's mechanical performance most marvelous I have ever seen in my twelve years' automobile experience. Eleven of the fifteen days we were en route we encountered storms of every description--rain, hail, blizzards, cyclone, and a tornado greeted the caravan at various times. My Buick overcame all of these obstacles. The car was always on time, morning, noon and night, and made as high as 260 miles in a single day's run. It is ready right now to return over the same route without need of any attention. Eight cars still on road fighting to get through. I am a stronger Buick booster than ever since this astounding showing.

JAMES HOULIHAN.

4:40 P.M.

Buick Business Is Better Than Usual

*And We Expect Performances
Such as the Above to Make it
Still Better.*

It is not necessary for you to ride to St. Louis to learn of the Buick's superiority.

We Can Demonstrate It To You in a Few Minutes

FIVE MODELS TO SELECT FROM. FOURS AND SIXES.
CARRYING TWO, FIVE AND SEVEN PASSENGERS

\$780 to \$1535

HOWARD AUTO COMPANY

3300 Broadway, Oakland

San Francisco

Los Angeles

Portland

Coast Racing to Divorce Eastern

Pacific Coast automobile racing is to be divorced to a greater extent from Eastern racing with the running of the Pacific Coast championship event on the Tacoma speedway Fourth of July, as a part of the big Fourth of July celebration that is to be held in the northern city.

The speedway has scheduled two races, one the championship, for a distance of 150 miles, and the other a consolation event for a distance of 50 miles. Recent inspection by the American Automobile Club's Board representative, shows the famous Tacoma two-mile wooden track to be in fine shape and capable of the fastest speed that has been shown on it. Settlement has made the track surface firm and free from vibration, and it is predicted that in two events this year the winners will establish non-stop records.

It is the intention of the promoters of the Pacific Coast championship to confine the entries as much as possible to Coast drivers, and so far no Eastern drivers have made entries, although none will be refused. This event should bring together the best of Coast drivers. Many California drivers are figuring on entering.

Bucking Thunder on Willys Sky Railroad Factory's Great Transportation System

(By EDWARD MOTT WOOLLEY.)

In Toledo the other day I made a trip on the Willys-Overland Sky Railroad, which is a heavy thunder-cloud in the sky just before we started, and big drops of rain cling to the cab window. I didn't fancy the prospect of a plunge through the air in the face of a hurricane, but Tim observed that the Willys-Overland Sky Railroad did not stop for storms.

The Sky Railroad terminal, where we were at the moment, is in an upper story of that stupendous Willys-Overland plant. Little electric locomotives were resting at the brink of a great open doorway that led into nothingness. It reminded me of a bird standing on the edge of a roof. Outside the building, just above this dizzy doorway, begins a lofty trestle that encircles the shipping platform on the ground perhaps a round-trip of a quarter of a mile. This structure supports the monorail of the Willys-Overland Sky Railroad, which runs on one track. Tim's engine hangs from it like an acrobat who swings by his arms from a trapeze.

DOES WORK OF TEN MEN.

I looked out of the cab window down this descent and braced my feet on the oily floor.

"Before the Sky Railroad was built," said Tim, "the finished Overland cars were packed on open docks and pushed out to the shipping yards by manpower. It took eight to ten men to get a car out there."

A gong clang somewhere back of us and a hoarse voice shouted a clearance signal. Tim moved his controller lever and we went out the door into space, dragging our load. This was a brand new Overland car, packed in a box with tar paper to prevent the ocean air from rusting the metal—for these cars were going abroad.

This huge box was attached to an iron frame-work that hung, as we did ourselves, from the monorail.

Along the rail we slid to the freight tracks, where Tim brought his curious train to a stop above the landing platform, alongside a string of box cars. While we hovered there in the air, our load was lowered into the waiting car.

Let me explain how I happened to be there. It was not chance, but a telegram from the Willys-Overland people that took me to Toledo. Usually telegrams mean something thoroughly definite, but here was an exception. My mission proved for a time quite intangible. It was an errand that did not crystallize readily; yet the idea back of it was big and compelling.

"The functions of the modern great factory have never been adequately interpreted," the Willys-Overland people said to me. Surely in this vast plant, with its eighteen thousand men and its production of two hundred thousand automobiles a year, there is something with a meaning for the public—something that typifies the present age and is worthy of translation into understandable terms. Here is a pass that will take you through all the shops. Go and study the problem at first hand."

AN UNUSUAL ASSIGNMENT.

So I went, without any instructions. It was up to me.

Here before me was a bewildering fact—this titanic plant; and the first question was:

"How does a mighty factory like this touch the lives of the American people? What does it do for us?"

Then, by analysis, the problem separated itself into groups, and at the top of one of these stood Tim Montgomery, engineer of the Twentieth Century Willys-Overland Limited. Tim was the concrete fact that got hold of me as a tangible expression of big-quantity production. He could transport an automobile to the waiting freight car in a fraction of the time the ten men formerly consumed.

In other words, Tim and his Sky Railroad helped to cut down the cost, and the price, of Willys-Overland cars.

Then, as I wandered about, I espied another railway—with its wide-spreading tracks laid close to the lofty ceiling of a shop that stretched away dimly, among a maze of machinery. Up there in the cab of the motor was another tangible expression of big-quantity production, by name, one Hank Jennings.

ANOTHER RAILROAD RIDE.

Since my pass covered a ride over this strange transportation system, too, I went up a ladder to a hazardous station and flagged Jennings as he bore down upon me with his contrivance.

The passenger equipment on this railroad is not luxurious, but the scenery along the line is at least conducive to serious reflections: for Hank Jennings and his traveling crane come rather close to most of us.

Indeed, these colossal devices stand for the annihilation of time, which is the devouring factor in production.

The long arms of Jennings' crane reached down and lifted tons of steel as deftly as you would pick up a golf ball. Through the magic of mechanics, Jennings has a giant's strength vested in him. As I sat there in his engine he moved his wrist and one of the steel tentacles of the crane swung around, dipped to the floor. Then it fastened itself to a massive steel die as heavy as two automobiles together. With a twist of his hand Jennings raised this weight until it hung suspended under us, and then we were off along that ceiling railway to the far end of the shop.

MAKING JENNINGS THE GIANT.

Jennings expresses again the meaning of big-quantity production, for in a little plant he would not be Jennings the traveling giant, but simply Jennings the man. He would sweat and strive with scores of other men to accomplish in a month, clumsy way what Jennings the Giant does alone with ease and economy.

Afterward a strange train of cars came along, drawn by a storage-battery locomotive, in the seat of which sat old Bill Larimy. There were five cars to this train, all loaded with factory products, and they came down an aisle

at a fast clip. This old man Larimy, I was told, was once a hand-trucker. His work required a Samson, yet he was just one of the many such truckers who moved material and parts with the primitive motive power of arms and legs. In the old days of small production these battalions of human snails ran up ponderous factory transportation costs and the people who bought automobiles paid the price.

GROUP OF SEVEN LEAGUERS.

Today Bill Larimy is older and slower than he was even in those days, but he has the strength of all those old-time truckers put together. He now eliminates cost, and you profit when you buy a Willys-Overland car.

In this Willys-Overland factory there is indeed an all-embracing transportation system such as no small factory could possibly have. Its rolling stock comprises more than a hundred vehicles of various kinds—in the air, on the surface, and in tunnels. Every man who runs one of these transportation devices becomes, in fact, a seven-leaguer who cuts costs.

Tim Montgomery, Hank Jennings and Bill Larimy, along with their comrades, got hold of me, somehow, in a curious way.

Indeed, they stand forth as living answers to the question I set out to solve. They cut costs in a way that stands out as melodramatic.

Reno Opens Tire Repair Department

The latest move in the tire interests along Oakland's automobile row is the announcement made yesterday by L. G. Reno, Kelly-Springfield tire dealer, to the effect that he had installed all of the necessary machinery and had opened a tire repair and vulcanizing department to his other interests.

Reno, who is a Kelly-Springfield tire dealer also handles the entire line of the Stewart Warner Products Company and now with the addition of his vulcanizing department is in a commanding position in the local tire field.

Experts are placed in charge of the new tire repair department and Reno states that all of the stock used in the tire repair work will be exclusively of the Kelly-Springfield stock which he says is the highest grade tire repair stock made and should give much better service than ordinary stock.

AMERICAN WOMAN DEMANDS BEAUTIFUL, POWERFUL CAR

"The demand of the American woman for beauty in the automobile she drives or rides in is actually the foremost cause of the growth of the Paige company, which makes necessary the thirty-one acre addition on which we are starting our great new building to care for the business which we are sure will come to us during the next year," writes Harry M. Jewett, president of the Paige-Detroit Motor Corporation, to Dan E. Whitman, of Paige Motor Co. of Oakland.

In line with the Paige policy of finding the actual conditions which govern the public demand for automobiles, Whitman has carried out in Oakland, a detailed investigation of the preference of women prospective buyers. Whitman sums up the conclusions reached under four main heads:

"The woman prospective buyer demands, first, that her automobile shall be a beautiful car; second, that it shall be an easy-riding car; third, an easy car to control; and, fourth, that the power flow shall be flexible. These simple phrases, which appear to be so easy to understand, represent a complex series of technical requirements to the trained automobile engineer. They have all been analyzed at the Paige factory and the steps which have been taken to secure the different features are a part of Paige engineering history.

"For example, in the matter of easy riding, the foundation of the Paige reputation is the famous original Paige cantilever spring suspension, supplemented by comfortably designed seats, and seat springs and upholstery, which represents a development of several years experience.

taken care of by providing a smoothly working clutch, easy gear shifting, smooth acting brakes and conveniently arranged controlling devices. Each of these features has required months of individual study and experiment. The flexibility of power flow which gives the Paige its ability to skim over long, steep hills on high or slow down to a walking pace in traffic is the result of the most skillful engineering work on the motor. It is hard for the public to realize in answering four simple questions that they are determining the direction of the mental activity of scores of highly trained designers and technical experts at the Paige factory.

"Nevertheless the great increase in Paige sales from year to year has been found absolutely on determination of the exact qualities which make an automobile desirable and then working out every detail in harmony with this object. The Paige has been made 'The Most Beautiful Car in America' in addition to a car of wonderful power, endurance and economy, because American women prospective buyers place beauty first in making their choice."

Overland

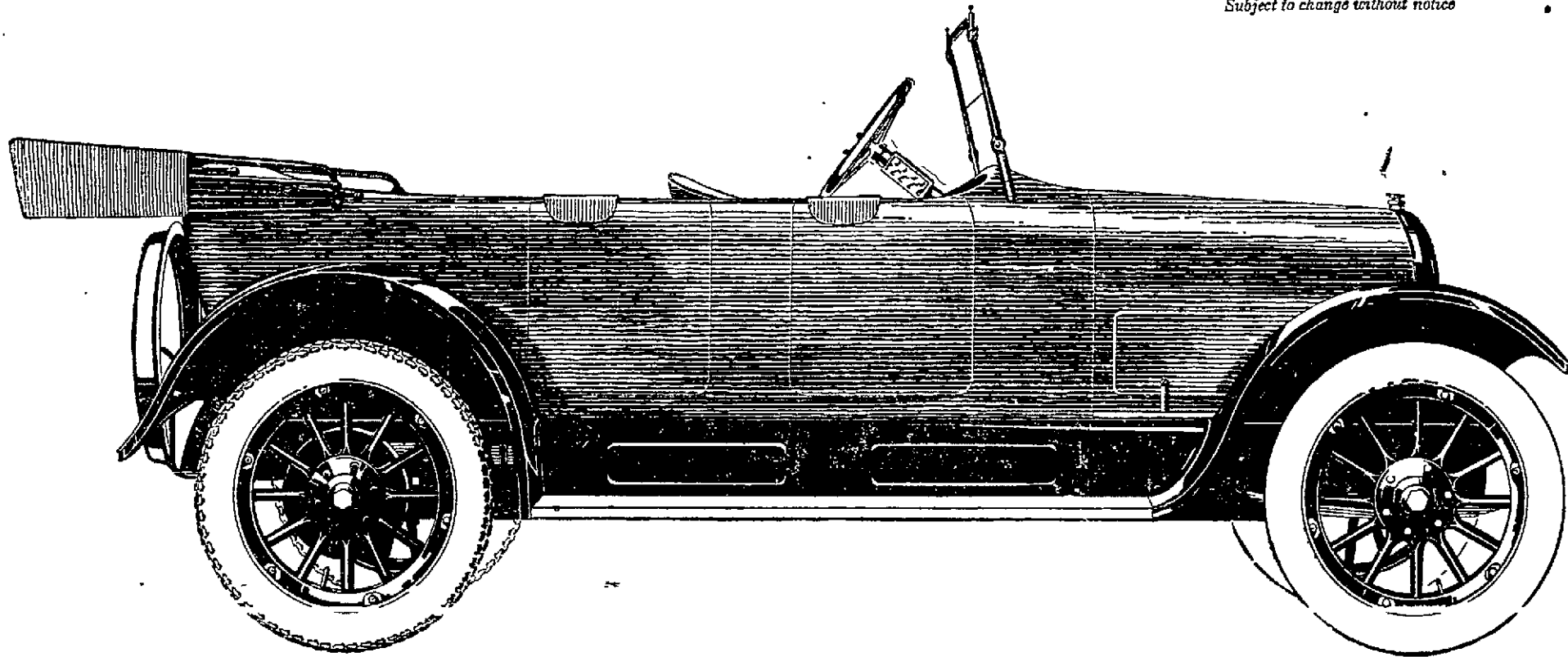
TRADE MARK REG.

Model Eighty-Five Four

\$895

f. o. b. Toledo

Subject to change without notice



Downright Smashing Value! Unequaled !! Unapproached !!!

It's time now for speed and efficiency.

No one now has time to waste.

Speed up your work—and speed up your play to keep fit for your work—get an automobile.

No one now has energy to waste.

Get a car that's big enough not to cramp you, that rides easy and won't tire you.

No one now has money to waste.

Get Overland Model Eighty-Five Four.

True efficiency and true economy point to this one car as the compass points to the North Pole.

No other car of such comfortable size sells for so little.

No other car of such comfortable size has such power with such economy of operation.

No other car of such comfortable size is so sturdy—so economical of upkeep.

No other car of such comfortable size has been built in such quantities and for so long a time.

No other car of such comfortable size sells for anywhere near so low a price.

It's the car for *you* and the time to buy it is now.

Have efficient equipment for efficient living.

Get your Overland Model Eighty-Five Four today.

Famous 35 horsepower four cylinder Overland motor,
112 inch wheelbase Cantilever rear springs
Five passenger Auto-Lite starting and lighting

Willys-Overland of California

FACTORY BRANCH

Broadway at 29th Street

Telephone Lakeside 132

Joffre Tours in New National Car

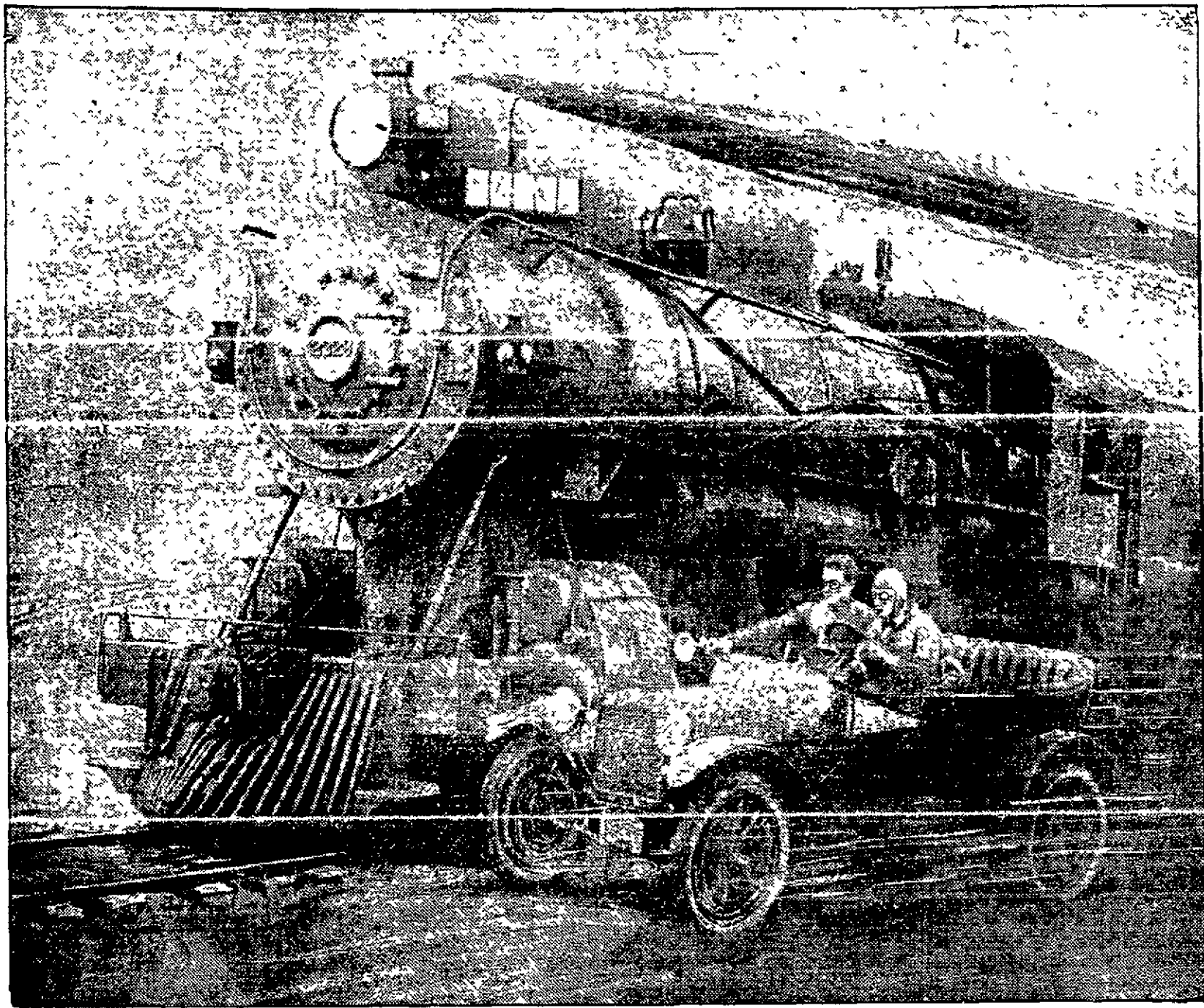
A very happy co-incidence that marked the visit of the French Commission which included Vice-Premier Viviani and Marshal Joffre, was that when they toured the intermediate West it was a National car that carried them.

The tour was a National in every respect. National in demonstration, National in aspect carried through by National cars. "Seeing America from a Motor Car" very appropriately describes the recent tour. It is safe to predict that both Field Marshal Joffre and Vice-Premier of France will remember America as seen from the automobile. In the motor car they not only were able to visit the places of interest in the same course, but they were able to have longer trips and thus enable a larger number of American citizens to greet them.

E. M. Wyle, Indianapolis distributor of National cars, has never driven with more care as when he piloted his big gray National "twelve" that carried the distinguished French visitors.

That all authorities agreed that both the National and Wyle were equal to the occasion was evidenced when "Bill" Nye, the United States Secret Service man in charge and Chief of Police Perrotti secured the car for the important party. Wyle's notable passengers included Field Marshal Joffre, Vice-Premier of France, Viviani, the official interpreter, Commander Goddard, and Major Hall. In addition Nye and one other Secret Service man accompanied the car.

Chevrolet Car Makes Fast Time in Northern Run



"BILL" WALLACE and C. M. STEEVES in stock Chevrolet "Four-ninety" break Portland-to-Eugene record and best the time made by Shasta Limited trains.

WOMEN TAKES PLEASURE IN CAR

One of the greatest pleasures in the life of the modern woman is that which she gets out of driving her own car. This statement is not merely an extract from one of the numerous arguments made by the clever automobile salesman, but it is in fact the sincere sentiment of the women who drive and operate their own motor cars.

One of the most enthusiastic of the hundreds of fair motorists of the bay cities is Mrs. Muriel Buell Caples. Mrs. Caples has been for years one of California's most enthusiastic motorists and having been the owner of a luxurious motor car for years she is in a position to know all of the delights of the "open road and the flying wheel."

Her favorite car at present is an especially attractive Haynes light six model equipped with a Victoria top. In this car she daily takes long spins through the city or over the country roads. Her real enjoyment of her car is that it is always at her command and ready to take her where she wishes to go.

"There is nothing so delightful and refreshing as an afternoon spin in my Haynes," smilingly replied Mrs. Caples when asked as to her favorite pastime.

"I make a practice of taking a regular afternoon spin. In fact, it has become sort of a fad with me and my friends are getting used to being dragged away from their shopping or afternoon calls for a ride over the country roads with me."

Recently Mrs. Caples entertained a number of her friends with an all-day motoring trip, in this way solving the vexing question of "how to be a successful hostess in a most charming manner. According to the charming Haynes owner, it is not enough just to ride in a motor car, the real pleasure being in the exhilaration that comes from presiding at the wheel and handling the car yourself. "And that's an easy problem for even the most delicate woman to solve if the car in question is a Haynes," concluded Mrs. Caples.

COOLING OIL IS LATEST WRINKLE

When Lieutenant Crossman and the famous Guyot brought to the Indianapolis 500-mile race of 1914 one of the Sunbeam cars which had recently established a complete set of world's records on the Brooklands track, they showed American engineers many points of design then absolutely new.

One of these points was a cooling device through which ran all the oil on its circuit of the motor.

Ray Harroun, then a designer and retired from racing, was quick to appreciate the fact that, in the crude Sunbeam device, there was embodied a genuine efficiency idea, as applicable to touring as to racing cars.

Harroun improved the cooler, experimented with it and installed it in his

own car which the Harroun Motors Corporation is soon to produce from its plants at Wayne, near Detroit.

The Harroun cooler is of aluminum and has an inconspicuous position on the left side of the crank case. It is insulated from the motor itself by a thick layer of fabric. Taking the oil at the point of its circuit where it is hottest, the cooler lowers the oil temperature to a remarkable degree and it starts its course over the bearing again, with renewed viscosity.

Tests have shown that the cooling adds greatly to the life of the oil and at the same time, increases the endurance of the car's bearings which heat, far more than friction, tends to destroy.

Harroun's veritable passion for efficiency is well known to other automobile engineers. He admits that motoring remains in many ways a wasteful pursuit, and has for years devoted a large share of his time to the improvement of the motor.

His work he declares has been greatly helped by his racing experience, both as a driver and later, a designer. Many of his efficiency ideas have already been embodied in the car which bears his name. Above all, he admits, still in the experimental stage.

Dental Clinic Is Tire Company Plan

One of the most important factors in the system of guarding the health of Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. employees is the dental clinic. Twenty thousand cases are treated in the clinic annually, service and advice being free to the 13,000 factory and office employees.

Every applicant for a position with the company must pass a dental as well as physical examination and the condition of his teeth are checked up every three months. Tooth brushes and dentifrice are furnished at cost and careful instructions given as to the proper care of the teeth.

The company maintains a large dental operating room and laboratory. The former has four chairs completely equipped with the latest appliances for research work.

The company dentists treat emergency cases, make amalgam and enamel fillings, remove nerves, extract teeth, reset crowns and bridges and give prophylactic treatments. Where major operations are necessary, they advise the patient as to the work required and the cost.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CHEAP OIL COSTLY

By A. E. BERG.
(Of the Berg Auto Supply Co., Veedol Oil Distributor.)

Few motorists appreciate the fact that the oil expense on an automobile is about an average of 4%, and that it does not pay to experiment with cheap oil.

In ordinary oils there is a sediment that is left after the lubrication is destroyed, and continually adding new oil increases the amount of sediment until the smaller partitions and cavities that are in the crank-case become filled to such an amount, that all you have is a thick, black, solid substance. This solid substance is injurious to a motor. It has no lubricating qualities and only adds to the friction, and works past the piston rings and produces carbon.

Our advice is to drain the oil from the crank-case, add about one gallon of kerosene, start the motor and run thirty seconds only, after which drain the black, thick, substance, which will be mixed with the kerosene and if necessary repeat the dose until the crank-case is thoroughly clean, then add the new supply of good high grade oil like Veedol, and a difference in the running of the motor will be noticeable immediately.

A few years back, little attention was given to the lubrication of internal combustion motors. A majority of motorists were satisfied to keep on adding oil, not knowing what they were putting into the motor. It is altogether different now, the proud owner of an automobile is as particular about what he puts into his motor as he would care to take into his stomach. A fair test was recently made of this in a new car. Veedol was used from the very start. After 14,000 miles

A USEFUL TIP

"If you are going East, avoid the Borderland route," says Ed Dickinson, who recently arrived from Shreveport, La., and is touring California. Dickinson, who is driving a Hudson Super-Six and is accompanied by George D. Wray and J. C. Durham, states that the many trucks in use on the Texas border have put the roads in such fearful condition that it is really torture to traverse them in a motor car.

"We made this same trip two years ago," said Dickinson, "and followed the Borderland route all the way. This time we started out to do the same thing, but a little touring along the border roads where the motor trucks have been carrying army supplies, convinced us we would have a considerably more pleasant trip if we went north to the National Old Trails.

Accordingly, we followed this plan, and found the Old Trails in much better shape. Except for rough stretches between Ash Fork and Seligman and between Tucson and Topock, the National Old Trails was in very fair shape.

"We made the side trip up to the Grand Canyon, going up by the Williams road and returning by the Ash Fork route. We found the latter in the best condition and would recommend it to the tourist.

"We carried a full camping outfit, and were quite independent of towns and hotels. The Super-Six is certainly a wonderful road car and you best appreciate the power and flexibility of the motor on such a cross-country trip as we just completed."

The cylinder head was removed for no apparent reason only to grind the valves, which it needed. The absence of carbon was surprising. As a matter of fact, a teaspoon would have held the carbon that was removed from the cylinders. The results obtained from this test only go to show that good oil costs less in the end than ordinary oils.

Death Calls Mother of Peacock Brothers

The funeral of Mrs. Hanna Peacock, who died Friday, will be held in Selma today and as a consequence the Chandler houses in this territory will remain closed all day today out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Mrs. Peacock, 74 years of age and one of the pioneers of the state, was the mother of George and E. L. Peacock of this city, H. S. and Walter Peacock of Bakersfield, Frank S. Peacock of San Bernardino, Mrs. George Dopkins of Dimuba, Mrs. P. P. Hoover of Selma; Mrs. Myrtle Summerhayes, Mrs. Bill Danby and Mrs. J. G. Petty of Oakland.

While in failing health for some years, the end came almost suddenly last Friday and E. L. Peacock of Oakland, who had started East to visit the Chandler factory, was recalled by wire to attend the funeral services today at Selma.

As a result of the showing made by this single outfit, the Bridgeport police department has placed orders for two more outfits for use during the coming season, as well as five solo motorcycles.

Expert Generator and Starter Repairs—Lakeside 371.
Oakland Guarantee Battery Co.
2533 BROADWAY
U. S. L. BATTERIES
KLAUVON HORN
ATWATER KENT
SERVICE STATION
WILLARD AND LEXIE
BATTERIES
REPAIRED and RECHARGED.

Velie Six

Biltwel

Your Velie for Service Today or Tomorrow

means satisfaction and pleasure that you could not make up if you waited a month to place your order.

Spring days give a wonderful thrill to motoring after the long, dreary season in-doors, and if you would not miss a day, make sure of having your Velie by giving us your order at once.

Money cannot buy better values than this light Six, with its beautiful, roomy body, deep tufted genuine leather upholstery, silent, supple, powerful, special Continental motor, Tumken axles front and rear, long, under-slung springs, push button starter, everything. Eight body styles. Come and see them.

McDonald-Green Motor Co.
2847 BROADWAY OPEN SUNDAYS PHONE OAKLAND 2474
Temporary Location San Jose Branch 400 North First St.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY IF ORDERED NOW
CHAS. R. WEBB MOTOR CO.
2339 McDonald Avenue Richmond 780
Richmond Dealer

Representing the
VELIE MOTORS CORPORATION, Moline, Ill.
Builders of Automobiles, Motor Trucks, Tractors

\$1185 Bigger Better More Power

KEATON NON-SKID
Safety Long Mileage
The All Year Tire
All tire prices continue to advance.
BUY NOW.
We trade in your present tires.
Keaton Tire & Rubber Co.
2311 Broadway, Oakland

PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

TODAY the list price of the Paige Linwood "Six-39" is \$1300. On a purely comparative basis, there is no other car on the American market that even pretends to offer so much Beauty, Luxury and all around Efficiency for so little money.

But take advantage of this rare opportunity while it exists. Place your order now—before the list price of every Paige model is substantially increased.

Stratford "Six-51" 7-passenger...	\$1645 F. O. B. Oakland
Fairfield "Six-46" 7-passenger...	\$1525 F. O. B. Oakland
Linwood "Six-39" 5-passenger...	\$1300 F. O. B. Oakland
Glendale "Six-39" 4-passenger...	\$1375 F. O. B. Oakland
Brooklands "Six-51" 4-passenger...	\$1845 F. O. B. Oakland
Darlmoor "Six-39" 2 or 3-passenger...	\$1300 F. O. B. Oakland
Limousine "Six-51" 7-passenger...	\$2900 F. O. B. Oakland
Sedan "Six-51" 7-passenger...	\$2450 F. O. B. Oakland
Sedan "Six-39" 7-passenger...	\$199 F. O. B. Oakland
Town Car "Six-51" 7-passenger...	\$294 F. O. B. Oakland

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan
PAIGE MOTOR COMPANY
2750 Broadway, Corner 28th Street, Oakland, Cal.
Distributors for Alameda and Contra Costa Counties
Phone Lakeside 4791 Sold on Easy Terms

FRANKLIN

A Fine Car of Thrifty Habits

The Franklin Touring Car is "doing its bit" to conserve the national supply of gasoline. Twenty miles to the gallon is the Franklin average.

The car that gives two miles of tire service to every mile the average car gives. 10,203 miles per tire is the Franklin national record, over a five-year period.

The investment value of the Franklin Touring Car secures the Franklin owner against the waste of rapid depreciation. Study the used-car prices for your evidence of this.

Thrift (efficiency) is no new cry for the Franklin. It has been built for efficiency for 15 years. The same fundamental principles today as at the start—tried and true.

Buy a Liberty Bond. It is good business and real patriotism

John F. McLain Company
2536 Broadway PHONE OAKLAND 2508
Oakland, Cal.

NEW RECORD MADE BY KING

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 9.—Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-five miles in seven days and nights of continuous motor running, without mechanical adjustments or repair, except that due to a collision, is the northwest record established by a seven-passenger, eight-cylinder stock king motor car.

The car was observed by officials appointed by the St. Paul Daily News and the Minneapolis Daily News. The referees for the contest were George Flinn of the Minneapolis News and H. M. F. W. of the St. Paul Daily News.

The conditions of the race were specifically designed to approximate those under which the owner operates his car.

Through rain, sunshine and shadow, night and day for 165 hours this king motor car, with driver and observer and sometimes passenger, went forward.

During the seven days and nights of running the motor was not stopped once. Nor was any adjustment made upon it except the change of a fan due to a collision.

Everything that happened to the car from the most minute details, was recorded by the observers who were continually on duty for the 165 hours. Not only the Champion spark plug was changed and the Goodrich tires, which started with Detroit air, finished with the same kind of air, giving all the tires so far over 6000 miles of usage.

The car used had 29,550 miles to its credit when it started in the grand between St. Paul and Minneapolis and at the finish the speedometer showed that it had traveled 22,235 miles.

In all, the car made 115 round trips between St. Paul and Minneapolis, besides traveling 135.4 miles on a daylight ride to points outside of St. Paul. The total number of car stops was 105, consuming 14 hours and 10 minutes of time, but the motor ran all the time.

The total gallons of gasoline used was 221, giving the car approximately 13 miles to the gallon of gasoline. The oil records establish a precedent in that only 1 1/2 gallons was used, or a record of 1,458.66-2 miles to the gallon.

As the car had to remain within the speed limit, at all times obeying the law, the total average of miles per hour for running, excluding stops, was 17.97, excluding stops, 16.23.

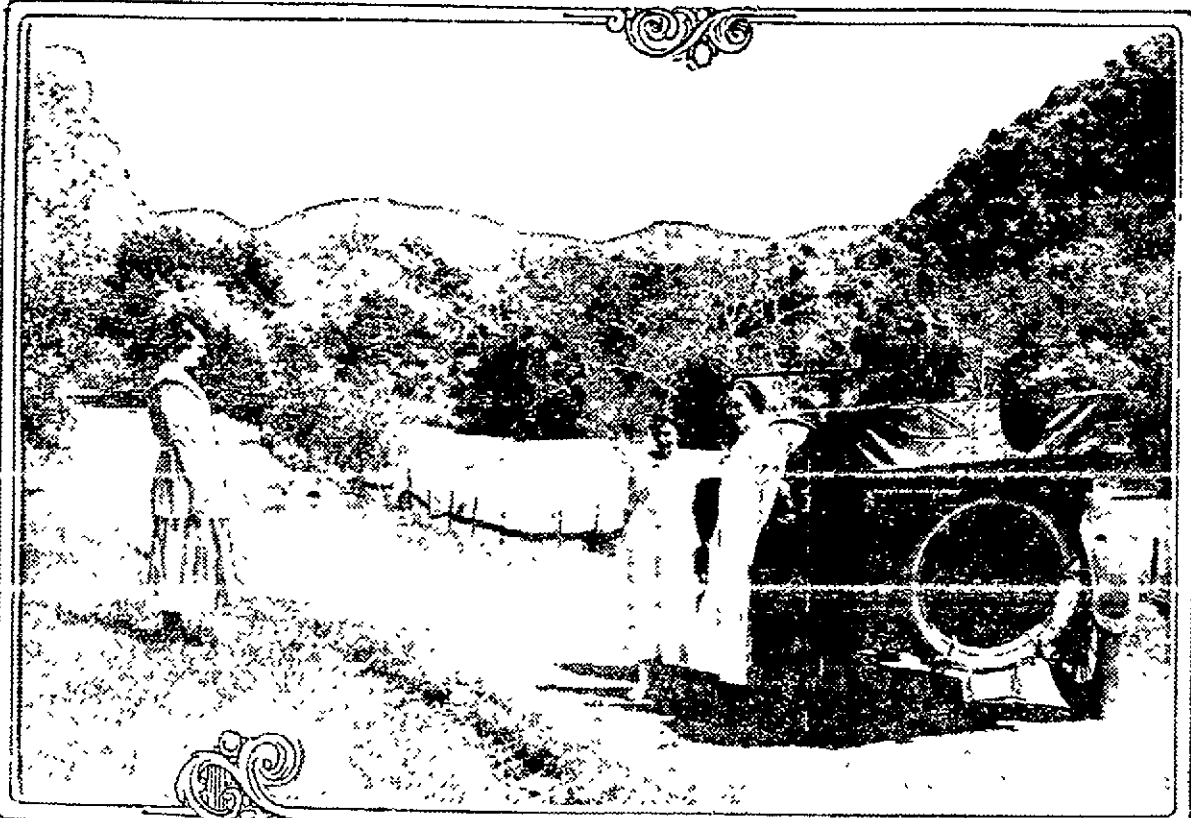
The car was in no way made special for the grand. It came to St. Paul, having a long record behind it. Making an international non-motor run on the Sheepshead Bay motor speedway and the highways of Long Island under the official sanction and supervision of the American Automobile Association, this registered stock king rolled up 10,348 miles in 236 hours of running without once having stopped the motor.

The test between the two cities was fraught with excitement. Announcement was made before the start of the test that it was to be educational and not spectacular. It was not spectacular in the method of the majority of automobile contests, but it was otherwise. It was used by a police officer to answer an emergency call, it narrowly averted an early morning collision in Minneapolis with a reckless joy-rider, and it came near to a collision in a spectacular accident in St. Paul.

Automobile history, it is believed, will not show where any other car as badly damaged as this, was able to have the replacement made and in less than seven hours be back on the road resuming its test, without the motor stopping at all. The time lost in making repairs caused the motor to idle considerably. This was called to the attention of the officials staging the test, because such a long period of idling naturally would eat up gasoline and cut mileage down, but this did not deter the officials, who seem to be made of the same kind of human endurance that the car possesses mechanically.

STRINGS KILL BABY
TEMPLE, Texas, June 9.—Rowena Jezek, 19 months old, met an unusual death here when, in attempting to climb through a wire fence, her bonnet caught on the wire. The bonnet strings, drawn tight, strangled her.

Mountain Trips Beckon Women Drivers



MISS FLORA McD. MacKENZIE and party of friends in her Premier Car among the redwoods of the Santa Cruz Mountains.

MUCH BEAUTY IN SIDE JOURNEYS

There are a great many motorists in the Bay districts who are not aware of any of California's beauty spots other than those along the main traveled boulevards.

For those who do not care for the hard strenuous trips there are many wonderful spots for the lover of nature and scenic beauty, which can be reached with ease and comfort on a day's outing.

The following is a description of a day's trip recently taken by A. Roy Durley of the E. L. Peacock Auto Company, in a Chandler touring car, who says:

"We started about 8:00 a. m., going out the Foothill boulevard to Hayward and turned off to the left on the Dublin Canyon road which we followed to Dublin. Here the boulevard is temporarily closed for repairs but we reached Pleasanton by a detour to the right over a road that needs no apologies.

WINDING ROAD.
"From Pleasanton we went on to Livermore and turned off the Main street to the right, at the corner where Malley's hotel stands. This road leads out by Cresta Blanca vineyard and you find yourself gradually winding your way up into the hills along a good road. After crossing a big iron bridge turn sharply to the left and from this on the road follows closely the course of the stream across the Patterson ranch.

I am not going to attempt to describe there is an iron swinging gate which can be opened by cables without getting out of the car and farther on a wood gate.

"This is all private ground and motorists and picnic parties should exercise care in closing these gates after them in order that others may be able to enjoy the beauties of this section without having the privilege taken away by the owners.

"At this season there is not much water except in pools in the first part of the stream, we saw, but as we progressed it became a beautiful mountain stream with many wonderful places for picnicking or for a lunch along the road. We returned through Livermore and Pleasanton down to the Water Temple and thence through Niles Canyon and back to Hayward and Oakland over the Foothill boulevard."

"This was purely and simply a pleasure trip and in no sense a test trip of any kind and it was with gratification that I realized when I reached home that my new Chandler car had covered one hundred three miles on an even five gallons of gasoline or a little better than twenty miles to the gallon."

LIGHT SIX IS NEW ATTRACTION

Dealers throughout Northern California are more interested in the light six type of automobile than any other, sales everywhere in six-cylinder cars are increasing at a pace which is astonishing in every community, the five-passenger touring car body is the dominating model, but the three and four-passenger roadster models are running a close second and will in a short time probably divide honors with the touring car.

Summarized briefly, this is the opinion of W. D. Vance, president of the Magnetic Motor Car company of Oakland, the Northern California distributing organization of the popular Auburn light six car. Vance has just returned after a three weeks' tour of the northern part of the state visiting dealers in nearly every city of importance. Vance's journey, which was made in an Auburn light six five-passenger touring car, upon his return to this city netted him a total mileage of more than 1000, including comprehensive trips throughout San Joaquin valley, upper and lower Sacramento valley, Sonoma valley and the mountainous counties of the extreme northern part of the state.

"Prosperity and optimism reign everywhere. It is not so noticeable in the metropolitan cities as it is in the up-state communities," said Vance upon his return. "The farmers are assured of a heavy crop and the best prices. They are buying automobiles as they have never purchased cars before. The prevailing attitude is the light six type of machine, but there are many prospects for three and four-passenger roadsters. In fact, I believe it is only a question of a short time until the roadster will come fully into its own."

"The farmers everywhere are prepared for an increased cost in price of motor cars—that is, they are anticipating that the manufacturers cannot avoid raising the cost. That is probably one reason why there is such heavy buying. It is the psychological period for dealers and distributors to break all sales records."

pleasure trip and in no sense a test trip of any kind and it was with gratification that I realized when I reached home that my new Chandler car had covered one hundred three miles on an even five gallons of gasoline or a little better than twenty miles to the gallon."

'GROUCH' NO CAUSE

OGDEN, Utah, June 9.—Just because the husband is "grouchy" occasionally, that is no reason why the wife should give a divorce from her sometimes unpleasant companion, Judge A. W. Agee of the district court held today when the divorce suit of Helen Crosby against Robert Crosby was brought up for hearing.

Crosby charged that Crosby had failed to provide for her and that his children by a former marriage had made matters unpleasant for her. Testimony disclosed that both had properly in their own names.

Lengthening the Motor Truck's Life

Important Subject Is Carefully Treated by the Experts

Ever since motor trucks were first built in 1904, the overload evil has been the most serious thing that truck manufacturers have had to contend with. The very first truck was frequently overloaded and perhaps the last one will be, but in the meantime thousands of motor trucks are passing into the dust each year. Overloading, overspeeding and carelessness in upkeep are daily shortening the life of all types of trucks and the manufacturers' only hope for the lessening of these evils is that motor truck owners and drivers will profit by their costly experiences and effectively reduce these practices in the very minimum if not eliminate them entirely.

Motor truck manufacturers are not dependent, as many may assume, upon the discarding of worn out trucks to enable them to sell new ones. There is no manufacturer who does not point with pride to the oldest trucks of his make that are in service today. The longer the service of his truck, the better the maker is pleased, for then the owner is not only satisfied, but this condition leads to greater sales of motor trucks. In fact, there has been a shortage each year and this shortage applies to all sizes and types.

Truck builders have tried every conceivable means of eliminating the overload evil. The most universal action in this direction has been an absolute cancellation of the maker's guarantee where the load capacity is not strictly adhered to. Many users make the mistake of thinking that the manufacturers of their trucks are unable to determine that they have been overloaded. It is impossible to conceal this fact, for as trucks are not being built, there is nothing else that will produce the effects that overloading does.

When the truck builders had apparently exhausted every resource for combating overloading, overspeeding and negligence in the general upkeep, the B. F. Goodrich company attacked

the problems from an entirely different angle, in an illustrated article published as an introduction in the fifth volume of "Motor Trucks of America," which is issued each year by the Goodrich Truck Tire Department.

The title of this article is, "Lengthening the Life of the Motor Truck," and the story tells all that its subject implies. In part it reads "It is of little use to talk the truck operator into not overloading, must not overspeed, etc. He gets that every week of the month. It is not enough to say 'overloading is bad.' He must be told why it is bad and given actual reasons. Always the human mind asks 'why?' and if the reason is insufficient it is not satisfied. But the reasons for overloading are founded upon mathematics, an exact science."

The truck engineer knows the limits of endurance as he constructs the lines and curves of his blue prints with the aid of his slide rule, his calculus and his technical education, but the driver or the superintendent who is responsible for the operation of a fleet of costly trucks merely knows that overloading and overspeeding are bad. It is not enough.

The Goodrich company has gone into the offices of the best truck and automobile engineers in the country to get these reasons first hand. They have been classified and stripped of their technical trimmings and put into the language of the truck driver so that everybody may understand. Heretofore these facts have only been available to technically-trained men.

Those who have read this article in Motor Trucks of America have created such a demand for the facts told by the truck engineer, "Lengthening the Life of the Motor Truck" has been reproduced in pamphlet form and is being widely distributed by the Goodrich company among thousands of truck drivers and owners who have already inquired for it.

After defining that much misunderstood term "factor of safety," the

article discusses the effects of overloading on the part of the motor truck. It then gives a comprehensive explanation of destructive work of overloading. Many people do not know, for instance, that an object having twice the speed of another of the same weight will perform four times as much work. Thus a bullet traveling 2000 feet per second will penetrate a target four times as deep as one going at the rate of 1000 feet per second. This principle is applied to the motor truck and it is shown further that a vehicle traveling at three times its normal speed will suffer shocks which are nine times more violent than normal.

The story now deal with the error in driving which embraces the selection of gears, management of the clutch, lubrication, etc. It is unknown to many that a piece of steel, however smooth in appearance to the naked eye, will show under the microscope a rough surface. It is the function of the film of oil to fill these minute studs of indentations and actually prevent the surface of this part from coming into contact with the surface of its partner in work.

Since it is the driver who carries the destiny of the truck in his hands, it is necessary to approach and convince him that his job depends upon how strictly he adheres to the advice that is given him.

One of the surprising features in connection with this most interesting pamphlet has been the increasing number of inquiries from large business institutions operating salesmen's trucks, for the article applies as directly to the pleasure car as it does to the truck. Many of these large operators are placing this story in the hands of their drivers and superintendents in a determined effort to lengthen the life of their car and have heretofore made operation and trucks by eliminating the evils which depreciation so costly. The saving which a close observance of these instructions will bring about is so vast that it is impossible to even suggest an approximate estimate.

The machine used by the squadron is a Harte Davidson with a motor, and carried, as a rule, three men, although it has on occasion been pressed to carry four and even five. During the year the outfit has covered better than 20,000 miles. It is used on all sorts of traffic duty, complaints, and also answers all fire alarms in the city, being equipped with ropes for fire lines, as well as crowbars, prybars, extinguishers and an ax.

FAGEOL

PRODUCT

Announcing
The Fageol Motor Truck

[Built by men who have studied, manufactured
and sold motor trucks since their inception.]

Just as there are better-than-the-average businesses, the Fageol is a better-than-the-average Motor Truck.

The Fageol is the product of 17 years' practical experience in truck building and truck selling—a motor truck that lowers transportation costs.

The Fageol has all the features of strength, endurance and service found in the best motor trucks, plus:

- A new system of spring oiling that allows free working of springs to absorb road shocks—reduce strains—lengthens the life of the truck.
- Kerosene, distillate or gasoline—either may be used—thus lowering actual fuel costs.
- A dust arrester increases the life of the motor by preventing dirt from entering the cylinders, piston rings, valves, etc.

Before buying a motor truck—investigate these features of the Fageol. Folder and complete information upon request.

TO DEALERS.

Territorial allotments are now being made. A money-making opportunity is offered to dealers who can qualify. Write or wire today.

FAGEOL MOTORS COMPANY
Builders of the Fageol Motor Car and Fageol Tractor.
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

"The Will of the People and My Own Good Name"

G. Washington

In Washington's Inaugural Message he promised to sustain "The Will of the People and My Own Good Name."

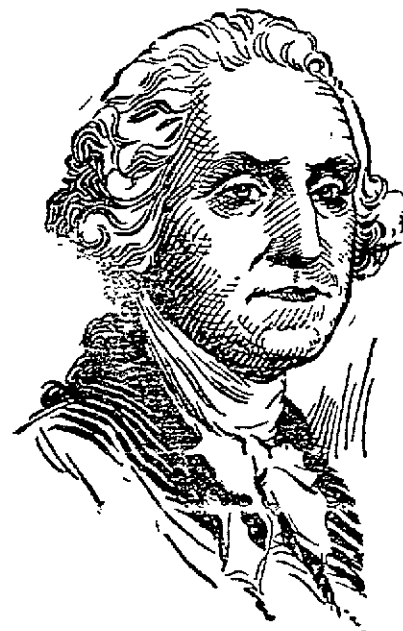
And so it is in the world of business. Commercial honor can successfully be built only on the standard of quality and personal good faith. By the "will of the people" and by answering all their demands for Most Miles per Dollar, Mr. Firestone has built an organization which stands for leadership.

Firestone

Tires fulfill every demand of safety, easy riding and economy. And as assurance that this quality shall continue, you have the pledge of the Firestone name.

And this pledge is carried out by an organization of which 11,000 employees are partners in business. Equip today.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY
Twelfth Street, at Jackson, Oakland, Cal.
1314-16 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Home Office also 14 - 17, Akron, Ohio
Branches and Dealers Everywhere



GOODYEAR IS READY IN NEW FACTORY

Better Equipped Than Ever Is Equipped to Handle Business.

Now in its new four story concrete and steel building on Mission street near Twelfth, San Francisco, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of California is perhaps better equipped than any of the numerous Goodyear district and branch offices throughout the world.

Heretofore the rubber company has been compelled to divide its forces in the coast district. The automobile tire and tire accessory division was formerly located at Sutter and Van Ness avenue; the mechanical goods department formerly located at 610 Mission street but now they are both housed in the same building, thus affording better facilities for the handling of the vast volume of business.

The automobile tire division embraces the distribution and the stocking of automobile tires, motor truck tires, bicycle tires, motor tires and the many tire accessories such as tire paste, patches, etc., made by this company at their immense rubber factory at Akron, Ohio.

The mechanical goods division embraces such rubber goods as lawn hose, belting, neolin soles and wing-foot heels.

Because of the immense amount of national and local advertising done by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, featuring automobile and bicycle tires, a great many people think the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company only in the tire world, while the fact is that Goodyear is not only one of the greatest automobile tire companies, but is one of the very largest mechanical rubber manufacturers as well.

It was this company, for instance, that recognized the vital necessity for a substance to be used as soles for shoes, so the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's engineers set about making a substance that would supersede leather for shoe soles; the result was neolin, now recognized by more than 400 big shoe manufacturers, as well as countless thousands of satisfied users, as being actually better than leather.

The new home of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company is a credit to San Francisco and the entire coast district as well, and from it will emanate all of the coast activities from now on. The new building is a masterpiece of the modern, the Goodyear organization is as durable as the concrete of the structure and the sinews of steel in the building itself.

AVERAGE 39 MILES ON GALLON OF GAS

Fifty leading cars in the recent Maxwell nationwide economy test for dealers averaged 39.7 miles for a gallon of gasoline.

The grand average for 892 Maxwells competing was 27.47 miles for each gallon of gasoline.

These were the returns received yesterday by Western Manager, La Casse, from the Maxwell factory at Detroit, following a careful checking up of the figures submitted by dealers all over the United States. In every case the averages announced are official, for unusual care was exercised in making the tests under complete supervision.

As announced last week, the big dealers' test will be followed by one open to both Maxwell family members and the rank and file of Maxwell owners throughout the country. President Walter B. Flanders of the Maxwell company has set aside \$50,000 worth of Liberty bonds as prizes for the winners.

The Maxwell company is particularly pleased with the showing made by its dealers in the recent economy runs. In spite of the fact rain and adverse weather conditions in many parts of the country made the going extremely difficult, the average mileage was unusually high. The winner will be given a silver and gold grand trophy for his efforts.

According to advance figures on the great run the fifty leading cars traveled 393.6 miles on fifty gallons of gasoline. Figured out, that's a mileage of 32.7 miles to the gallon for each of the leaders.

In all probability the cup will be awarded to James Lephart, Maxwell dealer at Greenville, Ohio. In the unofficial returns, before the sworn report of his three observers was received, Lephart was credited with getting 44.8 miles out of the gallon of gasoline allotted to his car. George Napier, of Marion, Ga., was close up with an average of 44 miles, with the Elver Motor Company of New Haven, Conn., figuring in the running with 43.1 miles.

One of the best showings from Pacific Coast points was that of the Babbitt-Poulson Company, whose Maxwell ran over the hard roads around Phoenix, Ariz., for 35.6 miles before its gallon can of gas was exhausted.

Cars sent out by the Maxwell dealer in San Francisco and Oakland presented a most creditable record. The grand total of the bay cities four Maxwells was 29.6 miles to the gallon, the highest mileage being 32.4 miles, and the lowest 23.5 miles to the gallon.

"The recent big economy test was a 'dealer's' affair in name only," said Manager La Casse. "Every car used was a Maxwell borrowed from a private owner. No special tuning or carburetor adjustments were allowed, and in every instance reputable newspaper men were called on to act as observers."

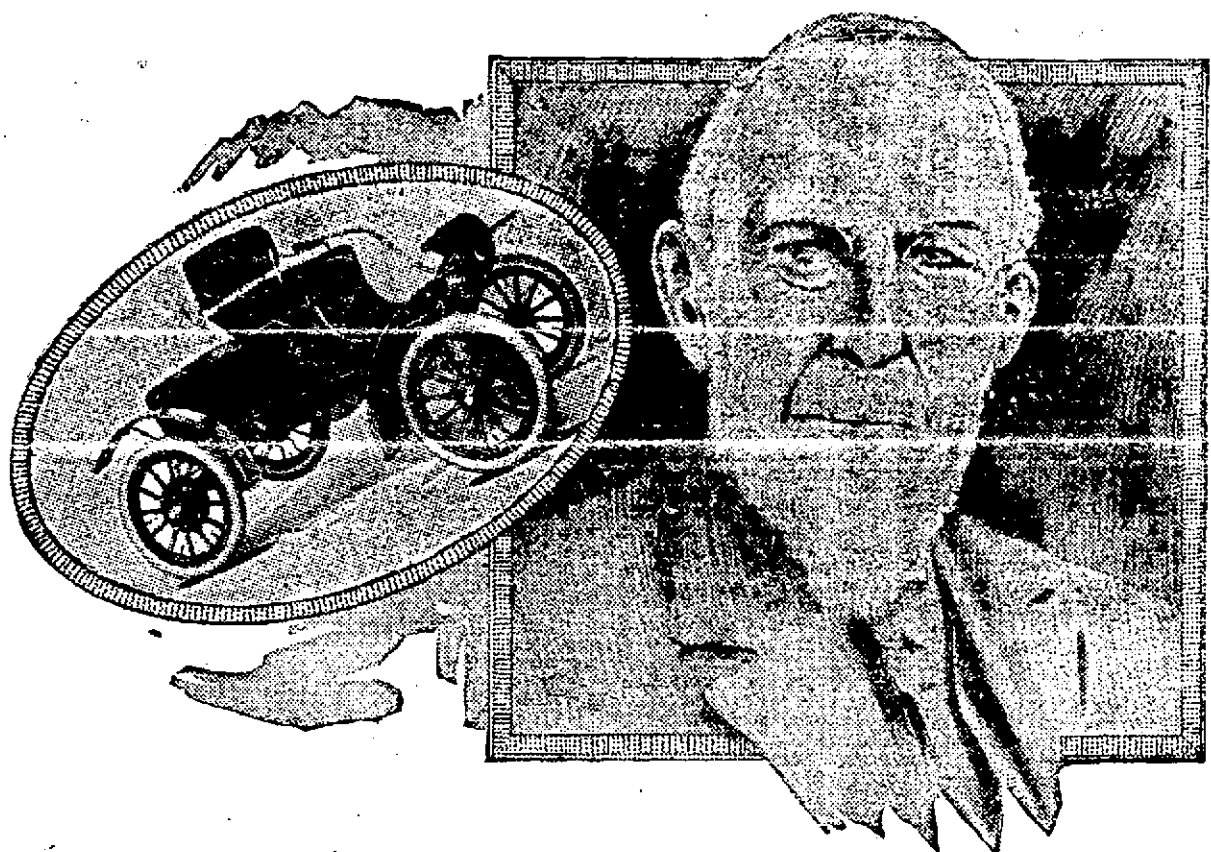
"In spite of the high general average of 27.47 miles to the gallon for the 892 cars competing, we look for almost as good results in the June 16 to 25 test. Women as well as men will compete in the owners' division, and we expect some of the feminine pilots to turn in remarkable scores. Taken as an average, women drivers are more saving of gasoline than men, and we feel sure some of them will be found near the head of the big list."

An enrollment of at least 40,000 Maxwells is predicted for the big test by factory officials.

GIRL IS TRUCKER

CHICAGO, June 9.—Miss Claudia Ellis, 23 and pretty, is an auto truck driver for a packing company. She supplanted her brother, Charles H. Ellis, an experienced naval seaman, when he might enlist in the Navy. Miss Ellis reports at the garage each morning at 5 o'clock. She has a male assistant, who goes along with her to carry the heavier orders, but Miss Ellis superintends the loading and delivery of supplies.

Samuel L. Smith, Father of Automobile Industry, Passes Away in Detroit



Right: Samuel L. Smith, who financed first quantity production.

Left: 1901 Oldsmobile, first car built in quantities.

Samuel L. Smith, age eighty-seven, the pioneer of automobile production, passed away at his home in Detroit, Michigan, Monday, May 7. To him more than any other one man is southeastern Michigan indebted for the automobile business. Detroit and Lansing owe him much for establishing them as the homes of this gigantic industry.

He was born in 1830 at Algonac, Michigan, on the shores of Lake St. Clair, but a few miles from Detroit. His early life was spent in the lumber, shipping and railroad enterprises of the Lake Superior region, and was prominent in the early development of the famous Calumet and Hecla mines. For many years he was a resident of Lansing, engaged in merchandising and later became interested in mines.

In the meantime, Mr. Olds was laboriously working out the problems of the automobile, while making gasoline engines in Lansing. Smith was quick to see the mechanical merits of Olds' invention.

The Oldsmobile Co. was organized in 1899 with Smith as president and financial sponsor and Olds as general manager.

Smith's sons, F. L. Smith and Angus Smith were actively associated with the enterprise, and continued so until it became a unit of the General Motors Company, which was established at Detroit and at Lansing, although the business was centered at Lansing some years later.

At a time when all the world regarded the automobile as the rich man's plaything and as a passing fad, Smith and Olds and associates saw clearly the wonderful future in store for it, backed their convictions by money and effort on a gigantic scale, and plunged into an extensive manufacturing program. In 1901, almost the first year of their manufacturing existence, they built 1400 of the curved dash Oldsmobile runabouts so familiar to every pioneer motorist. In 1902 they increased this to 2500 which is a creditable production for many factories today.

These first Oldsmobiles found a ready market all over the world and became the property of crowned heads of Europe and prominent and prosperous people of cities and towns of our own and foreign countries. The queen of Italy and Sir Thomas Lipton and many other notables made their initial motor investments in curved dash Oldsmobiles. And so well were these machines built that many of them are in constant use throughout the length and breadth of the land today.

Not only was Smith's plant the home of the first automobile to achieve quantity production but it was a veritable college for automobile enterprise. A list of the notables who graduated from the Olds Motor works to form companies of their own would read like a roll call of the captains of the industry. Henry Ford had not commenced to build cars commercially. Dodge Brothers got their start executing an order for 2000 Oldsmobile transmissions in their little machine shop; and Henry M. Leland, establishing the Cadillac Co. with the profits of an order for 2000 motors for Oldsmobiles. Smith was married in Lansing to Miss Seager. He is survived by the widow and two sons and two daughters, all of whom reside in Detroit.

GOVERNMENT GIVES 50,000 CAR ORDERS

"The government has just distributed orders for 50,000 motor cars of all descriptions," said H. O. Harrison, distributor for the Hudson Super-Six. "This is just preliminary—the first of the war orders which shortly will demand practically all the cars of certain grades that can be manufactured. Fifty thousand motors are necessary for immediate organization uses. We can only conjecture what tremendous demands will follow when the government begins to mobilize the great army which will begin to take shape in a few weeks."

"Automobile men know they face a shortage. Many of them have bought stock in advance of their usual schedule to be prepared. The general public also is beginning to realize that the car market will be short this year. It is not impossible, indeed, that the shortage will be so acute that dealers who have cars on hand will be able to ask almost any price they wish for them."

"If we need an example of how war strips the motor market we can find it in France, or any of the nations at war. France is now making five times as many cars as it did before the outbreak of war, and only a few of these are available for private purchase."

"Many people in the United States are thoroughly aware of the situation and have prudently bought their cars while there is time. We have had a great many of these customers ourselves. The demand for Super-Sixes has been so great this year that there is great difficulty in securing sufficient numbers of them from the factory when we want them. I don't know how much war orders will increase this difficulty, but I do know war orders must take precedence."

"People intending to buy motor cars this year should place their orders now to be on the safe side."

CARBURETOR PLAN

The Auto Electric Equipment Company of Oakland has taken over the Zenith carburetor distributing agency on this side of the bay, according to an announcement made this week. The following is an explanation given of the working elements of the Zenith carburetor as told to us by H. J. Lee, assistant manager of the company. He says:

"The Zenith carburetor, now so popular throughout the United States, was first put on the market in France some ten years ago. It is known as a 'plain tube' carburetor because it resembles a plain tube in its simplicity and in the ease with which air passes through it without restriction. The strongest appeal of the Zenith lies in its great simplicity, its freedom from moving parts and adjustments, and the positive uniform results it gives at all times. It is practically a rigid device which knows no wear and requires no thought after once it is correctly installed."

The principle around which the Zenith is constructed is extremely simple. This consists of two separate and independent gasoline feeds called the "compound nozzle."

For perfect combustion at all speeds the mixture of gasoline and air must always be in the same proportion, yet when the motor speeds up and suction increases the flow of gasoline increases faster than the flow of air and the mixture gets constantly richer. To overcome this some means must be devised to keep the flow of gasoline and of air in the correct proportion, or, as the term is, compensate. In the Zenith compensation is secured by direct methods. When the

main jet grows richer as suction increases, a secondary jet is supplied, which grows poorer as suction increases, thus having the opposite action as an antidote. By the combining of these two different gasoline feeds a constant mixture is delivered at every motor speed.

IS MEANEAST MAN

SALT LAKE, June 9.—Salt Lake's meanest man has been at work. He stole a baby buggy from the lobby of the American theater, according to a report made to the police by Mrs. C. S. Ryder, 105 East Second South street, who owned the conveyance.

"I think the fellow who took the baby carriage is easily the meanest man in Salt Lake," said Mrs. Ryder. "You are absolutely right," said the police sergeant.

THE AUBURN LIGHT SIX

HAS **Power**

HAS **Comfort**

HAS **Beauty**

HAS **Economy**

AND THE PRICE IS LOW

\$1255 Here

Magnetic Motor Car Co., Inc.

2969 Broadway

Oak. 376

NEW DEALER ON OLD GLORY TEAM

The recent announcement that Charles H. Burman had established his own retail business in Oakland and will handle the Peerless line of cars and trucks brings to mind to those who were connected with the automobile industry nine years ago the fact that Burman was a member of the famous Glidden Tour Old Glory Team that came through the grilling 1908 mountain trip of 1700 miles from Buffalo to Saratoga with a perfect score.

This tour is well remembered for the severe test to which it put the entering cars. The route crossed the range of the Allegheny and Blue Ridge Mountains, then skirted the sides of the Catskills and Adirondacks through the picturesque Berkshire Hills and led up into the cloudlands of the White Mountains.

The performances of Peerless cars in previous Glidden Tours are noteworthy. In 1906 one stock car completed the difficult course from Buffalo through Canada to Breton Woods, N. H., winning thereby a certificate from the Touring Board and in addition a medal of honor for its meritorious showing. In 1907 two Peerless stock cars were entered and further showed their adaptability to American road conditions in the run from Cleveland to Chicago and back over the Allegheny and Blue Ridge Mountains to New York, winning further commendation as shown by two certificates.

By his skill as a driver, Burman contributed to the success of these tours.

AUTOMOBILE TOP PROBLEM IN SELF

Few people, even automobile owners, realize how seldom the automobile top is manipulated. Most persons have the feeling that automobile tops are put up and down at every change of the weather; that every time the sun comes out, down comes the top; or that every time the sun clears too brightly, up it goes again.

To get some accurate information on this subject, C. A. Penfield of the John F. McLean Company, Franklin dealer here, recently conducted an investigation among the Franklin open-car owners. Strange as it may seem, the data showed that during the past year, 75% of Franklin owners ran their cars with their tops up all the time.

This investigation is typical of the discovery people are making of the practicability of the permanent top, and the resulting change of sentiment is largely responsible for the rapidly growing popularity of the enclosed type of car. People of all climates are now realizing that with regulated ventilation, the permanent top gives the comfort which, beforehand, they associated with a collapsible top, exclusively.

A census of this year's types of Franklin cars in several large cities, known as hot-summer places, disclosed the fact that the percentage of enclosed cars to open cars is very favorable to the former class. Wheeling, West Virginia, makes the best showing with a mark of 82% as many enclosed cars as open cars. Dallas, Texas, a city noted for its hot summers, stands second with 81%, while other leading hot-summer cities tally as follows: St. Louis, 79%; Kansas City, 75%; Topeka, 50%; Cincinnati, 36%.

We have subscribed for our Liberty Bonds Have you?

Plan your vacation NOW in your new model Haynes while deliveries are available and before prices raise.

AMERICA'S GREATEST LIGHT SIX

HAYNES

AMERICA'S GREATEST LIGHT TWELVE

Haynes light cars are the smartest and most popular in the market because they give the most value—in lines, finish, refinement and real service.

A quarter of a century experience behind them.

Order yours now

Demonstrators ready to show you.

Our service insures your investment in your Haynes

5-passenger Light Six\$1720 } F. O. B.

5-passenger Light Twelve\$2220 } OAKLAND

Service That Serves—It's Intelligent

PHILLIP S. COLE, Inc.

BROADWAY AT 25TH STREET
Oakland, California

Oakland 1447
Oakland 2500

FACTORY BRANCH
Turk and Polk Streets, San Francisco

\$50,000 Owners' Contest to Follow Maxwell's Economy Triumph of May 23rd

Hundreds of Maxwells on May 23rd made good our claim that a Maxwell will go further on a gallon of gasoline than any other 5-passenger car—now, from June 16th to 30th, we expect 40,000 Maxwells to make as good or a better showing than was made on historic May 23rd.

We told you to watch the Maxwells with the one-gallon red gas tanks attached to the windshields.

We told you they were going to make history on May 23rd.

That was Maxwell Gasoline Economy Contest Day all over the United States and Canada.

And those Maxwells did make history.

—achieved a triumph we defy the world to beat.

Fifty Maxwell cars went a total of 1,983.6 miles on a total of fifty gallons of gasoline.

The average gallon mileage of those cars was 39.67.

And these weren't specially built cars.

They were privately-owned Maxwells.

—in actual daily use by the men who bought them.

892 Maxwell Cars Prove What Maxwell Economy Is

Those 892 cars covered 24,505.3 miles in the aggregate on one gallon each.

They averaged 27.47 miles each per gallon of gasoline. More wonderful records are being received daily.

We could rest our laurels on this great triumph

—but we don't intend to do that.

Nobody else can beat it

—so we're going to beat it ourselves.

Small Monthly Payments Arranged If You Prefer

MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORPORATION

(Dealers Everywhere)

24th at Broadway. Phone Oakland 1234

\$50,000 In U. S. Liberty Bonds To Be Given Away Next Time

Inspired by the splendid success of the Maxwell dealers' economy contest of May 23rd

—we're offering now \$25,000 in U. S. Liberty Bonds as prizes to the 500 Maxwell owners who make the best mileage on one gallon of gasoline. Every Maxwell owner has an even chance to win a bond.

June 16th to 30th are the opening and closing dates of this second great Maxwell economy contest.

The other half of the \$50,000 Liberty Bonds is to go to dealers for helping us with this stupendous undertaking.

Your Chance to Win a U. S. Liberty Bond

If you own a Maxwell your chance to win a Liberty Bond is as good as anybody's

—no matter what State you live in. The rules of the contest give every owner a fair and even chance.

The contest is open to women as well as men Maxwell owners.

See us at once for details of the contest.

Enter this history-making competition now.

Win a Liberty Bond.

TIRE MAKERS AND BOND SELLING

As proof that the manufacturers of today are fully alive to the seriousness of the present national crisis, comes the recent activities of the Fisk Rubber Company of Chicago Falls in behalf of the Liberty Loan issue.

This noble spirited concern immediately upon announcement that the Liberty Bonds would be floated, proposed a partial payment and installment plan whereby its employees would be enabled to participate. It agreed to purchase bonds for each employee on the basis of its employees, permitting them to make reimbursement upon either one of two plans. The first plan was made available to favored employees, the alternative plan applied to those on the weekly payroll. In both cases the payments are distributed over a period of nearly one year. For instance, an employee wishing to buy a \$50 bond would make payment of \$1 per week until paid up.

Arrangements have been made whereby all payments may be refunded in case an employee through illness or change of employment becomes unable to continue until the bond is fully paid up.

Up to this time, \$55,000 worth of bonds in denominations from \$5 to \$100 have been subscribed by the employees of the Fisk Rubber Company. Nearly 500 individuals are participating in this amount. The Fisk Company was among the first of New England's industries to show this commendable interest in the country's welfare.

ROADS ARE NOW PROVEN SUCCESS

In Oklahoma prison road camps are no longer in the experimental stage. They have become an accepted institution in the state. In the central and southwest sections prisoners are building the Ozark trail; in the southeast, they are grading the Jefferson highway, and in other districts they are assisting in the local good road movement.

The National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor reports that all counties in Oklahoma are permitted to use as many prisoners as they wish in the building of roads. The county pays the excess cost of their maintenance over the amount which would have been necessary had they remained at the state prison. It is estimated that about thirty counties now have prison squads working on the roads of Oklahoma.

An interesting situation has arisen in Harmon county because the county seat, Hollis, has been left off the Ozark trail. The county is reported to hinder the road development of the state. The prisoners from McAllister who had been working in the adjoining Greer county have moved into Harmon, where they are continuing the Ozark trail, for which the people of Harmon refuse to pay their share.

Prison Labor reports that the honor system, which is used in Colorado and other western states in the government of all prisoners on the roads, has proved to be very effective and has stimulated in the men a willingness to work and a sense of duty which increases the road building efficiency of the state.

During the present national crisis the willingness of the convict to do effective work is of great importance, since he can assist in the building of better highways, which will make the transportation of food more easy. The success of the American in this war is associated with road roads over which the products of the West can be carried to the railway centers and from there transported to the armies at the front and to the allied nations.

New Manager Will Take Charge

The automobile business of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company has been increased to such an extent throughout the United States that C. C. Wright has been called in to become manager of the department. Mr. Wright has been general agent for the company in Texas for seven years.

The Fireman's Fund is the initial auto insurance writing company of the Pacific coast and one of the first to engage in the business in the United States.

B. G. Wills has been made superintendent of the liability branch of the auto department. For a number of years he was superintendent of the Royal Indemnity Company for Southern California stationed at Los Angeles.

E. J. DAY
Retiring from the Auto
Supply Business
20% to 50% Off
(Except on the few lines on which the selling price is fixed and maintained by the manufacturers.)
ALL FORD ACCESSORIES 20% OFF
"ACT QUICK"
E. J. DAY & CO.
TWELFTH ST. AT MADISON

**MARTINEZ-BENICIA FERRY
AND TRANSPORTATION CO.**

**SUMMER SCHEDULE
Effective May 1, 1917**

Leave Benicia	Arrive Martinez	Leave Martinez	Arrive Benicia
7:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
8:00 a.m.	8:15 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
9:00 a.m.	9:15 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
10:00 a.m.	10:15 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:45 a.m.
12:00 p.m.	12:15 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
1:00 p.m.	1:15 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	5:45 p.m.
6:00 p.m.	6:15 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
7:00 p.m.	7:15 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
8:00 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
9:00 p.m.	9:15 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	9:45 p.m.
10:00 p.m.	10:15 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	10:45 p.m.

AUTOISTS ARE GIVEN WARNING OF THE DANGER OF GASOLINE FAMINE

Demand for Motor Fuel Increase While Supply Is Diminishing

By EARLE C. ANTHONY.

Danger of a gasoline famine is shown in recent reports from the Standard Oil Company, the Southern Pacific railroad and the statistical bureau of the Independent Oil Producers Agency of California.

While there is an average of nearly fifty new wells brought in each month for the production of crude oil, they are unable to maintain the supply in reserve which is being drawn on very strongly.

According to a statement by Dr. W. M. Burton, vice president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and the highest authority on gasoline in this country, there is occasion for grave concern in the fuel oil situation.

"During the last ten years, since the motor car and internal combustion engine has become such a prominent factor in the economy, the number of this country, the United States has increased from 250,000 in 1907, to an estimated number of 4,000,000 in 1917. The gasoline production has increased in that period from around 400,000,000 gallons in 1907 to an estimated production of over 2,000,000,000 gallons in 1917.

"The question might well be asked why the increase in gasoline production has been 400 percent during the last ten years, whereas the increase in the number of cars has been over 1000 percent. Ten years ago a large quantity of gasoline was consumed in this country in the so-called 'excuse line' stores, which were used for domestic purposes. Today the gasoline stove has become almost extinct, and thus a considerable quantity of gasoline has been released for use in internal combustion engines.

"During the ten-year period there has not been a corresponding increase in the production of crude petroleum. It is estimated that in this country 2,500,000,000 gallons of gasoline are produced each year.

Allowing 500 gallons per year for each motor vehicle and estimating 4,000,000 motor vehicles in service, the consumption for these vehicles alone would be 2,000,000,000 gallons for 1917, leaving only 500,000,000 gallons for export and for use in other types of internal combustion engines.

"Unfortunately, the production of crude petroleum is not increasing in anything like this proportion. There are but two inevitable conclusions: first, the yield of gasoline or motor fuel from crude petroleum must be tremendously increased to meet the increasing number of internal combustion engines made, or second, the rate of increase in the manufacture of these internal combustion engines must be lessened.

"A considerable increase in the yield of motor fuel from crude oil has been secured during the last three or four years by improved refining processes, but it is not at all probable that the increased production of motor fuel will meet the tremendous increase indicated in the manufacture and sale of motor vehicles and other internal combustion engines.

From the statistical bureau of Independent Oil Producers Agency of California, the following information is furnished:

For the first three months of this year, there have been nearly 4,000,000 barrels of oil drawn from stock reserves. Compared to the first quarter of 1916, this shows an increase in the reduction of reserve stock of two and a half million barrels, or a daily average of 27,336 barrels.

While the new wells which have been brought in have shown an increase for the same period, they are absolutely unable to keep up with the increased demand.

The production of gasoline is in direct proportion to the production of crude oil. These figures would indicate that there is not enough crude oil produced at the present time to supply the enormous demand. Therefore, the supply of gasoline is undoubtedly due to be reduced very, very rapidly.

A few days ago, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company officials made the following statement:

"There is a dearth of coal due to the shortage of labor in the coal mines of this country, shortage of ships for coalwise and foreign coal, and lack of equipment for transportation. Railroad orders placed last August have not been filled. There is scarcely any reserve supply of coal on the Pacific Coast. The government is likely to require what coal is available here.

"The wood situation is so serious that the Southern Pacific has issued piling, ties and second-hand lumber instructions to reclaim all scrap lumber lying about the coast.

Fuel oil, upon which most of the transportation and air industries depend, also presents a serious problem.

The Southern Pacific Company burns in its engines about 40,000 barrels of oil a day. Its reserve supply is almost exhausted. Pending the result of litigation, it asked permission of the court to increase the production of its own crude oil by drilling upon its own lands in order to have sufficient fuel to handle its business, and at the same time agreed that the increased oil produced from the natural petroleum reserve would be delivered to the navy in kind and on demand, should it be held that the government has any right in the lands in question.

We were informed months ago by the Southern Pacific that they would probably be a great shortage of gasoline in the near future, and spent months of experimentation in our own shops to find some substitute that would work satisfactorily. Our technical men were detailed to see if they could not find some way of making the Packard Twin Six work on lower grade fuel successfully. The result of this was a further adjustment of the Packard carburetor which was originally designed to handle the low grade fuel, so that it would burn distillate successfully.

In the production of gasoline, there is an immense amount of distillate produced for which there is a very small market. We felt that if this could be utilized successfully in the operation of motor cars, we would be able to afford Packard owners a less costly fuel, and at the same time, do our bit to conserve the supply of gasoline which faces the shortage.

Since October 15, 1915, all of our Packard Twin Six cars used in our own service have been operated on distillate exclusively. Every demonstration that we have made to a prospective Packard buyer since that time has been made with distillate.

Every car that we have delivered to a Packard owner since that time has been delivered with the tank filled with distillate.

Thousands of Packard owners have been using distillate successfully in California for the past several months with no other fuel in their tanks than distillate.

We have found by running one car on distillate and another on gasoline under the same exact conditions, that distillate created less carbon and caused less trouble than gasoline. By these careful tests, we have felt justified in recommending distillate for the exclusive use in Packard Twin Six cars of the new series.

Our own salesmen operated their own demonstrators for a considerable period with distillate in the tank, not knowing it, and could make no change. Reports from Packard owners all over our territory indicate that they have been very well satisfied with the use of distillate. In fact, there has been greater economy shown and less carbon produced by their using distillate than when they used gasoline in the same motors.

Other manufacturers are striving hard to make the use of distillate in their cars satisfactory.

We have tried to look into the future for the benefit of Packard owners, and the adaptation of distillate for use in motor cars is but one of the many services rendered by us to Packard owners.

We feel that when a man has purchased a car of us that it is his duty that we do everything possible to give him the fullest satisfaction, and the greatest economy possible in its use.

Our chain of eight stores and more than 100 service stations throughout the state of California have all been installed so that Packard owners have service brought close to their homes.

The aim and ideal of every employee from the manager in chief down to the least employee is to make Earle C. Anthony, Inc., known as "The House of Service of California."

Urge Building of War Highway

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Calling for the acceleration and not the cessation of road building because of war conditions, the American Automobile Association in its annual meeting also urged the construction of a marginal military highway around the entire country, with the first section extending from Calais, Me., to the head of the Chesapeake Bay. Army heads agree that the upper Atlantic Coast should receive priority of attention for reasons which are generally recognized.

In its Cleveland session the organized motorists thus expressed the roads policy for which they will contend.

Whereas, There is a widespread tendency to defer highway construction due to the unusual conditions in the material and labor market arising from the war, and

Whereas, The Council of National Defense has called upon the nation not to curtail but rather to expand general business, and particularly to continue highway building, that the A. A. A. Resolved, That the American Automobile Association urge upon all highway officials, town, county, state, and national, to continue without abatement the improvement of the public highways, as wartime conditions particularly emphasize the importance and need of good roads.

Referring to military marginal roads this important subject was thus set forth: Whereas, military necessities require a durably constructed and well developed system of marginal highways near and approximately parallel to the north, east, south and west boundaries of the United States, and also require the improvement of the main radial roads intersecting such marginal highways, and

Whereas, The existing Federal aid road act provides, in part at least, for the construction and maintenance of the necessary radial roads through co-ordinated efforts of federal and state officials, but could not within any reasonable time complete the marginal roads which are of the utmost immediate importance, especially the northerly part of the eastern marginal road; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Automobile Association urge upon Congress the need of legislation to provide for a system of military marginal roads to be constructed and maintained at national expense.

DEATH IS HALTED

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 9.—One of the most remarkable cases of mother love known to this section is attracting attention at the Saratoga Hospital. Physicians and nurses, inured to pitiful scenes, are touched by the case of a woman who, they declare, "refuses to die" until she has seen her son once more.

Mrs. Z. Shanks arrived at the hospital ill.

a short ago suffering from an incurable malady. Premonition of her condition came early to Mrs. Shanks and with it a desire to see her son, "Willie," who left home five years ago. Prayers arose for her mis-ine child's return to the hospital staff day and night.

Medical authorities are astonished that Mrs. Shanks has not succumbed to the fatal malady. They can explain it only by saying that her mother love has made her will triumph temporarily over her ill.

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GIRL BURNED
IN ACCIDENT;
IS DEAD

While ironing out some washing for her mother during the parent's absence yesterday, Grace Irvin, 11 years old, of 2120 East Fourteenth street, allowed her dress to come too near the gas flames, and before she could jump away was a mass of flames. Fatally burned, the little girl is at Emergency Hospital. She died within a few hours.

Backing away in horror and amazement from the gas flames, the child began screaming and ran into the bedroom where her aunt, Mrs. A. Peterson, was lying ill. With great effort the woman rose from her sick bed and limped to the burning child's assistance, but before her feeble efforts had brought success, the girl's body from forehead to knees had been terribly burned by the flames. Mrs. Peterson suffered severe burns on the hands, arms and face. Her condition is serious.

According to information, given the police by the aunt and neighbors, who rushed to their assistance after the child's screams, penetrated half-opened windows, Mrs. Irvin left her home yesterday afternoon for a downtown shopping tour. Grace, despite her youth, had been in the habit of aiding her mother in household duties and so assumed charge of some family washing.

Mrs. Peterson lay in an adjoining room, recovering from a recent serious illness. Her first intimation of disaster paralleled her niece's screams. A moment later the little girl ran frantically into the bedroom. The light dress had caught at the house, enveloping the upper portion of the child's body in fierce flames. It was several hours after the accident before Mrs. Irvin came home to learn of the fatality.

EXPORTS GAINING

PATAVIA, Netherlands, East Indies, June 9.—The value of Java's exports to America in the first quarter of 1917 exceeded that of the entire export in the year 1916. Considerable public interest has recently been attracted to the big expansion that direct trade with the United States has undergone, largely in consequence of war circumstances, the Holland markets are being eliminated in a number of cases. For instance, one or two important purchases of tobacco for the American market have been made recently instead of as usual at the Amsterdam auction sale. Well-known American commercial men have been visiting the Netherlands, East Indies, and the American trading world is extending its operations in the colony. Efforts have been set on foot to find a regular market for Java tea in the United States.

RECRUITING GAINS

SYDNEY, Australia, June 9.—Recruiting in Australia for the Australian army on the western and other fronts is showing slow but appreciable improvement. The figures of a few months ago. Professor Ronald G. Macintyre of Sydney University, head of the recruiting organization in the state of New South Wales, says the figures for the first three months of this year show a total enlistment of 15,363 men.

Director General of Recruiting, Donald Mackinnon said after a two weeks recruiting tour in New South Wales and Queensland, "Interest in the war is much keener than it was two months ago and the recruiting officers and organizers are decidedly hopeful with regard to the future. I went everywhere I went that the people were prepared to accept the facts as to the meaning of the German submarine campaign and as to the effect of financial pressure in Great Britain. But while our reinforcements are increasing in number they are still along, long way below requirements."

TEACHER LEADERS

MEXICO CITY, June 9.—Of the two hundred and fifty-five members of the Mexican House of Representatives, eighteen are schoolmasters. In respective of party "los profesores" have banded together to vote solidly in certain questions, and with public instruction and education. They have formed what is called the "educational group" and are a power to be reckoned with on educational questions.

EAT OUR FRUITS

POMONA, June 9.—The Eastern public is turning back to California fruit, according to those who watch the markets here. Not for nothing has the New York orange market been as strong as it is at present and the demand for navel oranges and lemons is constant. The same conditions are expected in marketing the Valencia crop.

WAR GOODS ONLY

PEKING, June 9.—Russian consuls in China have published notices in prominent Chinese newspapers announcing that only war supplies will be hauled hereafter on the Trans-Siberian railway. Shippers desiring to obtain space for war materials are required to furnish affidavits proving that their freight is required for war purposes.

DESERT PHONE

BRAWLEY, Cal., June 9.—A telephone which not only would give Imperial Valley direct communication with San Diego but also would be a godsend to autoists who have accidents or become stranded on the desert, now is being surveyed and may be built, according to information reaching here.

AS GIFT TO RODIN

MEXICO CITY, June 9.—Reproductions of some of the more famous examples of Aztec sculpture have been sent by the Mexican government as a gift to Rodin, the French sculptor. In return, has promised to send a reproduction of one of his works to be placed in the National Academy of Fine Arts in Mexico City.

Factory Is Welcomed to Oakland;
Auto Parade Celebrates EventTractor Inventors Are
Guests at Celebration

Oakland officially removed the swaddling clothes from an infant industry today, when more than two thousand persons comprising city officials, members of the Chamber of Commerce, automobile men and local commercial and industrial heads participated in the ground-breaking ceremony which marked the inauguration of the new plant of the Fageol Motor Company, at One Hundred Sixth avenue and Foothill boulevard.

Addresses by prominent persons, the blowing up of the first foundation site, a flag-raising, races of antique machines, a demonstration of the Fageol tractor which is to be the output of the new plant, and a parade through the main streets comprised the main portion of the program of welcome to the new enterprise. The affair was staged under the auspices of the Manufacturers' Bureau of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce.

A business men's luncheon at the Hotel Oakland opened the proceedings. Joseph Christosomo, vice chairman of the manufacturers' committee of the Chamber of Commerce, presided. Brief complimentary addresses were made by various members and letters of congratulation were read from Oscar Ford, mayor of Riverside, A. L. Hamilton, chairman of the Pasadena city council, I. E. Thornton, secretary of the mayor of San Diego, and F. C. Oyl, mayor of Stockton.

Following the luncheon, a parade, through the downtown portions of the city took place. Headed by a band and a police escort, several hundred machines lined up the parade route. Fageol's 125-horsepower military hydroaeroplane engines, passed through the main streets of the city. The parade then followed the foothill boulevard to the site of the new plant, where all was in readiness for the main program of welcome.

Guests of honor. Frank R. Fageol, manager of the new company and its secretary, and his brother, W. B. Fageol, with D. H. Bill, president of the company, and Hamilton, inventor of the tractor, which the plant is to build, and Dr. Arthur E. Hackett, were the guests of the occasion. They were formally welcomed to Oakland's industrial circle by Mayor John L. Dwyer on behalf of the city of Oakland.

The Chevrolet company then presented a huge floral horseshoe inscribed with the word "Success" to the Fageol brothers, as a welcome from a sister industry, noting the presence in Oakland, side by side on the same boulevard, of factories of the cheapest and the most expensive automobile made. Captain C. G. Hall of the Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A., gave an address on the importance of the tractor for farm or war use in the present crisis. He said:

"The tractor is a military and industrial necessity. If the United States puts 2,000,000 men in the field, as has been suggested, they will need 300,000 motor vehicles of all kinds, including trucks, tractors, automobiles and motorcycles. That will be for immediate needs only. Primarily the war would not have come about if it had not been for motors. The motors are going to play an equal part in its settlement.

"In making motor vehicles and especially trucks and tractors, there must be cooperation between the industrial world and the government. This requires a certain amount of standardization to make the output available to the government. The people of this country must stand behind the industrial life to enable the government to bring it to a successful conclusion. The inauguration of this tractor manufacturing plant today, places within the reach of every farmer, the possibility of cultivating the most intensive degree his farm holding. That is what the government needs and what it must have.

President Joseph H. King of the Chamber of Commerce made a stirring appeal to the audience to purchase Liberty Bonds, and paid high compliment to the Fageol brothers for the rapidity with which they have placed themselves in the front ranks.

MEN WHO CONTROL THE DESTINIES OF OAKLAND'S NEW AUTOMOBILE FACTORY: LEFT TO RIGHT TOP: T. BILL, PRESIDENT, FAGEOL MOTOR CO. FRANK R. FAGEOL, SECRETARY AND MANAGER; CENTER—HUGH HAMILTON; LOWER LEFT—DR. ARTHUR E. HACKETT; W. B. FAGEOL, HORATIO W. SMITH.

URGES LIBERTY BONDS.

"We are in the greatest war that the country has ever seen. At first we thought that France, England and Russia could handle the matter. Now it is up to us to turn the United States into a fighting unit for upon us depends the issue. We must invest men, money and munitions. We have answered with 10,000,000 men ready to go. We must now answer with the money."

"Oakland is behind all the other cities of the coast in being financial slackers. We have not purchased our share of Liberty Bonds. Out of the \$9,000,000 allotted this district to purchase we have purchased less than \$2,500,000. You must take the bonds or the government is going to come back with a tax that is staggering. Personally I'd rather die than bow my head to any German autocrat. We can't all fight but we can help a fighter fight by buying the bonds."

"To the Fageol brothers, Oakland extends a royal welcome for the part they are playing in the upbuilding of

HELD AS SPIES

VALLEJO, June 9.—Three alleged spies are said to have been arrested at Mare Island at an early hour last evening by the navy yard marine guard and turned over to the station officials for investigation. According to unofficial reports the men were first seen running along the dike on the Sawyer Island tract north of the government establishment by a local boatman who happened to be out on the bay in his motor boat, and when he was halted by a naval patrol boat he notified the commander of the men's suspicious actions. It was only a few minutes later that the patrol crew to report the incident to the officer at the navy yard gate and the men were soon captured and escorted to the captain of the yard's office.

What is Doing
To-day

Art exhibit, Auditorium
Oakland Alliance of St. Patrick meets, East Shore Park
Epiphany Society meets at St. Joseph's Home for the Deaf, afternoon.
Scandinavian singers give festival and concert, Idora Park.
Epworth League holds exercises, First Methodist Church, evening.
Vesper service, Y. W. C. A., 8:30 p. m.
George Wharton Jones lectures, First Unitarian Church, evening.
Alameda Elks observe Flag Day, clubhouse, Alameda, 2:30 p. m.
Orpheum—Nobody Home.
Panthers—The Girl from Amsterdam.
Rhapsody—The Old Homestead.
Columbia—Will King.
Broadway—The Two Merry Sports.
T. & D.—Marjorie Rameau in The Debt.
Kinema—Party Arrive in A Reckless Romeo.
Franklin—The Barrier.
Idora Park—Water polo.
Piedmont Baths—Ocean water swimming.
Neptune Beach—Surf swimming.
Supervisors meet, morning.
Art Exhibit, Auditorium
Fitchburg Social and Improvement Club meets 722 1/2 East Fourteenth street, 8:15 p.
Owls give shirt-waist dance, Masonic Temple, Berkeley, evening.
Far Western Caterers give dance, Hotel Oakland, evening.

WHAT IS DOING
TOMORROW.Fageol Plant Site Is
Mecca of Big
Crowds

This country. With their farm tractor they have made it possible to develop the land in the vicinity of the plant, they have done their "bit" and are doing it for the development of the industrial necessity which is the central activity of the hour. From the smallest beginnings we have watched them grow to their present size and we are proud of them and proud to welcome them to our rapidly growing industrial family.

Frank Fageol responded on behalf of the new plant saying that there were 8,361,000 farms in the United States, 82 percent of which were under 175 acres in area. The new tractor he said would do the work of 25,000 horses maintained at an operating expense of 250,000 miles of railroad, for only the initial cost and the price of gasoline. He then read orders from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for Fageol trucks to motorize the entire work of the company as the initial commercial order, which was to christen the new plant.

"DYNAMITE SQUAD" ACTS.
At the conclusion of the addresses a dynamite squad from the Giant Powder Company, headed by Bert O'Donnell, blew up 50 pounds of explosives, ripping open a great streak of earth which is to form the foundation for the new Fageol plant. A demonstration was then given of the Fageol tractor which ploughed up an acre of land in record time to show how it was done. The tractor itself is not much larger than an ordinary baby carriage and is operated by one man.

NO REDUCTIONS

MANILA, P. I., June 9.—American engineers and constabulary officers hereafter will work for the insular government under a contract which assures them of no reduction in salary for the next two years while other Americans in insular employ have been given a guarantee that no reductions in salary will be made till the end of this year, at least.

This was the decision of the Philippine cabinet, composed of Governor General Harrison and the heads of the executive departments of the Philippine government—all Filipinos. The decision will allay the fears felt by Americans in the government service over the passage of the last session of the Philippine Congress of legislation making radical cuts in the salaries of most government positions. With the gradual retirement from the government of American employees, it was felt that the scale of salaries was too high and that natives of the islands, whose scale of life was on a cheaper basis, could be substituted at lower salaries. This is being done, but for the time being, at least, no attempt will be made to decrease the salaries of Americans at those whose services are virtually required will receive contracts.

MAY SEND PARTY

WASHINGTON, June 9.—President Wilson is considering a proposal that he appoint a South American commission, the sole duties of which would be to strengthen co-operation of every kind between the United States and Central and South American nations.

The proposition was made, it was learned today, by John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union. Barrett urged that now is the time for the United States to take a positive step toward such co-operation.

TO BE PREPARED

MEXICO CITY, June 9.—Employees of the Mexican railroads have petitioned the government that they be given military instruction so that they may be prepared for active service should Mexico be forced into the world war. This petition was voluntary. The government, it is expected, will detail instructors to drill the railroad men, who will give up a certain time each week for that purpose.

UNKINDEST CUT

CLEVELAND, O., June 9.—The unkindest cut of all has been raised the price of the haircut to 50 cents here.

'FOODPIRATES'
ARE SCORED
AS U.S. PERIL

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Assistant Secretary Vrooman of the Department of Agriculture, who has just returned from a tour on which he observed the food situation, declared in a statement today he had seen much hardship and suffering, especially among the poor, because of the "opinion being perpetuated against the American people by the control of food prices by disloyal food pirates."

"Everywhere I have found a growing feeling that there must soon come a reckoning with these manipulators of the nation's food supply," he said. "Four classes of men are vainly trying to postpone that day of reckoning. First, the impractical theorists who on principle are so opposed to any increase in the authority of the federal government, however temporarily, that they would rather risk the safety of the nation than to sacrifice their theory on the altar of national efficiency."

Second, the fanatical pacifists who are unwilling to take any steps that will make this government into an efficient war machine, even after war has been thrust upon us by the greatest and most relentless military power the world has ever seen."

Third, those sordid, unscrupulous denizens of the business jungle who in this decisive world conflict between democracy and despotism are intent upon filling their own pockets with the price of economic trouble to the republic and the blood money of hungry men, women and children."

Fourth, the enemy within our gates, disloyal American citizens who with treason in their hearts and a living pretense of loyalty on their lips are seizing on every trifling detail of proposed defensive legislation as a pretext for a bitter opposition to everything that will help us to a quick and decisive victory."

MONEY IS GONE

AUBURN, June 9.—What became of a roll of bills which is supposed to have been in the possession of Charles Fowler, who was killed in an auto accident here Sunday, is the question with which Coroner C. B. Hilson is trying to solve.

According to information given the coroner by Mrs. Collins and Miss Grace Wilson, companions of Fowler, the money was in a small box which was in possession of a large amount of money. He intended to leave Monday for New York to join the navy.

There was nothing on the body of Fowler to indicate that he had left the money with anyone for safe keeping and he only had \$1.05 in his pockets.

CARD REQUISITE
NOW TO QUENCH
YOUTH'S THIRST

"Have you a card?" and not "Have you the price?" is the question asked in the thirst emporiums in Oakland today as the result of revived conditions brought on by the national strife.

Youths who have been "getting by" upon the representation that they are 21 years old and therefore eligible to enter a saloon and imbibe to the extent of their capacity cannot fool the bartender any longer. If there is a doubt the question is:

"Where is your card?" meaning the card issued by Uncle Sam to certify that the person holding the same is regularly upon the lists of the country for service in the army or navy.

The little blue card is the key to the situation from now on and the majority of saloon proprietors are joyful over the innovation that has come to their rescue and protection so unexpectedly.

NEW WITNESSES
IN BOMB TRIAL

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—That new and sensational developments in the Preparedness Day bomb cases will be brought to light Wednesday night when the grand jury meets, became known today.

Several new witnesses, never before questioned and yet who are said to have important information bearing upon the cases, will appear before the inquisitorial body.

Assistant District Attorney Ferrari, at present handling the bomb prosecutions, admitted the report regarding new witnesses tonight. He refused to state the names of the expected from them. Neither would he mention names.

The trial of Mrs. Rena Mooney, who with her husband, Thomas J. Mooney, is charged with responsibility of the home outrage, begins Monday. Superior Judge Seawell will sit for Judge Dunne. The trial will last three weeks.

'GUNMEN'S CLUB'

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—St. Louis has a "gunmen's death club," organized by crooks for the express purpose of murdering stool pigeons and "squealers," according to the police today, investigating the murder of Frank J. Newman, an ex-convict.

Newman was shot and killed on a crowded downtown street last night. Before the crowd could stop the murderers they jumped into an automobile and were whisked away.

The murder is the second here in a week. Richard Walsh, another ex-convict, and known to the police as "squealer," was shot and killed on the street near his home a week ago Friday night. His assailants, an artist, stopped here en route to their summer camp.

ELKS PLAN
CEREMONIES
ON FLAG DAY

Following a custom inaugurated at Philadelphia in 1907, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks will make formal observance of Flag Day on June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, with elaborate ritualistic and patriotic services.

Every American citizen in Oakland is urged to participate on that day in patriotic observances which will pay tribute to the national emblem.

The observance of flag day started with the Elks, when, in a report filed with the national body by Henry A. Melvin, justice of the supreme court of California, then grand exalted ruler, it was recommended that some official notice be taken by the order of the Stars and Stripes. As a result of this recommendation, a special flag service was incorporated into the ritual and June 14th set aside for an annual flag day celebration. Since that time, the observance has become a national function in which organizations and individuals have been urged by President Wilson to take part.

The flag day observances this year will be fraught with more than ordinary interest. In Oakland, as in other cities, special patriotic programs are being prepared, in which the way has been paved for loyal utterances and the observance of all kind of patriotic programs, dances, social events and parades will mark the day. Merchants have been asked to drape their stores in bunting and national colors, and public buildings will be requested to fly flags. Efforts are being made to make this year's celebration of the day outdo anything ever seen before in this country.

SMUDGELESS POTS

POMONA, June 9.—Hoping to find a successful orchard heater which will eliminate the smoke and soot which makes the use of the smudge pot a nuisance, a series of demonstrations is being held in selected orchards this month under the auspices of the Pomona Chamber of Commerce. Smudgeless heaters are being tried out and if successful will be generally adopted as a means of fighting winter frosts in the orange groves.

WRIGHT IN WEST.

CALIFORNIA, Cal., June 9.—Harold Bell Wright, who immortalized Imperial Valley and the southwest deserts in fiction, has gone into the mountains of Northern Arizona to write a new romance of the Southern California country. Wright, accompanied by his son Paul and J. Bond Francisco, an artist, stopped here en route to their summer camp.

568-572
Fourteenth
Street

Toggery
CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE

Between
Clay and
Jefferson

Clearance Sale

ALWAYS THE EVENT WORTH WAITING FOR
The Response Has Been Tremendous—Surpassed Our Expectations

Further Drastic Reductions to quickly dispose of
every Spring and Summer Garment in the store

Suits Sacrificed

—At a fraction of their former prices
—Many less than cost of production

\$14.75 **\$17.50** **\$19.50**

The Highest Priced Suits—Now Only \$29.50

Silk and Satin Coats Extra \$25
Special

Coats NOW AS LOW AS
\$13.75 **\$14.95** **\$19.50**

Dresses NOW AS LOW AS
\$12.95 **\$14.95** **\$19.50**

COATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
All sizes for women and misses

SERGE DRESSES—SILK DRESSES
for street and evening wear

Owing to the Large Reductions, No Approvals, No Exchanges, No Refunds

Toggery Clearance Sale Toggery

MERRY WEEK PROMISED ON LOCAL STAGE

The fourth successful week of the season of mid-summer shows at the Orpheum begins today with an unusually pretentious production of Oliver Morosco's musical comedy, "Nobody Home." The management calls this "the jewel production" of the summer season. Quite a number of additions have been made to the cast of the Orpheum players, in the way of dancers, special singers and other

promised of a late different of "Nob" then the dramatic comedy which have been playing the crowds for the past three weeks.

"Nobody Home" was starred in by Blanche Ring last year when the production was first made by Morosco. The piece was a great success and later was used for a starring vehicle by Adele Rowland in New York City. The music is by Jerome Kern who also wrote the music for "Very Good Eddie" and "Oh Boy" which have been the most notable successes in New York City for the last year in a musical comedy way.

The "Nob" is one of the big song hits in "Nobody Home" and the particularly "Nob" has been played and covered and used a great deal in other productions which have been sent to the Pacific Coast, although it is one of the original songs of "Nob" (from "There are about fifteen other great songs in this production, which Oakland theater-goers will now have a chance to hear in their entirety for the first time.

Miss Ida Van Tyne, a beautiful girl and a sweet singer, who created the role of "Violet Brinton" in the original production of "Nobody Home" for Oliver Morosco, has been specially brought to the Orpheum in the same part in the Orpheum in "Nobody Home" this week.

Frank Dallen who is perhaps the most popular actor that ever stepped on the Oakland stage, will have a special dance in "Nobody Home" which is a treat to the audience. Dallen is the out of his richly humorous character. It will also be a novelty to watch Dallen handle the singing number. His best song number is entitled "Beautiful Red" and it is a gem.

George Barnes and Ruth Saville, A. McNulty and Paul Byron, Mae Thron and James Gleason, Anna McNaughton and Ernest Van Pelt, Charles Yule and Hugh O'Connell and a half dozen other excellent roles.

Lucille Webster has designed two beautiful sets of scenery for the production, one of which includes the interior of the



To be seen at local theaters this week: JANE URBAN at Orpheum (upper left); RUBY ADAMS, Columbia; ROACH and McCURDY, Pantages, and J. ANTHONY SMYTHE (lower left) at Bishop.

Hotel Blitz, one of the big fashionable hotels of New York City, while the other shows a view of Tony Miller's beautiful apartments overlooking Central Park.

"The Ten Singing Stars" will constitute an important adjunct to "Nobody Home," and will give a musical review that will be quite a notable feature, including song numbers by Edith Allan, Mabel Hilton, Viola Russell and others.

Ellie Schuyler will introduce her famous mechanical doll feature, which she has acquired in London.

Fields, ten years ago, James Gleason who appears as "the unknown" in "Nobody Home," will be her partner.

Director Posprock's augmented orchestra and jazz band will make a fine musical background for "Nobody Home."

The management announces that Albert Morrison, the favorite actor, will begin a special engagement at the Orpheum on Monday, June 11, when a big revival of "The Girl From Amsterdam" will be given, which at this very time is being revived on Broadway in New York City with the original cast.

"Hitchy Koo" is the title of the next attraction at the Columbia Theater and advance notices promise it as one of the best musical comedies ever presented on the local boards. It will serve to introduce Will King in another interpretation of the role of "The Leechkin."

"Hitchy Koo" is an elaborate story of two sailors, played by Will King and Gardner whose submarine is mined. They swim to the nearest port and find themselves bedazzled and cold on the little south sea island from which the offering takes its name.

The love of the island is that every wife or husband whose partner dies must be buried with the deceased alive. The princess is very ill and an ancient enemy of the king threatens to commence war. Unless she is immediately married, the king will be forced to fight his enemy's wishes the king played by Will King picks on "Leschinsky." The princess does not die and the comedian finds himself in a peculiar position. There the trouble starts and numerous comedy moments arise.

Hayes will be seen as the drunken king and Teddy La Due will carry the role of his eccentric wife. Laura Van will play the princess and Clair Stetson will be seen to advantage as a statue which mysteriously comes to life and takes part in the action.

The musical program promises well and the jazz orchestra under the direction of Herman King will feature a violin solo by Oscar Preston who has played with many big musical comedy offerings.

WONDERFUL
HAVE YOU BEEN TO
Neptune Beach
YET?
MAGNIFICENT

WATER POLO, 3 P. M.
P. A. CHAMPIONSHIP
IDORA PARK

PANTAGES

"The Girl From Amsterdam," a bright adaptation of the original New York comic opera, with the original cast, Roach and McCurdy, the original "Constable" and "Hi Ho!" of "Way Down East," and a great vaudeville bill of special added features make a program of ultra-vaudeville that will be the talk of the town.

The Pantages, now the only first-class vaudeville theater in Oakland, has presented many brilliant successes during the summer, but the coming "mid-summer season" will see even greater stars with summer on in the East the vaudeville actor who can make a trip to the coast is indeed fortunate, and with the Pantages circuit the only one that is bringing out "big time" acts for a full tour.

Manager Alexander will have practically his choice of all the features in America. The vaudeville king has, in fact, a "corner" in the West on high-class vaudeville acts for the coming summer season, and from now on the Oakland Pantages will present truly notable bills.

Roach and McCurdy, on next week's bill, are among America's most famous character actors. They made "Way Down East," a success that has been famed the world over and hundreds of actors have tried vainly to imitate them.

In "A Touch of Nature," their offering at the Pantages, they have achieved the superlative in comedy, and with their consummate skill, they draw sighs or laughs or tears at will. They have to be seen to be appreciated. They are, indeed, the supreme in artistry.

"The Girl From Amsterdam" is a rollicking musical bit, with pretty girls, snappy music and an original story. One of the special features on the bill will be the appearance of Alton's Polar Bears, the only collection of trained Polar bears in captivity outside of a zoo. They are snipped with ice in this climate, and it is done successfully. The savage beasts perform no end of antics at order of their trainer. The Barber Thatcher Company, "The Secret Kingdom," the "American War Weekly" and other features are also scheduled for the week's attractions.

Coming in the near future will be Captain Louis Sorcho, the captain of Uncle Sam's first submarine, and inventor of many of the improvements on the modern divers. He will demonstrate with a submarine in a great glass tank and with diving outfits the navy's work under water. This is undoubtedly the greatest novelty the Pantages has ever offered.

Manager Harry Cornell plans to have the boys from the naval training station as his guests to meet the famous officer and hear his lecture.

COLUMBIA

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Pantages

The Only First-Class Vaudeville House Open in Oakland
A Rollicking Symposium of Music and Song
"The Girl From Amsterdam"
With Original New York Cast, Including Roy Clat

The Wilton Sisters
Youthful Entertainers
Barber Thatcher & Co.
in "THE WAX OUT"
Original Hi Ho! and Constable of W. A. Brady's
"Way Down East" Company

ROACH and McCURDY
In Their Side-Splitting Series of Comedies Entitled
"A TOUCH OF NATURE"
"It Makes the Whole World Laugh"

"The Secret Kingdom"
Another Powerful Chapter
American War Weekly
A Film History of Today

EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION
Albers' Polar Bears
Kings of the Frozen North in a Wonderful Exhibition of the Power
of the Human Mind Over the Wildest of Beasts

SAME PRICES 10c, 20c, 30c

IDORA PARK

It's Aquatic Day at Idora Park today. Two interesting events are scheduled. At three o'clock under the sanction of the P. A. A. a special fifty yard dash for women swimmers will be staged in the big open-air pool and at 3.30 o'clock the third of the P. A. A. water polo championship will be held. The competing teams will be the Idoras and Piedmont Golds.

In the fifty yard dash some of the best known women swimmers of California are expected to participate. Miss Frances Cowell, the American woman champion, Alice Goodman, Helen Jovner, Frances Brown, Mabel Green, Phyllis Tibbitts, and others will likely take part.

And the many joy rides at Idora are more popular than ever this season. The Whip, the 1917 thriller, is a favorite with both old and young. It is a sensation, a ride of fun, joy ride of a thousand giggles.

The race through the clouds, the rapid, the scenic railway, the carousel, the circle swing, skating and dancing continue to find favor with park visitors.

Madame Yorke, the celebrated French-American actress, will introduce next week a play called "Jenny" at the Comedy Theater, which bears evidence of being a really meritorious play, written by Alphonse Bousquet, who has been serving in the French aviation corps since the outbreak of the war, although he is an American. The play is to be staged and the leading role acted by Madame Yorke.

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Like its predecessor, "Justice," the present dramatic sensation of the New York season, has been "Peter Ibbotson," in which by a coincidence, two of the former "Justice" players are appearing. It will continue indefinitely at the Republic Theater. John Barrymore, who played the young convict in the Galsworthy play, and Wallis Clark, who was the austere judge in the same play, are together in the present production.

Ethel Clifton will present her new play, "Giddy-stay-at-home," in Boston next week.

The most original suggestion of the season has come from William A. Cryan, the dramatist, who has written a number of musical plays which have been reviewed by the New York critics. Cryan suggests a play be presented with all the dramatic critics playing the leading parts, and the dramatists and librettists who have contributed material to be criticized by the writers, to be invited to act as the critics. Every critic in New York fears it may be taken seriously.

BROADWAY

TODAY and all week!
THE TWO MERRY SPORTS
AND THE
DANCE OF A MILLION DIAMONDS
Clever Comedians 30 Beautiful Singers 30 Mostly Pretty Girls

THE BIG COUNTRY STORE—
MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY (at Both Performances)
50—BIG PRIZES—50

CHORUS GIRLS' CONTEST
FRIDAY NIGHT
LOTS OF FUN

Monday and Friday Mats.
All Ladies Will Receive Useful Souvenirs Free

MATINEES 10c
GO WHERE EVERYBODY GOES
EVENINGS 10c and 20c

Pantages

The Only First-Class Vaudeville House Open in Oakland
A Rollicking Symposium of Music and Song
"The Girl From Amsterdam"
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ROACH and McCURDY - PANTAGES

AGAIN ETHEL BARRYMORE IS BACK TO STAGE

By DIXIE HINES.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Ethel Barrymore returned to the stage of the Empire Theater last week in a revival of "The Twelve Pound Look," in which she has appeared in many plays, including vaudeville theaters. She and her little comedy succeeded "Old Friends" in the Barrie bill at this playhouse. The latter did not appeal to local players, as it was a sordid and decadent uninteresting drama, and except that it bore the name of Barrie, there was nothing to suggest its paternity.

Amie Hughes has been engaged for a part in the new play by Alice Ramsey which William A. Brady has placed in rehearsal. It is to be staged in Washington next week.

Harry Ashford, a talented English comedian, introduced a new comedy playlet at the Neighborhood Playhouse in New York last week. It will be used for the American vaudeville debut with Harriet Trenchard.

"The Willow Tree" will close in New York next week and reopen early in the new season. It is likely that Fay Bainter, Shelley Hull and Harold de Becker, the three players giving the best performances, will continue next season.

In a memorable revival of "The Willow Tree" which is scheduled for June 28 at Boston, Garth Hughes will again play Ariel, the leading role, and Alexandra Carlisle will be the Miranda. Hughes is now playing in the Barrie playlets at the Empire Theater in New York.

George Ralph, an English actor, who has been one of the most brilliant leading roles in "Kismet," "The Yellow Jacket" and other plays, is reported as seriously wounded while in action "somewhere in France." He has been removed to a London hospital and late reports are encouraging.

John Drew will complete his season at Minneapolis next week, and the entire company returns to New York. Jane Houston, who has been one of his most brilliant contributing artists, will brave the dangers of the deep and cross to London, where she will be wedded to an English army officer.

Longfellow gave the first presentation in the United States of Henri Batiste's strong drama, "The Torch," at the Globe Theater, New York, last week, with a special cast. It was privately given, but not received its public metropolitan premiere until next season.

Colonel Roosevelt is not the only one who was disappointed over the mixing of his plans to go to France. Jane Ross, the New York actress who descends from the celebrated Etsy Ross, and who was engaged in making with her own fair hands an American flag for the doughy corps, but never received its perfectly good unfinished flag on her hands.

The first performance in this country of Sutro's "Molentrate on Woman" is scheduled for Boston within a fortnight. John Brown, now contributing his unusual talents to the production of plays in New York, made an interesting production of this play during his season with Miss Horne at the Gaiety Theater, Manchester, England.

Marguerite Sylva, the celebrated Belgian prima donna who was a member of the first Manhattan opera company in New York, and later sang in many musical plays, is due to arrive from Paris at "some American port" this week. She was married two years ago to an American naval attaché in Paris, and comes over to engage in concert, operatic and motion picture work and, incidentally, to take up her residence here.

A revival of Ibsen's "The Wild Duck" is to be given for the present season. It is to be given for the benefit of the Red Cross, and the role of Hedvig will be played by that sterling actress, Josephine Victor, and the character role of Old Ekdal has been entrusted to Wallace Clark, the most noted actor of Margaret Freeland now on the stage. Edmund Drosse is also to have a leading role.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

William Cary Duncan, the dramatist and librettist, whose "His Little Widows" is running in New York, once wrote the book of an operetta for Fritz Scheff and is still an optimist.

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ANGLIN TO APPEAR IN VAUDEVILLE

Margaret Anglin will make her debut in vaudeville within a few weeks. Martin Beck, managing director of the Orpheum Circuit, will present Miss Anglin under his personal management.

That the legitimate yields its greatest to the two-a-day has been proved so often that it is indisputable. Its truth was established for all time when Beck presented Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in the Orpheum theater. Since then Miss Anglin has made numerous acquisitions of the world's greatest stars for two-a-day patrons, but Miss Anglin is the most notable capture from the legitimate field he has announced for some time.

Although it has been definitely agreed that Miss Anglin will appear in vaudeville under Beck's management, the medium in which she will be seen has not yet been positively decided upon. It is considered likely, however, that it will be the patriotic spectacle, "Liberty Affaire," by Roland Burke Hennessy. This timely production is now being presented in the East with Julia Arthur. Beck may make arrangements whereby Miss Anglin will be seen in "Liberty Affaire" in the West, while Miss Arthur fills engagements in the Atlantic States. "Liberty Affaire" is an unusual offering, even for vaudeville. For its proper presentation, it requires an actress of the highest calibre, one whose dramatic reading of lines assures intense appeal, and Miss Anglin's qualifications make her perfectly equipped for the role. In the event that this tentative scheme is abandoned, Beck has other vehicles in view, any one of which would enable vaudeville-goers to see Miss Anglin at her best.

IS GIVEN HONORS

SACRAMENTO, June 9.—Lieutenant D. E. Barney, company officer of Troop C at Salinas, has received special recognition from the War Department and from Adjutant General J. J. Borree for the wonderful showing he has made in building up his troops.

In four weeks Lieutenant Barney, formerly adjutant of the first separate squadron of cavalry at Sacramento, increased Troop C from nineteen to eighty-nine men. About 98 per cent of the men in the troop have had previous military training and many are men of wealth. One of the members of the troop sold his bean crop for \$89,000 and the next day joined the colors.

CANTO TO ATTEND

CALIFORNIA, June 9.—Governor Cantu of Lower California has sent orders to the Mexican garrison here directing Lieutenant-Colonel Baranca and his staff to go to San Diego with the Twenty-ninth Infantry band and a his escort during the Friendship Fiesta June 22.

BISHOP PLAY HOUSE

ALL THAT THE NAME IMPLIES
OAKLAND

COMEDY

June 11 to 17

CLAY

Virginia Brissac
Albert McGovern | Anthony Smythe
and Bishop Company of Exceptional Players

SEQUOIA THEATER

Telegraph Ave. and 85th Street
SUNDAY AND MONDAY
SARAH BERNHARDT
In "MOTHERS OF FRANCE"
FIRST TIME SHOWN IN OAKLAND
All Seats 10 Cents

WILL KING

THE SWEETEST, DRESSEST, NOBIEST CHORUS IN STAGELAND.

MATINEE TO-DAY 2:45

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FUNERAL HELD FOR RAILROAD MAN

Funeral services were held yesterday for the late William J. Cuddy, railroad conductor of Oakland at St. Mary's church. Cuddy had been in the employ of the Southern Pacific for the last twenty years. He was in charge of the first relief train which left Fresno for San Francisco during the fire and earthquake in 1906.

Commissioner W. H. Edwards of Oakland and past chief conductor of the Golden Gate Division of the Order of Railway Conductors, conducted the closing services at the grave. Cuddy was 33 years old and a native of Oakland. He is survived by: Anna M. Cuddy, a stepson, Clair Fitzgerald; a mother, Mrs. Isabella Cuddy; two brothers, John E. and L. J. Cuddy, and two sisters, Gertrude M. and Isabella L. Cuddy.

9.—Because of the war and the inability of many farmers in northern Mexico to cultivate their ranches because of bandit activities and lack of farm stock, prices are unusually high here. Potatoes sell for 50 cents a cask, American money, a kilo, which is 2 1-5 pounds. Flour sells for 10 cents, American money, a pound, and is scarce at any price. Pejoles are cheaper than any other commodity and sell here for 10 cents a pound. Other staples, like coffee, sugar and bacon are almost prohibitive in price for the poor people.

One of the most interesting house weddings of the week took place on Tuesday evening when at the Euclid avenue resi-

**Agents
for
Butterick
Patterns**

Skirts, well-made, **75c**

Chemise and Com-
d with shadow lace
nce of lace or em-
arments are worth

\$1.30

.....

OPRESS SILKS—Yard wide. Twenty
g evenings and street shades. Excep-
tality offered for Monday **95c**

SUITS—A crepe-like weave
"Fine assortment of" 75

PLAIN—All colors. 40 inches
 at yard. **\$1.00**
AD CLOTH—All wool, sponged and
 es wide. In all good street **\$2.50**
ES and PLAIDS—A great variety of
 t fashionable shades and **75c**
 de, at.....
 For hats or dresses. Beaded and

ornaments and medallions. **19c**
 nations. 25c values reduced to.

values reduced to. **39c**

TH—Heavy quality. 40 inches wide.
s and white and black. **\$1.00**

TE CREPE—40 inches wide. Black.
Good quality. **\$1.75**

new, all the most desirable shades
for coats and dresses. 6 or 12 on a
two sizes to match. **25c**

CONFIDENTIAL

are bargain. Embroidery Flounc-
es wide; 15c value. **8c**
dges, some with Bead-

BRISCALL

small weekly payment on the balance.

LINOLEUM—Good range of pat-
terns—**not remnants.** **79c**

LINOLEUM or CONGOLEUM—Off
patterns. Square **37c**

HR CARPET—Good pat-
tern. Yard. **39c**

HR CARPET—Assortment
Yard **69c**

ORDER RUNNER—Light **33c**

SE MATTING—Excellent
e from. Yard..... **27c**

18x36 inches. Fringed
 tion of patterns. Each..... **27c**
VELVET SAMPLE RUGS—Size 27x
 range of patterns. Worth..... **69c**

NEW GIVE AWAY

NEW CLUB PLAN

Price Do the Work
 Our Regal Sewing Machine, which is
 a Sewing Machine Company, equip-
 mented with Sew E-Z Electric Mo-
 tor, small hand cabinet. Can be carried
 typewriter. Is most convenient, can
 be. After use, **\$32.50**
 itself or in the closet.

.....
 Payment plan. **\$5.00** first payment,
 week.

J. Cooper was best man and Miss Gertrude Brecht, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid. She wore a dress of blue

Edgar H. Barber Co.

OAKLAND'S LARGEST STATIONERS
Broadway Opposite Fifteenth

ing, 12 to 17 inches wide; 15c value.
Also good firm Edges, some with Bead-
ing. Yard..... **8c**

First payment of 10c puts a room-size Rug in your home. Then a small weekly payment on the balance.

\$15.00 STEUBEN AXMINSTER RUGS—Size 9x12 feet. Slightly shaded in the weave.	\$29.00	\$1.25 INLAID LINOLEUM—Good range of terns. Off the piece—not remnants.	79c
Extra special at.....		Square yard.....	
		3 YD. RAGE LINOLEUM—CONGOLETTI	

FEEL BASE DIMENSION OF CONGOLEUM—The pieces—not remnants. Square yard.	37c
CALCUTTA STAIR CARPET—Good pat- terns to choose from. Yard.	39c
TAPESTRY STAIR CARPET—Assortment of good patterns. Yard.	69c
21-inch OAK BORDER RUNNER—Light or dark finish. Yard.	33c
HEAVY CHINESE MATTING—Excellent patterns to choose from. Yard.	27c
RAG RUGS—Size 13x36 inches. Fringed ends. Good selection of patterns. Each.	27c
TAPESTRY or VELVET SAMPLE RUGS—Size 27x 36 inches. Wide range of patterns. Worth double. At. each.	69c

REGAL SEWING MACHINE—Made by Davis Sewing Machine Company. Easy-running, all

We have had our Regal Sewing Machine, which is made by the Davis Sewing Machine Company, equipped with a Hamilton-Beach Sew E-Z Electric Motor and fitted in a small hand cabinet. Can be carried in the hand like a typewriter. Is most convenient, can be put on any table. After use, can be put on a shelf or in the closet. **\$32.50**

Price

Sold on easy-payment plan. **\$5.00** first payment, and **75¢** each week.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1917.

WHAT THE FLAG SIGNIFIES.

"Fellow citizens, raise your brows to the level of your flag."

Thus advised Premier Viviani of France in a speech in New York City a few days ago.

How can we do that? What is the flag and what is its level? Let us take the version of Mr. Franklin K. Lane of California, Secretary of the Interior, on what the flag "thinks" about the matter. In a flag day speech in Washington in 1914 Mr. Lane held an imaginary dialogue with the flag, which he made speak as follows:

"The work that you do is the making of the flag. I am not the flag; not at all. I am but its shadow."

"I am whatever you make me, nothing more."

"I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become."

"I live a changing life, a life of moods and passions, of heart-breaks and tired muscles."

"Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly."

"Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me, and cynically I play the coward."

"Sometimes I am loud, garish and full of that ego that blasts judgment."

"But always, I am all that you hope to be, and have the courage to try for."

"I am song and fear, struggle and panic, and ennobling hope."

"I am the day's work of the weakest man, and the largest dream of the most daring."

"I am the constitution and the courts, statutes and the statute-makers, soldier and dreadnaught, drayman and street sweep, cook, counselor and clerk."

"I am the battle of yesterday and the mistake of tomorrow."

"I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why."

"I am the clutch of an idea, and the reasoned purpose of resolution."

"I am no more than what you believe me to be, and I am all that you believe I can be."

"I am what you make me and nothing more."

"I wing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation. My stars and my stripes are your dream and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts. For you are the makers of the flag and it is well that you glory in the making."

Three years ago this speech passed as one of the pleasing incidents of a patriotic ceremonial. But what a change these three years have wrought!

Today every sentence demands a response. What answer have you given, citizen? What one are you prepared to give? How high your brows, how strong your hearts, how resolute your courage, how calm and uncompromising your sacrifice? What message from you may the flag wave to the enemies of your country?

NOTHING GAINED BY DELAY.

It is incorrect to charge that all the registration slackers are aliens, anarchists and radical Socialists. There are other types of men on the roll of dishonor who have not enrolled for military service. They are to be found among those who always hang back in the face of trouble. They have the "hang fire" character gone stale with ease and softness.

This is obvious through the attitude of many comfortably placed citizens toward the Liberty Loan. Their method is to hang out a flag and play tweedledee and tweedledum while the other fellow does the necessary work. If they do not wake up now the prodding will be more harsh when it is applied.

A Liberty bond is a safe investment and a profitable investment. It will help finance the war by bond issue, and that will be much preferable to heavy and confiscatory taxation.

"KULTUR."

"Militarism is the indispensable instrument of German kultur; it builds its brightest hopes on the extermination of others."—Houston Chamberlain.

"There is no right other than that of theft, usurpation and violence."—Nietzsche.

"Love God above all things and thy neighbor as thyself? This law can claim no significance for the relations of one country to another; there never

have been and never will be universal rights of men."—Bernhardi.

"The observance of treaties is not a matter of duty, but of advantage."—Adolf Lassen.

"Prussian militarism . . . is an ancient sore. It is the bestial and inhuman expression of a philosophy; the outcome of a whole race so madly intoxicated with conceit that it imagines it is predestined to dominate the world and is amazed to see free men rise up and contest that claim."—Viviani.

WHY HOSTILITY TO THE CLASSICS?

"It is more becoming at any time and more particularly now that we should show which one of us shall best serve our country."—Aristides to Themistocles.

A recrudescence of the fight of the radical modernists, so-called, against the retention of the classics in the curricula of the schools, academies and universities of the country has lately developed. Recently a convention was held at Princeton University of educators who believe the classics should not be disturbed in the high place they have traditionally held in academic training. This calls attention one more to the fact that the classics are on the defensive. Fifty years ago they were considered one of the highest tests of an education, if not actually education itself.

The fight against the retention of classics in the schools may be traced, in the main, to two motives. One is serious and honest—the belief that they, really do not matter in preparing youth for any of life's vocations, that they are a waste of time and effort and an influence of distraction. This is the easiest objection to meet, and if it existed alone the friends of the classics would be confident of their ability to hold their own. The other argument is based in practical selfishness. It is a phase of the educational system—the tendency to make the pedagogue's work easier, his preparation easier, his livelihood the easier paid for. This will be the most difficult to overcome, for selfishness is always unreasonable.

In this controversy it might not be a mistaken course to turn to the parents of students for counsel, at least to ascertain what they desire. It is almost unpardonable presumption for the educators to attempt to settle all fundamental educational problems by themselves and within their circle of semi-sacred conceit.

If these ambitious teachers would take the time to consult the men and women who have enjoyed, in their maturity, the fruits of their academic education, they might meet many instructive surprises. They would find that the verdict of the majority is that the thoughts of men are a real world force. And the richest of human thoughts are to be discovered in the resurrected literatures of Greece and Rome. There are to be found not only information valuable to the sciences, letters, arts and philosophy, but ideals to guide present minds through the morass of practical materialism. It is a question whether we have not already abandoned too much of the classics. The events of the last three years have almost swept us off our feet and we can well wish for a more substantial moral and spiritual foundation.

When William Fox founded Corpus Christi College at Oxford in the sixteenth century he established two chairs for Greek and Latin "to extirpate barbarism." This was only an isolated case in the work by which humanity was lifted out of an age of superstition and ignorance, of filth and intellectual atrophy, into the present era of civilization. Surely the gratitude due for this saving help ought to caution the educators against too hastily abandoning classical education altogether. Perhaps some of the modern historians and biographers can produce a better model of their work than Herodotus and Tacitus; or some philosophers can outdo Plato, Aristotle and Socrates in putting remarkable speculations at the service of mankind. Or may be some pedagogue will find a better system and problems of geometry than Euclid; or excel Lucretius' feat of embodying the atomic theory of the Epicureans in a great poem. Probably these moderns can give the world more helpful lessons in road and bridge building and in drainage systems than the Renaissance found in the work of the Roman engineers. If so, the modern students will be duly appreciative, but still it is not necessary to consign the classics to oblivion. We need them to support us in the daily grind of practical tasks. Deny us them and some venturesome and youthful professor, whose knowledge of Greek is confined to the two letters over his chapter house door, will next try to forbid us reading a Virgilian poem in Pope or Tennyson.

Many new things demand attention in the modern curriculum, but they need not be hostile to a little attention to the classics. The quarrels over this matter are as unnecessary as they are unseemly. As Senator Lodge says, it is as profitable to the average boy—emphasis on "average"—to have read Virgil and at least caught a glimpse of the battles on the Trojan Plain and of the wanderings of Odysseus, as to be instructed in the "Heredity-Hair Lengths in Guinea Pigs," or in the "Anatomy and Development of the Posterior Lymph Hearts of the Turtle."

A contest arranged in New York for a prize for the best war song did not yield very satisfactory results. A prize was awarded, it is true, but the judges did it in accordance with their promise rather than in a sense of bestowing a deserved reward. Poets should keep on the job, remembering that

The song that nerves a nation's heart
Is in itself a deed.

Text for purchaser of a Liberty bond: "I am among you as he that serveth."—Luke xxii:27.

NOTES and COMMENT

It has become the fashion of all the countries which are struggling in the war to send delegations to this country for help. Rumania is the latest, and one of the most distressed.

The Kaiser informed the Brandenburg troops on Thursday that "the enemy was seeking a decision. We await it calmly, placing our trust in God, who heretofore has graciously protected and aided us." On Friday General Haig operated on the Belgian frontier in a manner that indicates the wait for that decision is likely to be prolonged.

"Profound observation from the Chico Enterprise: 'A clam ought to be a very happy and contented little animal, since it doesn't have blisters on its heels from oxfords, or earaches.'"

Marysville Appeal on the ways of the eternal boy: "The fact that it is with difficulty that you can tub a boy once a week during the winter does not prove that he will not go in swimming four times a day during the summer."

The Wall Street Journal puts it this way: "The wagging Austrian tail looks friendly, but the bite is on the German end of the dog."

Evidently functionaries were laboring under the delusion that they could "run" Goethals. The delusion must be in some measure dispelled now.

The point is sometimes made that doctors who inveigh against tobacco often use the weed themselves. This doesn't prove anything. What the doctor advises is the important thing, not what he does.

Los Angeles seems to be over-busy in explaining how it is—that striking disparity between its claimed population and its showing in the registration.

The Richmond Record-Herald prognosticates: "We can see right now if this restrictive diet business goes much further, there will be a number of failures among the manufacturers of anti-fat."

The Nevada City News predicts that General Pershing will have less trouble in locating the enemy in Europe than he had in Mexico.

A policeman who gets drunk and commits such acts as to shoot up a public place is treated leniently in any action short of dismissal from a position where he is expected to guard lives and property.

The array of "ancient" automobiles yesterday enabled one to realize the striking progress that has been made in this character of vehicle. The auto of 1900 is a very ancient car, indeed. In its day it was a curiosity. Its successors have revolutionized vehicle traffic, and some social customs.

An increase of commuter rates for the Key Route is not a certainty, but the strike of employees is a probability if the demands, made some time back and deferred, are not acceded to. If it is so that the company does not make money enough to afford the increase demanded, it is rather up against it.

Well, what had we better think of this? Villa buys a Liberty bond!

The Redding Searchlight recommends hard measures: "One hundred religious Russians in Arizona refuse to register. Give them the yehok, and if that won't work, give them a bath."

THEM AS WANTS TO GO—BUT CAN'T

It's fine enough for them as wants to go

An' can—
It's well enough for them to talk and blow—

For man!
They've got the country love a-surgin' tight,

An' bodies strong and all on edge for fight;

An' they can go
An' strike their blow,

An' help bring victory for the good and right—
They can.

It's fine enough to talk of them and blow

An' rant—
But, friend, just think of them as wants to go

A missin' pin, a heart, a bum glass eye.

A stoopin' back, a throat, or one mit shy—

For they can't go
To strike their blow

That all they love may not with foe-men lie—
They can't.

Through tears they see their mates march row by row,

An' pant
To stand straight by their sides an' strike their blow—

But can't.

They, too, feel country love a-surgin' tight;

But, bodies weak in broken, joyless, plight.

They cannot go
To strike their blow.

Can't go themselves to put the foe to flight—
They can't.

It's fine enough for them as wants to go,

An' can—
It's well enough to cheer for them, and blow

An' rant—
But there are some, whom nature's filled with woe,

Who'd gladly give their lives to break the foe—

Be kind, good friend, to them as wants to go—
But CAN'T!

—Philip M. Fisher Jr.
Oakland, June 9.

THE END OF THE HIBERNATING PERIOD.



U. S. MUST PREPARE TO WIN WAR

Overweening Confidence Will Not Suffice to Avoid Defeat or the Disastrousness of a Stalemate and "Peace Without Victory"

To the Editor of The Tribune:

There is sufficient truth in the phrase, "History repeats itself," to make it a living one, colloquial in our language.

The United States proves this by running absolutely true to form in entering the present struggle, not only almost wholly unprepared, but apparently without comprehension of possible disaster.

The beginnings of all our wars has found us similarly unprepared, and in like mental attitude, and it is devoutly to be hoped that our historical analogy will hold true to the final decision, for this war is fraught with possible aftermaths of most dangerous description.

This overweening confidence in the final triumph of the allies' cause, which is now our own, is because of the tremendous discrepancy in resources in men, munitions and in food in favor of the allies and to which our own mighty resources must now be added.

This advantage, however, is far more apparent than real, and, upon closer examination, diminishes almost to the point of extinction.

Availability and superiority in food, man power and munitions will decide the war, if all else, including the determination to win, prove equal.

The increasing scarcity of food, while a factor of ever multiplying importance in reaching a final decision, has not, on either side, yet reached a "sine qua non" point. The central powers, because of rigid control and distribution of their food supplies, will carry through to the coming harvest. The allies are safe so long as the U-bat peril can be held in its present check, for the granaries of the world will remain open to them.

Both sides are apparently sufficiently supplied with munitions. It becomes evident that the initiative, at least on the western front, has passed from the central to the allied powers, because of the superior weight of metal that can be thrown by their artillery. This advantage is, however, offset by the fact that the Teutons are now making a defensive instead of an offensive fight, in which, when at great cost to the allies, they have been finally ousted from one set of trenches, they can fall back on others already prepared and repeat the operation indefinitely. As far as is known these prepared trenches may stretch across Northern France, Belgium and in Germany, even into Berlin itself.

In last analysis, as it was in first prophecy, it becomes a war of attrition and that the plan of campaign which General Joffre epitomized as "I nibble them" will (if only the allies' reserves of man power last out) decide the war.

The United States, British Empire, France, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, Japan, Portugal, Russia and Rumania, with their colonies, have an aggregate population of 882,000,000 from which to draw man power, as against a total population of 143,000,000 to be found within the present boundaries of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey in Europe and in Asia.

This disproportion is so stupendous that it does not seem as though the issue could have been for a moment in doubt, but it all but disappears when analyzed.

The colonies of the allies, including Egypt and the Sudan, hold 48,000,000 of the peoples making up this gigantic total. The number of troops available from these colonies have been and will be infinitesimal in comparison with the size of population.

Belgium, Serbia and Rumania must in large part be deducted from any total of future resource, for all of their available men that escaped from the ruthless grasp of the Huns have long since been incorporated in and made an active part of the forces of the allies.

The man resource of Russia must now be almost wholly counted out, except as vastly reduced Teutonic armies are for safety sake still held on the Russian front. So kaleidoscopic and far-reaching are the governmental and economic changes reported from day to day from that northern frontier that it is impossible to ever again be counted in, in this war, the allies will be lucky if it be on their side.

Japan's resource in man power must also be subtracted from the total to be drawn upon, for beyond the conquest of the German concession of Kiaow Chow and policing the Pacific, her participation in the war has been passive.

Save for this second Pershing expedition, and such of the militia as may be found sufficiently trained and effective to be risked on European battle fronts, the man power of the United States will not be available for months, probably for a year, to come. These deductions reduce the immediate population resource of the allies to 153,000,000 (including Canada, Australia and the Union of South Africa), as against 143,000,000, the population total of the central powers.

The man resource of the allies is actually and potentially far greater, but this is seemingly the definite total that at present can be actively counted on.

Whatever the active plus the passive advantage in man resource in the allies' favor is in large part offset by the single control of their resources which the central powers have lodged in the Kaiser, and which renders their armies far more available and mobile than are those of the allies.

This actual preponderance in resources in favor of the allies is not great enough to either justify or afford a safe basis for the confidence and cock-sureness with which the United States enters the war, which, whatever its original cause, has now come to be a war for the freedom of mankind.

The government of the United States holds the greatest measure of human freedom that has come to a people since history has been recorded, but by that same token it holds the greatest menace to the military autocracy that controls and directs the destinies of the central powers.

"A house divided against itself must fall," and a world so governmentally divided as this world would be, in the event of German success, could not stand. One form of government or the other would have then to prevail, and America would have to bear the brunt of, and possibly disappear in, the epic struggle.

The stalemate of a drawn war would prove a German victory, which could but leave the Americans of the next generation face to face with the aggressive coming generation of Teutons, a generation, with even more warlike traditions and infinitely greater resources than the one that still threatens the liberties of mankind.

Had the United States a force of a million or two efficiently trained and equipped men that could be thrown into the struggle without delay, they would offset the Russian defection and decide the destiny of the world, for the central powers could not withstand at this time the terrific impact of so mighty a blow.

America, however, has no such force, and with our manner and method of preparation it is doubtful if such a force will be available within a year.

What may or may not happen in a twelvemonth holds everything of possibility for the finite mind.

Such resources in man power as we should be able to supply were we prepared, and greater than we at

present contemplate making available, lie ready to the allies' hand.

Napoleon's famous dictum was that "the best soldiers were those who stand closest to the ground." Japan's soldiers measure accurately to this standard, and their courage, resource and military ability has been abundantly proven. A Japanese army of one million and a half trained, and equipped men are ready and waiting, and the only possible reason why they have not been called upon before must be because Japan's price has been too high.

That price could not be less than the domination of, and a free hand in, the affairs of the Orient, and so much "the allies" have so far been unwilling to pay. Should, however, the question of victory or defeat depend on Japanese participation, the allies will then call Japan in for a lesser loss could not count against the loss of all.

The United States should keep these facts in mind and as a nation and as individuals speed up all war preparations as much as, and wherever, possible. Time has become the essence of the present European conflict, and the shorter the time in which we place a decisive force of our men on European soil the better for the allies and for ourselves.

If such a force from the United States does not arrive in Europe in time to be a factor in the final decision, whatever that decision, it will hold disagreeable, possibly disastrous consequences for America.

Should the central powers force a drawn war our next generation will have to fight a vastly greater and more powerful Germanic combination than the one that is waging this one.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

San Francisco, June 6.

TODAY 20 YEARS AGO

The dream of Greater Oakland was realized in the annexation election, when more than 11,000 persons were brought within the confines of the enlarged municipality. The annexed territory brought with it over \$7,000,000 of assessed property and increased Oakland's wealth one-seventh and its population to at least 88,000.

The Thirteenth-avenue Improvement Club effected a permanent organization at a meeting at the home of Lowell J. Hardy Jr.

Chief of Police Lloyd detailed John Morrison to act as sergeant, vice Officer Hodgkins, who was appointed a detective.

Mrs. Byron Rutley returned from a month's visit with her father, G. W. Hough, of San Jose.

THE JESTER

Usual Psychology.

Gipsy fortune teller (sincerely)—Let me warn you. Somebody's going to cross your path.

Motorist—Don't you think you'd better warn the other chap?—Everybody's Magazine.

Bonehead.

"G'wan, nigger, you-all ain't got no sense, now."

"Ain't got no sense? What's dis yere said for?"

"Dat thing? Dat ain't no bald, nigger, dat's jes er button on top er yob body ter keep yer backbone from unravelin'."

—Lamb.

Sympathize at Home.

A Jersey man of a benevolent turn of mind encountered a small boy in his neighborhood, who gave evidence of having emerged but lately from a severe battle.

"I am sorry," said the man, "to see that you have a black eye, Sammy."

Whereupon Sammy retorted:

"You go home and be sorry for your own little boy—he's got two!"—Everybody's Magazine.

DISMISSAL OF TEACHERS IS LIVE ISSUE

HAYWARD, June 9.—Feeling is high here over the dismissal of sixteen teachers and three other officials of the Grammar school by the School Board this week. While the trustees responsible for the dismissal state that their action was taken to preserve harmony in the new school administration, it is hinted that as a result of factional strife, which has long existed in local Grammar School affairs, they became over-zealous in their action.

The avowed intention of the "majority" members of the board, Trustees P. J. Russell and Hugh S. Aldrich, to get rid of Principal E. N. Mabrey aroused considerable antagonism at the time, but, now that some of the sixteen teachers have proceeded to "fire" most of the rest of the staff, friends of the teachers are voicing their indignation in no uncertain manner. Stories are being taken over the latest developments in the long-continued row, which started years ago with Mabrey as the center of contention. The teachers who were dismissed, however, reassert that they will make no retaliatory effort against the School Board so far as their lost positions are concerned.

ONE Mrs. E. R. GIBSON, who had dismissed my daughter when she had already resigned her position to be married," said Mrs. H. P. Jensen of Castro Valley, mother of Miss Bertha Jensen, one of the teachers, who found a notice of dismissal in her own envelope. "The teachers are not the kind to make a row about their dismissal, however unjust it may have been," continued Mrs. Jensen.

It is predicted by those opposed to the dismissal action that the opposition to the School Board around the dismissal will considerably affect the result of bond elections for new ward schools and other improvements which the board intends to call soon. On the other hand, there are those who hold that the dismissal of Russell and Aldrich, the dismissed teachers who were in sympathy with Mabrey would not have "brought" the new school administration.

NEW TEACHERS.

Newly appointed teachers of the Hayward Grammar School will take the place of those dismissed by the School Board. Among the new teachers are Miss Charlotte Cockcroft, Oakland, a niece of W. W. Garthwaite, president of the Oakland Bank of Savings, appointed director of kindergarten, Miss Norbert San Francisco, Miss Clara Palo Alto, Miss Doming, Los Angeles, Miss Ellis, Hayward; Miss Lydia Long, Hayward; Miss Berenice Nunes, San Jose, Miss Valladao, Hayward; Miss Mabel Dunlap, formerly of Hayward, Miss Elsie Tott, Hayward, and Miss Lawson of Humboldt county.

Although the majority of the members of the faculty, of which Mabrey was head, are dismissed, the following have been retained by the board: Miss Elsie Jensen, Miss Margaret, Miss Margaret De Hay, Miss M. R. Featherly, Miss Leona Redding, Miss Marie Swanson, Miss Henrietta Ramm and Miss Catherine Hofstra.

BUILDING HOMES

HAYWARD, June 9.—Formation of a home building organization to construct houses for 400 employees of a local pickle works was discussed at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last night. When the plan is in full operation next month, many of the workers will find difficulty in securing homes near their work unless houses are built for them. No definite action was taken in regard to the plan by the chamber directors, but it is believed an organization of the kind proposed may be formed.

Progress of a membership campaign was reported upon at yesterday's meeting. Forty new members have been added to the chamber, and it is hoped to increase the membership by one hundred.

BULLETINS READY

BERKELEY, June 9.—Congressman J. A. Blanton of Berkeley has written to inform residents in the Sixth California district that a large number of bulletins are available for distribution, having accumulated to his credit in the department of Agriculture. The bulletins will be glad to have copies of these sent to interested parties. As many of the bulletins are of application to food problems, he believes that many of them would be large if their subjects were known.

In addition to these bulletins, which extend from the making of fireless cookers to the preparation of school lunches for children, are also a large number of other bulletins on subjects of agricultural themes. A list of the bulletins available will be mailed to any one addressed to Congressman Blanton at Washington, D. C.

IS GIVEN A PARTY

HAYWARD, June 9.—Miss Jessie Henshaw, who recently resigned as principal of the Mt. Eden school, was given a surprise party at her home in Mt. Eden last week. Music and games were the diversions. Those present were Miss Jessie Henshaw, Miss Adeline Cunkin, Miss Annika Planzer, Miss Anna Beine, Miss Edna Hansen, Miss Edna Cunkin, Miss Evelyn Englund, Miss Gertrude Cunkin, Miss Helen Cunkin, Miss Helen Cunkin, Miss Florence and Miss Ruth Garaberg.

OFFER GARDENS

BERKELEY, June 9.—Miss Hattie L. Brown and Miss L. L. L. have requested the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce to offer their vacant lots on Colma avenue between Ashby and Russell streets to any person who will plant them in vegetables. The young women conclude their letter thus: "Not willing able to care for any crop on the lots ourselves, we have decided to offer them to the community in the defense of our country—in other words, doing out bit."

WOMEN TO MEET

VALLEJO, June 9.—Five hundred members of the Women of Woodcraft went to this city Wednesday morning for the district convention to be held at the Waldorf Hotel. The opening ceremony will be conducted by the district officers to be followed by an address by Mayor James Egan.

DEFENSE COUNCIL

VALLEJO, June 9.—Speakers from the University of California will address the members of the Solano County Council of Defense on food conservation and the importance of the war effort. The meeting of the council will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in this city next Tuesday afternoon.

TO HOLD PICNIC

HAYWARD, June 9.—A picnic for the benefit of all soldiers' church will be given at Ramona park July 4. The committee in charge has prepared a program which will include games, races, dancing and athletic exercises. Auto buses will convey the picnicers to the grounds.

CONTRACT AWARDED

VALLEJO, June 9.—The Westcoast construction company has secured a contract from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to have in charge the maintenance of the streets between Marin and Sacramento streets. The total cost of this job is estimated to be \$60,000.

Where Tornadoes Have Left Wake of Ruin in the Middle Western States



Scenes like these are becoming all too familiar in states bordering on the Mississippi. Tornadoes in seven states killed over 200 people, injured more than 1000 and did damage estimated at above \$5,000,000. The latest town to be visited by a tornado, Mineral Point, Missouri, was practically wiped out. These photos have just been received from an Illinois town, and show how the people in devastated districts must live until their homes can be rebuilt.

Aviators Will Take Tests

Men to Study at U. C.

Officer Gives Instructions for Applicants for Courses in Flying Art

BERKELEY, June 9.—Interesting data regarding aviation in the United States was given by one of the country's aviation schools were included in a statement which was made today by Captain Arnold N. Krogstad, in charge of the military aviation school at the University of California. Captain Krogstad bears the additional army title of "junior military aviator." Captain Krogstad said that the flying art is not a simple matter, but it is a science, and it is a science that is becoming more and more important in the world of today. He said that the flying art is a science that is becoming more and more important in the world of today. He said that the flying art is a science that is becoming more and more important in the world of today.

UNCLES FEATURE

MARRIAGE WEDDING

BERKELEY, June 9.—Uncles entered very extensively today into the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Collins. The ceremony was held at the residence of the bride, Mrs. Lewis P. Kelly of 1447 Tenth Avenue, East Oakland, and the ceremony was presided over by the Rev. W. H. Kelly, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Berkeley.

PICNIC PLANNED

BY RELIEF CORPS

BERKELEY, June 9.—Lookout Mountain Post No. 88, G. A. R., and Lookout Mountain Veterans Relief Corps No. 35 of Oakland, have planned a picnic for the relief corps members of the G. A. R. and the Veterans Relief Corps. The picnic will be held at the Lookout Mountain resort, and the proceeds will be used for the relief of the poor.

JUDGE IS BUSY

RICHMOND, June 9.—Seven told their troubles to the judge this morning as he presided over the court. The judge was very busy, and he had to hear many cases. He was very kind and fair, and he gave everyone a chance to be heard.

DEDICATE CHURCH

RICHMOND, June 9.—With the finishing touches completed, the new \$15,000 First Christian Church will be thrown open to the public for the first time today. The church is a beautiful building, and it is a great credit to the community. The dedication ceremony will be held at 10 o'clock this morning.

TO BE OFFICIAL

BERKELEY, June 9.—The Berkeley Chamber of Commerce has received from the office of the Postmaster General acknowledgment of a suggestion made by Wells Drury, secretary of this organization, that the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce should be designated as the official agent for the distribution of the Liberty Loan Bonds on first class matter. The legend which appears on the letters has been sent out from Washington, in accordance with the suggestion furnished from Berkeley, is as follows: "To your help, Buy a Liberty Loan Bond."

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UNIVERSITY IS DISCOVERER OF PRANK OF CUPID

BERKELEY, June 9.—The University of California discovered another romance of the classroom today when Miss Anna Evelyn Jones, a freshman student, announced her engagement to Dr. George Rupert MacMinn, the instructor in mathematics. During the past two semesters Miss Jones has sat for three hours a week in MacMinn's class, but it was not only quadrants and triangles and cosines that formed the mutual interest of the pair, their friends learned today.

The wedding is to be performed this fall some time probably in the latter part of August.

MacMinn, a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1905, and he joined the teaching force at this university several years ago. He has been making his home at the Faculty Club, 2015 Shattuck Ave., since he came to the university from Cheyenne, Wyoming. She is a daughter of Mrs. Frank H. Jones of that city.

AEOLIAN YACHTS IN TROPHY RACE TODAY

The annual Aeolian club race for the Times-Star trophy will be run today. The course of the race will start at the club house, and will end at the club house. The race will be run on the water, and the winner will receive the trophy.

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OAKS DROP INTO FOURTH PLACE BY LOSING SHUT OUT

FRANCES COWELLS WINS SWIM ACROSS THE GOLDEN GATE

Frances Cowells, champion swimmer over almost every distance, added another laurel to her record yesterday by winning the Golden Gate Swim, completed the mile and three-quarter swim in 11 minutes and 30 seconds, but only through the fault of another swimmer's touch did she take first honors. Miss Cowells swam the mile and three-quarter distance in 11 minutes and 30 seconds, but only through the fault of another swimmer's touch did she take first honors. Miss Cowells swam the mile and three-quarter distance in 11 minutes and 30 seconds, but only through the fault of another swimmer's touch did she take first honors.

New Swimming Star From Sacramento in Action Here Today

Miss Eva Callaghan, the clever Sacramento merrmaid, will make her debut in the bay cities, at Idora, today. She is a native of Sacramento and is a very likely to win some of the best swimmers in the State and very likely will compete against Frances Cowells, the American women's champion, a San Francisco girl who during the past two years has risen rapidly to fame.

SEQUOYAH GOLFERS BEATEN IN PLAY WITH PRESIDIO

The Sequoyah Country Club golf team found the lead given the Presidio players two weeks ago too much to make up on their home links, and lost the home and home tournament, 16 matches to 7, with one match halved. The score in yesterday's play was 7 matches for Sequoyah to 2 for Presidio, but the first half of the tournament played on the Presidio links went to the San Francisco club 9 matches to 2 with one halved. This is the first home and home tournament that the Sequoyah golfers have lost since the club has been organized.

Sacramento Horses Entered in Feature Sulky Races Today

Sulky races will be the attraction at the Golden Gate park stadium today. A number of out of town owners have entered horses in the meet, so the competition will be very keen. The races will start at 2:30 p. m. and will continue until 8:30 p. m. The races will be very interesting and will attract a large crowd.

CHARLEY WHITE WINS. Charley White, Chicago lightweight champion, carried off honors in a scrappy ten-round bout at Nimitz baseball park today. Tillman was defeated by a probable knockout in the seventh when the going stopped the count of nine. Tillman was knocked out in the second round for a count of nine and he hit the canvas again in the fifth. He came back but was knocked out in the sixth. Tillman's best showing was in the third—his only round.

SPALDING GOLF TENNIS BASE BALL

The Mark of Quality Throughout the World

SPALDING "BOB" GOLF BALLS

Remade from first-grade cores, in the Spalding Golf Ball factory (where the Red Honor Ball is made), and sold for just what they are

The most dependable low-priced Golf Ball in the market.

GOLF GUIDE FOR 1917 Just out. Pictures of all leading players. Edited by Grantland Rice. PRICE, 25c.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. 416 14TH STREET, OAKLAND 158 Geary Street, San Francisco

BASEBALL

Oakland Coast League Park San Pablo and Park Ave. 2:15 p. m. Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Grandstand, 25c. Box seats, 50c. Reserved seats, 25c. Only, 15c.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS THE DIAMOND BRAND. Laxative. For Constipation. For Biliousness. For Indigestion. For Headache. For Stomach Trouble. For Nervousness. For Sleeplessness. For All the Disorders of the Bowels. Take one or two pills three times a day. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

COAST LEAGUE BOX SCORES

LOS ANGELES	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Maggert, cf.	4	0	2	0	2	0	0
Laughlin, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Kennedy, 3b.	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Meusel, 1b.	4	1	2	0	0	1	1
Killifer, 2b.	4	0	1	0	1	1	1
Cassidy, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1	1	1
Ellis, 1b.	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Terry, cf.	3	0	0	1	3	2	1
Crandall, p.	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	33	1	7	3	27	11	3

Los Angeles, June 9. — San Francisco players fanned their batting averages here today off Roy Mitchell, "Chief" Johnson and Art Frowne. The Seals won with 14 runs to six for the Tigers. Red Oldham, pitching for San Francisco, led Vernon down with six hits, but wild pitches in the first frame let his opponents put three over in the opening frame.

Over the first, and the Tigers took the lead off Oldham in the same frame. San Francisco took advantage of some more errors in the second and put the mound duties for Vernon just in time to be greeted with five hits, which made the inning total of five runs.

Terry, who hit in the sixth, in the sixth inning, and a couple of Frowne, who went in after Stovall had worked as a pinch hitter in the sixth. The Tigers put one over in the third on Snodgrass' hit and Koenner's error. Two Vernon runs came in the sixth on Griggs' double. Galloway's single and Hollywood's boot.

San Francisco. AB. R. H. SB. PO. A. E. Calvo, cf. 4 0 2 0 2 0 0 Pico, 3b. 3 0 1 1 3 0 0 Massey, cf. 3 0 1 1 3 0 0 Schaller, 1b. 4 0 1 0 0 1 0 Koenner, 2b. 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 Hollywood, 2b. 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 Corhan, ss. 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 Baker, c. 4 0 1 0 0 1 0 Oldham, p. 4 0 1 0 0 1 0 Dwyer, cf. 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 Totals 41 14 17 6 27 10 2

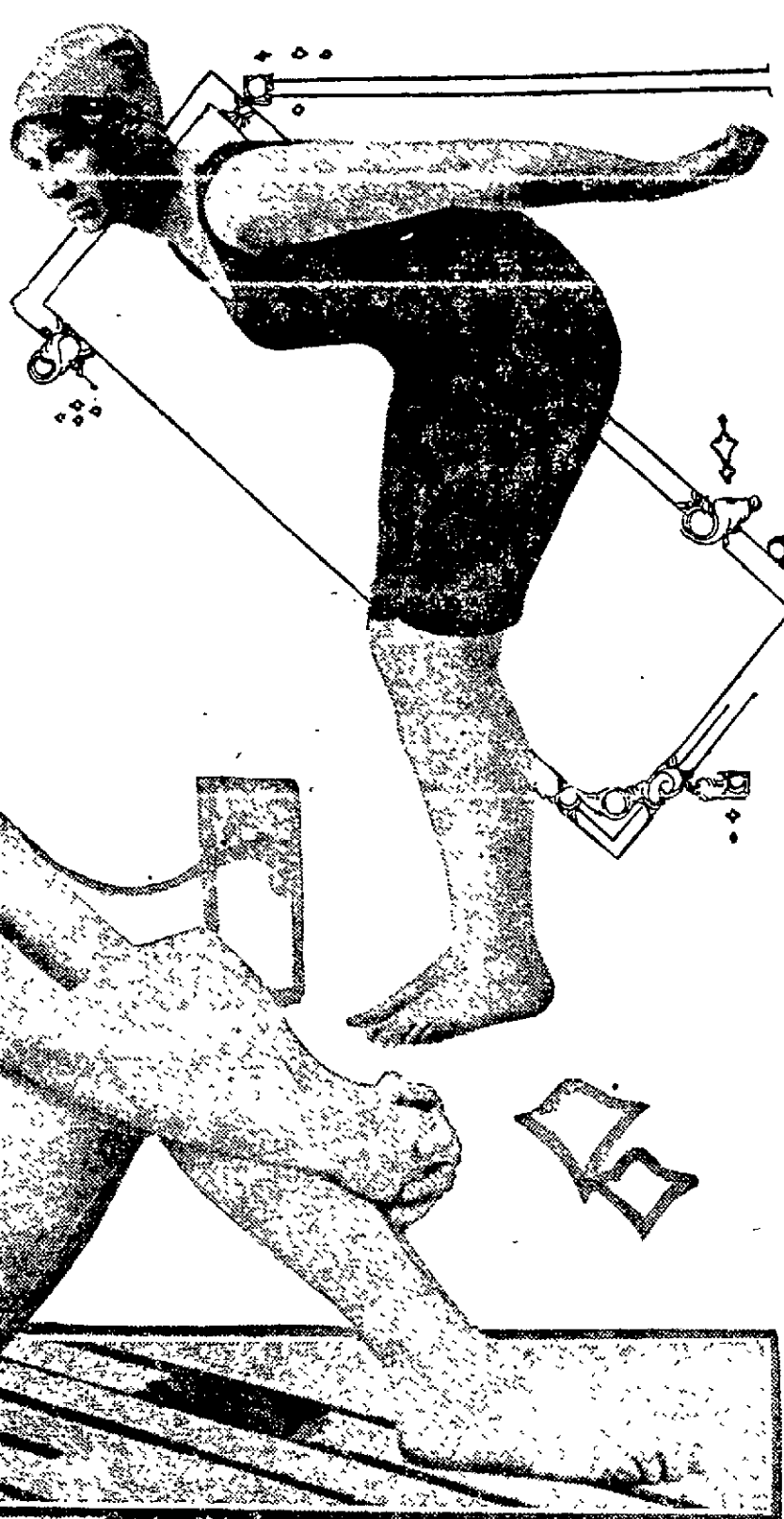
STOVALL BATTLED FOR JOHNSON IN THE SIXTH. Stovall battled for Johnson in the sixth, but was hit by a line drive from Johnson in the sixth, and was hit by a line drive from Johnson in the sixth, and was hit by a line drive from Johnson in the sixth.

Filipino Sprinter Far East Sensation

One of the best performances shown at the Far Eastern Olympic games held recently at Tokyo, Japan, was a 100 yards trial heat in ten seconds flat by G. Saavedra, a Filipino sprinter. According to American children, Saavedra was a good runner with proper training is capable of running the 100 in better than even time. In build he resembles the good runner with proper training is capable of running the 100 in better than even time.

Frances Cowells Wins Golden Gate Swim When Mrs. Ernie Smith Loses on Fluke

Upper right picture is of Mrs. Ernie Smith (Margaret Brack) who finished Bulletin's Golden Gate swim in the best time but was disqualified because her pilot did not know the location of the finish line. Lower picture is of Miss Frances Cowells, who was declared the winner because she was the first to reach the finish line although her time for the swim was almost three minutes slower than that of Mrs. Smith.



SEALS ENJOY BIG DAY AT EXPENSE OF THE TIGERS

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Michigan Voted Into Big Nine

CHICAGO, June 9. — Invitation to the University of Michigan to resume athletic relations with the Big Nine was voted at a meeting today of the faculty representatives of the Western Intercollegiate Conference. Michigan, which withdrew from the conference in 1915 as the result of a disciplinary action to abide by the athletic training restrictions, was expected to accept the invitation at once.

Pacific Coast League RESULTS YESTERDAY

San Francisco 14, Vernon 0. Los Angeles 3, Oakland 0. Portland-Salt Lake game called (rain). STANDING OF THE CLUBS. Club. Won. Lost. Pct. San Francisco 40 26 .607 Salt Lake 32 26 .553 Los Angeles 32 31 .508 Oakland 32 32 .500 Portland 26 34 .433 Vernon 27 38 .415

FISHERMEN REPORT CONDITIONS ARE NOW IMPROVING

The best fishing districts of California are now coming to their own. The season has been back to normal this year, and now the Sierras, the Feather River, and Tahoe are affording very good catches. No more will the angler be content with the limit catches of very small trout afforded by the streams of the Coast region south, and Santa Cruz mountains.

WASHINGTON, June 9. — Harper and Galloway were wild today and the White Sox scored enough runs off them in the first four innings to win, 5 to 4. The score: R. H. E. Chicago 5 11 0 Washington 4 11 0 Batteries—Scott, Danforth and Schalk; Harper, Galloway, Shaw and Almsmith.

Chicago Wins Big Nine-Track Meet

STAG FIELD, CHICAGO, June 9. — The University of Chicago's track team won the seventh annual Western collegiate conference meet here today, scoring in 14 of the 16 events and totaling 644 points. Illinois showed in every event except one and was second, 414 points. Missouri added by Simpson, who scored 16 points was third with 204 points. The first record to go by the boards went to the credit of E. H. Hall of Oregon, who traveled the mile in 4:15.4. The former time was 4:19.2, and was held by Tom Meyers, the Denver star, since 1915. Hall made a runaway race, taking a commanding lead at the start and increasing it as the event progressed, leading a hundred yards in the last quarter mile.

BILLY MURRAY HAS ANOTHER TOUGH ONE IN SIGHT

Billy Murray has one of the toughest jobs on his hands that he has ever had in the ring when he meets Frank Barrieau, the Canadian heavyweight, before the West Coast boxing night on Wednesday night. The only recent fight that Murray has had was a tough one with his wild battling opponent, Jack Corbett, and he is quite willing to forget that event.

Both Barrieau and Murray are doing some hard work in training camp in preparation for the West Coast battle and both will be on exhibition before the fight fans today. Barrieau is figuring on making his last fight in the latter's training camp, and both will be on exhibition before the fight fans today.

Tommy Hayes is another boy who is going to get a tough test to show whether he is going up or down. Hayes worked with Johnny Shover in the latter's training camp one time and got the idea that he is a better boy than Shover. He has been in the Shover's training camp for some time and at last he is matched to meet Shover in the special event.

Frank Leischer and Joe White should furnish plenty of hard hitting and action in the other special event. Both boys are hard hitters and are willing to get in and rough it all the time. The rest of the card includes Danny Edwards and Tony Pretis; Wilkes Coulting and Young Sharkey; and Willie Daley and Marty Sherred.

National League STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Club. Won. Lost. Pct. Philadelphia 25 14 .641 New York 25 15 .625 Chicago 23 20 .538 St. Louis 23 20 .538 Cincinnati 22 21 .512 Brooklyn 22 22 .500 Boston 22 22 .500 Pittsburgh 22 22 .500

Eddie Mensor Only Oak to Get to Third; Murray Only Oak Who Hits Out of Infield in Pinch

Eddie Mensor was the only Oak to get as far as third base—that's how effective Doc Crandall was on the mound for the Angels yesterday, and that's the chief reason why Del Howard's Oakland hopes are down in fourth place today, and why they must take both games of today's double-header to get as good as an even break with the Angels. Three to nothing was the score of yesterday's affair which gave the Angels their third win of the four games played thus far in the series. The Oaks made only four hits off Crandall, and two of these were of the scratch variety.

The Angels bunched hits off Prough in two frames. Once the combination was good for a run, and the other time it took an error to make the two hits count for a run. After Prough had given way to a pinch hitter (who did not hit), Sammy Beer took up the burden and he bunched in a walk with an Angel hit to set the stage for a double steal that counted the third run.

It was Bill Kenworthy who gave the Angels their start in the first inning when he singled to left with two gone and stole second, scoring when Meusel poked one out into center for a single. And it was Kenworthy who pulled in Lane's drive and killed off the Oakland chances in the first inning with a double play after Mensor had started with a walk and had advanced on Middleton's out.

Meusel started the next Angel run when he shot a hot one through Sheehan for a single into left. Killifer beat out a bunt and put Meusel on second. Sheehan messed up what should have been an easy double play when he took Mensor's throw at second and threw low to first, giving Bassler a life and letting Meusel score.

The third Angel run came in the ninth after Beer had taken the mound for Oakland. Bassler poked one back of third, just far enough away from everybody so that he registered it as a double. Ellis put him on third with an out at first. Terry drew a walk and with Bassler worked the double steal for a score. Murray's throw went into center field and there was no chance for a return throw to head off the run. Terry went to third, but there he rested while Crandall fled to Lane to end the inning.

After a double play killed off what looked like a good first inning start for the Oaks, they had three other possible chances to break through the Angel defense. But with men on bases, Danny Murray was the only Oak of the afternoon who could hit the ball out of the infield and his was only a fly to Ellis, not deep enough to do any damage.

Oaks and Seals Open Series With Big Red Cross Benefit on Monday

The Oaks and Seals will open their third series of the season on Monday. Instead of on Tuesday this time, the Red Cross benefit game starting off the eight game scrap. Although the game will be a regular part of the pennant race, the Oakland players will have nothing to do with the turnstile, all of tomorrow's receipts going to the Red Cross for the benefit of the war veterans, and all connected with the Oakland and San Francisco clubs will work free in the interest of the war.

Advance ticket sale indicates that there will be an enormous crowd on hand and in addition several business men have come through with a large subscription to pay the way of several hundred children from local orphan homes.

The baseball recently signed by President Wilson, with which the game will be started, is due to arrive tonight by special delivery. After being used to open the contest, the ball will be sold to the Oakland players in the interest of the Red Cross. All other balls used in the contest will bear a Red Cross stamp, and any foul ball landing in the grandstand will be sold to the Red Cross for the benefit of the war veterans, and all connected with the Oakland and San Francisco clubs will work free in the interest of the war.

Advance ticket sale indicates that there will be an enormous crowd on hand and in addition several business men have come through with a large subscription to pay the way of several hundred children from local orphan homes.

The passing of another Coast League veteran is told in reports from the south, which tell of the departure of Pitcher Bill Steen from Seal ranks to Dallas in the Texas League. Steen is a victim of the renege policy in the Coast League this year. He was one of the highest salaried men on the Seal club, and despite his good start this season he has hardly been worth his salary to the club recently. It is significant of other reasons for his release that the club in the league refused to waive on him.

Sammy Beer of Ray Kremer will probably be Howard's pitching choice for the morning game on the Oakland lot today against the Angels. Harry Krause will probably be sent against the Seals in the Red Cross benefit game on the San Francisco lot Monday.

Crandall had himself in hot water for a few minutes in the ninth inning. Middleton started the frame by rolling an easy one to him. Crandall accepted it up and stopped long enough to laugh at Middleton, who insisted on running down the base line. The last was on Crandall when he threw wide to Killifer and Middleton was safe. Crandall flustered around and handed Lane three outs before he had time to get to the mound. Miller worked the wobbly Crandall for a pass, but the veteran pitcher steeled himself enough to slip over the called strike on Rod Murray, and then Kenworthy took care of Lee's grounder for a forecourt at second, closing the game.

Eddie Mensor opened the Oaks' half of the fourth with a double to right, center and Middleton's sacrifice put him on third. But Lane fanned and Ray Miller could not get the ball past Crandall.

Buck Weaver Leading the Major League in Scoring of Runs

CHICAGO, June 9. — Ty Cobb is back in his old time batting form. The celebration of his return to the field is unofficially averaged in the following table. Since 1915, he has scored 13 runs in the last 14 games. This is a record for a player in the last 14 games. Chapman of Cleveland increased his lead as the premier sacrifice hitter and base runner in the league. He has scored 13 runs in the last 14 games. Weaver of Chicago is keeping his pace in runs scored, having scored 13 runs in the last 14 games. The averages include games of last Wednesday.

With an average of 347 Burns of New York and Boush of Cincinnati are tied for batting honors among the regulars in the National League. Jack Smith of St. Louis, leader a week ago, is ten points behind them.

MONEY DEAR WORRIES MEN IN TRAINING

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—While there are many men of independent income among those who are preparing themselves for the coming military reservation here for commissions in the new United States army and to whom the matter of a hundred dollars a month is a mere incidental, the majority of the candidates are not so fortunate and the money of some of them is being used for their pay is causing them considerable uneasiness. Many of these men were dependent on regular salaries for the maintenance of their families and themselves before they undertook the training course with the understanding that they would be recommended during that interval. Although the word has been passed around that eventually the money would be forthcoming, the problem as to how expenses at home during the interim are to be met daily is growing more acute.

Another source of gloom, if by any chance there is time for any gloom to be sandwiched in between the multifarious duties that the men are called on to perform, is the want of some of the men had taken a liking, but who, for physical or other reasons, has been dropped from the rolls. There have been many of these instances of late and more than one man has been taking stock of himself in an effort to determine whether or not he has any of the deficiencies which will number him among those not present. The "weeding out" process is in full swing and is causing quite as much uneasiness in the camps as the matter of lack of funds.

"SHORT CUTS." However with several thousand men in camp it is expected that there will be many minor tragedies enacted every day. What may be a serious matter for one man is not given a thought by another. There is one thing however in which all are agreed. And that is—the name of "short-cuts" which has been applied to them must be deleted from the camp lexicon. The term first was applied in the early days of the camp by some of the "regulars" in view of the fact that the men were going to receive commissions in those units which under ordinary circumstances, cannot be secured in less than four years. The camp is a unit in its stand that when four years work is expended on them in three weeks, those who get through the ordeal will have accomplished something that never was dreamed of in the case of the "regulars" who had plenty of time to absorb all the ins and outs of officering. From now on, anyone who refers to them as "short-cuts" is likely to have something on his hands.

With any evidence was needed to prove that the men were becoming physically hardened, it was to be found on the last few holidays which have been granted them. While a few weeks ago the men would be glad to turn into their bunks after the rigors of a day's training or sought buckets of cold water in which to reduce burning and inflamed feet, now they are employing their leisure hours in picking over the surrounding country by way of "rest and recreation." The trails of Marin county and other counties bordering on San Francisco are dotted with hikers under the name of "hike" and with a red-white and blue cord, the latter being the insignia of the reserve officers' camp.

SELECTIONS TO START. With the end of the first month of intensive training at an end next week, the working of selecting the men for their specialties in the various branches will begin. Infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers will get their quotas and the men will then be instructed in the intricacies of the various departments to which they are assigned. This will be continued for the last two months of the training period. A number of polo stars are looking forward to this time as they have put in their applications for assignment to the cavalry and are eagerly anticipating the joy of again being outside a horse.

CONTRACT IS LET

YREKA, June 9.—At a meeting of the City Trustees the contract for the new city hall was let to the lowest bidder for the sum of \$700,000. Charles L. Noel, local contractor, was the successful bidder on the contract for the building proper.

Alternative contracts on plumbing, sheet metal, electrical and painting went to E. J. Stimmel, J. J. O'Neill and Henry Schultz.

The new structure will be of reinforced concrete and will be located on the line of the state highway through Yreka.

WE BOUGHT SPORT SKIRTS AND SILK SWEATERS

I was downtown shopping with Margaret yesterday and what an interesting afternoon it was. We were all over the city, looking at things to wear for the summer you know both of us have always had to figure pretty close to make ends meet, but no more. Margaret read in the papers the other day about Cherry's Credit Clothing Company, so we went to see what they had. I was never so surprised in my life. We found some of the finest things I have ever seen, the prices so much lower than I ever expected to pay with the additional advantage of credit.

They have just received some fine new sport skirts and sweaters, they are wonderful values. You know the silk and fiber sweaters are being so much worn this year. They are in all of the rich, high colors of the season, soft and light weight—only cost 50c or higher priced ones 1.00 each. There were some sport skirts in a variety of colors, stripes, plaids and plain colors, marked very low in price. Margaret and I are going to do all of our buying at Cherry's hereafter, because we can get so many nicer things for less money and without paying cash. What? You haven't heard of Cherry's Credit Plan? Well, it is so simple. You just have to pay a small installment down and the balance in easy weekly installments. Just a little bit each week, so that there is no excuse whatever for any woman not being well dressed.

Cherry's have two stores in Oakland—the ladies' store at 515 12th st. and the men's store at 523 13th st. In San Francisco they also have two stores—one at 48 and 52 Geary st. and 1406 Mission, corner 20th. Also in Sacramento. Advertisement.

PAIN KILLING ANAESTHETIC FOR SOLDIERS OF U. S.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A new anaesthetic which soldiers may apply themselves locally to a wound and which will deaden the pain, will be in the kit of American soldiers in France, if the American Defense Society has its way. The new pain killer which was described by a speaker before the Rotary Club, is the invention of Gordon Edwards, a San Francisco lawyer. He could not get the United States army to take his invention seriously, but the French army took it at once and has found it very successful. The anaesthetic is called, "Eucaine," it is composed of quinine, hydro-chloric acid and urea and is sprayed on a wound by a sort of atomizer. It stops pain for three hours. Miss Anne M. Edwards, the daughter of the Rotary Club, is backing a movement for its inclusion in the American soldiers' kit.

PERILOUS TRIP FOR GIANT REFLECTOR

Plans for moving to the top of Mount Wilson the great 100-inch mirror for the new telescope there were practically settled in Pasadena, and until this wonderful and precious reflector reaches its final destination astronomers and scientists throughout the world will, figuratively, be holding their breath in fear that something will happen to it.

Probably no more painstaking job has been undertaken in the world. It has taken twelve years to cut and shape this immense glass disk, which is expected to explore uncharted reaches of the universe. Because of the war it cannot be duplicated in the rough, so its intrinsic value is incalculable. Its potential value to astronomical science is well nigh limitless.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars of the Carnegie fund have been spent to build the huge dome on Mount Wilson, which is to house the 100-inch mirror and its telescopic apparatus, which is a marvel of mechanical exactness and which astronomers from everywhere have come to see. All this expenditure will go for naught if the slightest accident happens to the great mirror in transit.

PROTECTED. The "clothes" the mirror will wear for the trip in a few weeks and the cradle in which it will ride on a powerful motor truck, have been the objects of the minutest planning at the laboratory of the Mount Wilson Observatory in Pasadena. It is all being planned on paper as an architect would plan a house.

Most of the general arrangements already have been settled. The mirror will ride on edge in an octagonal air-tight box that is ten feet deep and about two feet wide. Between the glass and the box which is to be paraffin lined, will be successive layers of carded wool padding. These will serve two purposes. First, they will prevent the mirror from moving and protect it from shock; second, they will serve in a measure to keep out the heat of the sun.

ACCURATELY GROUND. This great block of glass has been ground so accurately that its surface changes from the heat of a man's body three feet away from it and even with the enclosure of padding, it is expected that it will undergo considerable variation of shape when it is put in the box and taken out into the sun.

Up to now it has been kept in a room where the temperature is even and in the latter stages it could be ground only a few hours each morning. The dissection it suffers going up the mountain will not injure it, says Professor Hubble, as it will recover its true form again in the carefully guarded air of the observatory dome.

Around the box will be constructed a cradle of heavy timbers extending to the edge of the truck. Between the cradle and the box will be arranged a system of powerful but delicately adjusted springs to absorb all jolts. Though the mirror weighs four and a half tons, it is planned to have it ride as lightly as a feather, swaying easily without a jar. The entire load with the truck will weigh about seven tons.

The 100-inch telescope at the top of Mt. Wilson, except for the mirror, is practically complete. The mirror has been silvered and is ready for use as soon as it is in position. A number of smaller mirrors which are used with it are also finished and in position.

Dr. George Ellery Hale, director of the Mount Wilson observatory, is now kept in Washington by his work as chairman of the National Research Council, and Dr. W. S. Adams, who is directing the work in his absence, will put the 100-inch telescope into action as soon as possible.

Kahn's Grocerteria Will Open Wednesday, June 13th

Kahn's Bakery
Department
Will Keep Open
Monday, June 11th
and
Tuesday, June 12th

KAHN'S GROCERTERIA

Kahn's Grocery
Department
Will Be Closed
Monday, June 11th
and
Tuesday, June 12th

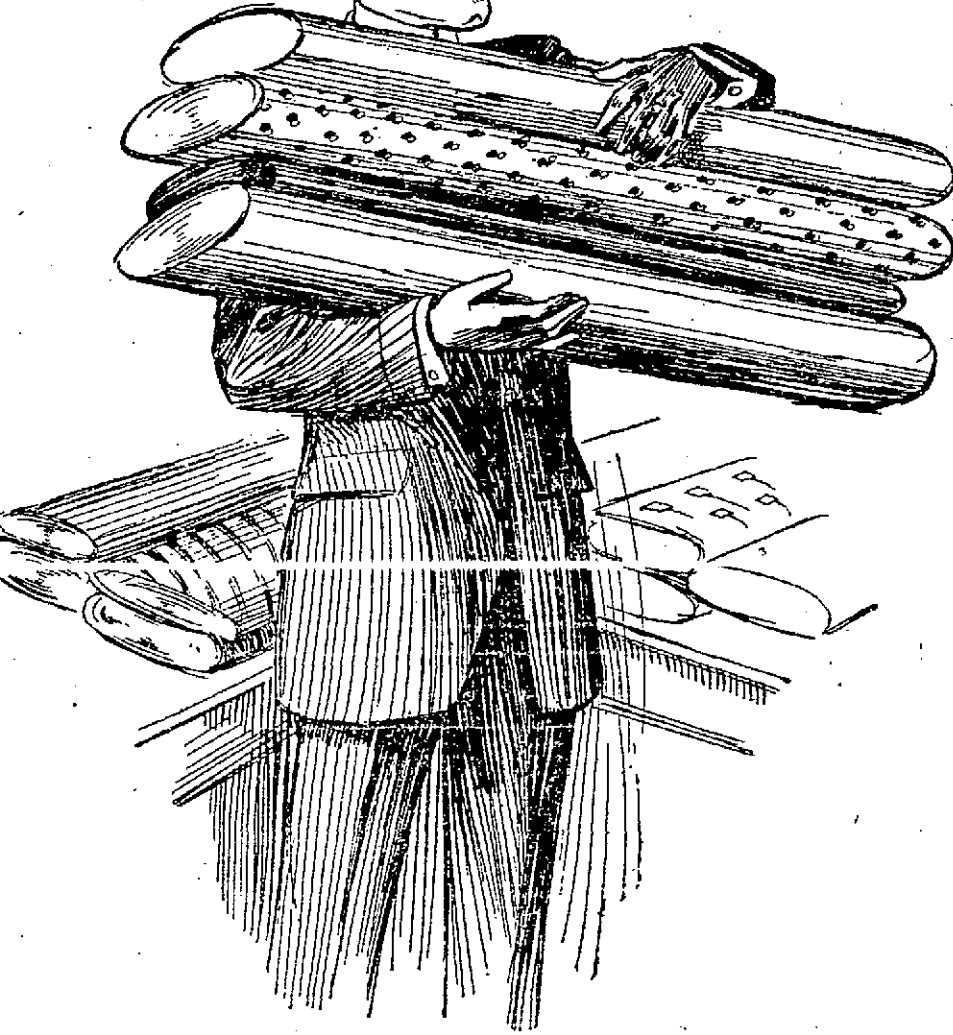
IN KAHN'S GROCERTERIA all groceries will be sold FOR CASH—NO DELIVERIES WILL BE MADE—and NO TELEPHONE ORDERS RECEIVED. This new department will carry all the high-class Groceries which you have been accustomed to find at Kahn's—but at such splendid SAVINGS that you will be happy to PAY CASH and FOREGO DELIVERY—GOODS will be conveniently arranged on tables and shelves so that you can inspect everything and see the plainly marked prices—You owe it to yourself—to YOUR PURSE—to investigate KAHN'S GROCERTERIA.

"BETTER VALUE" SALE KAHN'S THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

This Great Sale Event Starts On Its Second Week Tomorrow With Better Values
New Surprises and Added Features in All Departments

20,000 Yds. New Wash Goods

Have arrived and go on sale Monday at sale prices that will attract you to Kahn's



American Dress Gingham

2000 YARDS DRESS GINGHAMS of medium weight. The soft finish, good wearing kind, in checks and stripes for dresses and children's clothes. Featured in the "Better Value" Sale.

10^c yd.

3000 Yards of Galatea Cloth

FINE QUALITY GALATEA CLOTH. These are mill shorts and seconds in a good range of dark colors with small figures and dot effects, for dresses and children's clothes.

15^c yd.

Linene Sport Suitings

WONDERFUL VALUE in the tan color Linene Sport Suitings with medallion and figured effects. The medium weight for outing suits and skirts, worth three times the sale price.

15^c yd.

High Grade Sport Suitings

ALL THIS SEASON'S NEW and high-grade Sport Suitings in Linene, Gabardine, Corduroys and Cheviots, in an endless variety of figures, dots, stripes and medallion effects. Worth double the "Better Value" Sale price.

29^c yd.

Playtime Suitings

Choice line or the Popular Playtime Suiting, medium weight, in a big range of light and dark colors with checks and stripes, for dresses, waists and children's clothes. Special, yard.

Cream Hair Line Serge

Extra fine quality Storm Serge in cream grounds, with black hairline stripes, for serviceable dresses, skirts, etc. Special, yard.

36-Inch Percal

Fine American Percal, light and dark colors, with stripe and check and small figured and dot effect, for dresses, waists and children's clothes. Special, yard.

Satin Stripe Challie

—75 pieces of fine wool-mixed satin stripe Challie in all the new and wanted plain solid colors. For stylish dresses and waists. Special, yard.

Draperies and Bedding

—200 TAPESTRY, VELOUR AND BROCADE SILK SAMPLE SQUARES for cushion, chair coverings, etc. All styles, all qualities, all one price. Your choice, Better Value, each.

49c

—150 MILL SAMPLES DAMAGED COTTON BLANKETS in gray, all qualities, all sizes, all one price. These have slight mill imperfections; does not impair the wear. Your choice, pair.

\$1.69

—100 PAIR DAMAGED WHITE WOOL BLANKETS—Mill samples, all qualities, all one price; some soiled; double bed sizes. These are unusual value and are less than mill price today. Better Value, pair.

\$4.89

—2000 YARDS MILL LENGTH CRETONNES, in lengths from 2 to 15 yards, all styles, all qualities, all one price; big range of colors and patterns to choose from. Better Value, yard.

29c

—200 PAIRS SCRIM CURTAINS in Arabian color, 2½ yards long, a fine even-threaded, good-wearing scrim with fancy lace insertion. Better Value Sale, pair.

\$1.19

—50 PAIRS BED-PILLOWS, fine, sanitary and odorless feather filled, good art tick covered. Better Value, each.

85c

Silks "Better Values"

—YO-SAN SILKS—All of this season's new and stylish designs of these elegant quality silks offered for this sale at one-half of the original prices. Gorgeous colorings, bold and daring designs; all one-yard wide. Sale price, yard.

\$1.48

—NEW AND STYLISH PRINTED PONGEE SILKS—An excellent quality of all-silk pongee printed in new designs; 34 inches wide. Specially underpriced for this sale, yard.

\$1.48

—A WONDERFUL YARD-WIDE BLACK TAFFETA SILK offered in this sale at, yard.

\$1.19

—26-INCH BLACK MESSALINE—An excellent quality specially underpriced for this sale, yard.

\$1.19

—23-INCH ALL-SILK PONGEE in the natural color. A very good quality. Specially underpriced, yard.

89c

Dress Goods "Better Values"

—CREAM SICILIAN SUITING—A twilled fabric 50 inches wide. An extra special, yard.

69c

—CREAM STORM SERGE—All wool, 42 inches wide, sponged and shrunk. An exceptional value, yard.

89c

—HOMESPUN SUITING in mottled and shaded effects; the season's most popular cloth; 54 inches wide, yard.

\$1.50

Better Value Sale of

Jewelry

Leather Hand Bags

Made from real leather, mostly fabric lined, fitted with coin purse and mirror, some with inside compartment. Special, yard.

98c

Novelty Ear Rings

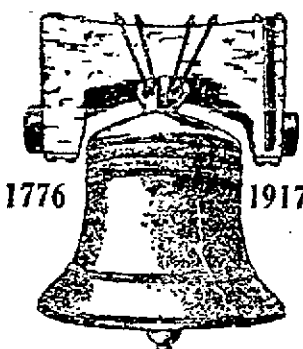
Reduced ¼ to ½ less than regular prices. Every novelty earring in our stock at a reduced price. For quick choosing we have divided into four prices—

25c, 49c, 75c and 98c

Samples of Imported Jewelry Reduced to ½ Price

500 pieces sample jewelry, consisting of brooches, bar pins, bead necklaces, hat pins, beauty pins, gold-plated and stone set in nearly every finish. Special, yard.

25c



Prove Your Love of Your Country—Buy a

Liberty Bond

Show your patriotism by deeds—not words. Lend the government all the money you can spare—it's the safest investment in the world.

Domestics "Better Values"

—300 DOZEN FULL BLEACH HEMMED HUCK TOWELS—Size 18x36. Soft finish, good wearing kind, red borders. Supply your future wants. Better Value, each.

10c

—125 DOZEN EXTRA FINE ALL PURE SNOW WHITE HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, the soft finish, heavy, good wearing kind. A big bargain. Better Value, each.

16c

—200 DOZEN READY-MADE PILLOW CASES—Size 45x36. Full bleach, good wearing kind. Less than mill price. Better Value, each.

15c

—50 DOZEN READY-MADE BED SHEETS—Size 81x90, double bed size, full bleach, soft finish, good wearing kind. Nicely made, hand torn. Better Value, each.

89c

—200 EXTRA FINE HIGHLY MERCERIZED TABLE CLOTHS—Bordered and unbordered; neat range of patterns and center pieces. Will wear and wear. Better Value, each.

98c

—100 DOZEN HEMMED NAPKINS—Ready for use. These are the soft finished, mercerized, good wearing kind. Neat patterns. Better Value, dozen.

98c

—25 PIECES FINE HIGHLY MERCERIZED TABLE DAMASK—Soft finish, good wearing quality for every-day, good hard usage. Neat patterns. Better Value, yard.

35c

—200 DOZEN EXTRA GOOD WEARING FULL BLEACHED HEMMED TURKISH TOWELS—Size 18x36. You can use several at this price, each.

13c

—100 DOZEN LARGE SIZE HEAVY, THIRSTY, ABSORBENT TURKISH BATH TOWELS—Size 21x42. Hemmed. Will wear and wear. Better Value, each.

19c

Sale of Dainty Lingerie

—A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF HIGH-GRADE LINGERIE comprising Gowns, Envelope Chemise, Combinations, Lingerie Petticoats, Crepe de Chine Camisoles and Bodices, Ami French Wear and Princess Slips, made of sheer dainty materials and trimmed with laces and embroideries. Better Value, special.

\$1.19

Tea and Fancy Aprons

—DAINTY WHITE LAWN, SWISS and DIMITY APRONS in beautiful lace and medallion embroidered effects, bib and waist models. Better Value, special.

33c

Ribbons "Better Values"

—RICH, LUSTROUS SILK RIBBONS, 5½ inches wide, plain colors of fancy Dresden, stripes and plaids. Yard.

21c

—ALL-SILK PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS, 2½ to 4 inches wide, in a beautiful array of colors and styles, yard.

10c

—RIBBON LENGTHS 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c Per piece.

KAHN'S

TO LET AND LEASE

Do you know that the most elegantly appointed apartments in the city are in the Oakland, about the Lake? They are advertised under "To Let" in this part of the TRIBUNE; also complete lists of Rooms.

Oakland Tribune

A GREATER NEWSPAPER FOR GREATER OAKLAND

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

There is one royal road to wealth—get into business in a small way in a growing town—the town will carry you up with it. See the opportunities in Oakland, listed in these pages today.

VOL. LXXXVII.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1917.

(Pages 55 to 64.)

NO. 110.

COMMUTING FROM S. F. TO OAKLAND

Industrial Growth Causes New Condition to Arise on This Side of the Bay Region

Is San Francisco to become the "bedroom of Oakland?"

Have San Franciscans begun commuting to business in Oakland?

Perhaps the first of these two questions is not serious, but certain it is that the industrial expansion of Oakland has been so enormous of late that many hundreds of those employed in the manufacturing plants on this side of the bay are still living in San Francisco and are commuting from that city to Oakland and Alameda.

The "Wholesalers and Jobbers" association, which has been extremely active in the development of that section of Oakland bordering upon the north harbor line, has been investigating the residential conditions that exist in that section. The result of this investigation is a statement by A. S. Day, the secretary of the association, that accommodations for 1000 workmen are needed in the downtown portion of Oakland at the present time.

Estimates by those familiar with conditions in the rapidly expanding industrial plants of this section place the number of people employed there at 500,000.

Within this section of Oakland has been growing, and many new buildings have been erected of late, these buildings have been confined to manufacturing plants, stores, produce places and almost every kind of building that can be devoted to the business that is settling in that district so rapidly. Living quarters have been almost completely overlooked. It is notoriously a fact that people like to live near their place of employment. Men, particularly if single, will stand a great deal to be near their place of employment. Living accommodations in this section have not kept pace with the industrial development.

Employees of the great ship building plants on the Alameda side of the harbor find it just as easy to take the electric train on the Alameda side and go to San Francisco as it is to come to Oakland.

The "narrow gauge" comes from the old factories on the Alameda shore. Two important stations are now maintained at Webster street and West Alameda, where there was none before.

The industrial expansion is increasing rather than contracting. Restaurants are being established, where never such place was known before. A splendid paying hotel proposition at moderate prices has been established just over the bridge in Alameda by an Oakland man.

The business is here and it is growing daily, and with this growth of industry housing conditions will have to be provided for those who find employment in this section.

MANY SALES MADE. Reports to the Oakland Real Estate Board this week show many sales of residence property and in an appreciable percentage of instances to out of town people. The board has some reports indicating a timidity on the part of purchasers because of the declaration of war is being dissipated and that the market is fast being restored to normal.

WILL TAKE LIBERTY BONDS for 10-room house and lot 122x174 in Fruitvale, handy to S. P. and Key Route; easy terms. P. O. Box 538, Oakland.

RENT VERY REASONABLE 10-room house, large grounds, 122x174; raise vegetables, reduce cost living; handy to S. P. and Key Route. P. O. Box 538, Oakland.

Indian Land Sale UNDER UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION

Nearly a half-million acres belonging to the Choctaw Indians in Southeastern Oklahoma, soon to be sold by the Interior Department.

Not Necessary to Live on This Land—Not Necessary to Go East to Get It

Farming, timber and grazing lands in the probable oil belt of Oklahoma, will be offered at prices appraised, from three to twelve dollars per acre, with long time payments.

Visit the demonstration car sent out by the McAlester Real Estate Exchange of McAlester, Oklahoma, now here to aid you in making locations. The car contains a fine display showing Middle Western development. Also maps and quadrangle folios published by the United States Geological Survey, showing location and character of the lands. Car open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., including Sunday.

ADMISSION FREE Car located on Santa Fe tracks at 40th St. and San Pablo Ave. OAKLAND

BUILDING PERMITS

Building permits issued by the Building Department for the week ending May 1917.

No. permits.	Cost.
One-story dwellings	2,222.00
One and a half-story dwellings	4,600.00
Two-story dwellings	2,400.00
Three-story dwellings	23,485.00
Two-story apartments	7,425.00
Two-story apartments and stores	7,000.00
Three-story apartments and stores	26,000.00
Two-story dry kiln	5,000.00
One-story power house	3,000.00
One-story saw mill	1,000.00
Sawdust bins	1,500.00
One-story coars	4,775.00
Wharf and warehouse	65,000.00
Two-story warehouse	800.00
One-story warehouse	1,500.00
One-story brick stores	22,230.00
One-story brick garage	14,850.00
One-story brick factory	3,500.00
One-story brick warehouse	3,000.00
One-story brick packing house	2,500.00
One-story brick office building	12,150.00
Brick additions	6,075.00
One-story brick and concrete auto factory	21,766.00
One-story brick and concrete axle factory	20,000.00
One-story concrete garage	150.00
Gasoline station	1,000.00
Greenhouse	250.00
Chicken house	250.00
Baller house	500.00
Pump house	1,000.00
Garages and sheds	4,205.00
Electric signs	1,720.00
Alterations and repairs	9,762.00
Alterations and repairs	19,191.50
Totals	\$465,430.50

SUMMARY. New construction 174 \$446,239.00 Alterations and repairs 62 19,191.50

Totals 236 \$465,430.50 May, 1916 389 414,407.00

Decrease 53 \$51,023.50 Increase

Building permits issued by the Building Department for the week ending Wednesday, June 6, 1917:

No. permits.	Cost.
One-story dwellings	\$3,500.00
One-story dwellings and stores	1,500.00
Three-story apartments and stores	26,000.00
Two-story apartments and stores	11,600.00
One-story brick stores	17,000.00
One-story brick addition	2,000.00
Six-story reinforced concrete and mill construction mill and warehouse	177,014.00
Garage	700.00
Alterations and repairs	1,210.00
Alterations and repairs	19,895.00
Totals	\$260,219.50

PERMITS IN DETAIL. M. S. Williams, repairs to furnace, 4256

Piedmont avenue, \$200. Meriam Dexter, one-story brick stores, southeast corner Tenth and Harrison streets, \$11,000.

B. MacNair, one-story addition, 634 Mead avenue, \$130.

W. E. Sowers, one-story, two-room dwelling, 328 Lerma, \$250.

D. Rinke, one-story addition, 3763 Pennsylvania, \$100.

Hay, alterations, 336 Ninth street, \$35.00.

Alma A. Crowley, three-story thirty-six room apartments and stores, southeast corner Fourteenth and Alice streets, \$25,000.

G. W. Hutchins, one-story garage, 457 Haverly, \$100.

S. E. Dalton, additions and repairs, North Sixty-first street, 60 East Dover, \$500.

Mrs. S. L. Urton, one-story, six-room dwelling and stores, south side Beck street, 50 East Parker, \$1500.

Andrew Swanson, addition, 4222 Howe street, \$120.

Dr. A. B. Hubbell, one-story garage, 352 Grove street, \$100.

Robert Fitzgerald, Corbett and Bayless alterations, 425 Tenth street, \$450.

City of Oakland, alterations, Oakland high school, Twelfth and Grove streets, \$13,055.50.

Armanda C. Freiberg, one-story garage, north side Melrose avenue, 130 West Forty-seventh avenue, \$150.

Armanda C. Freiberg, one-story, seven-room dwelling, north side Melrose avenue, 130 West Forty-seventh avenue, \$150.

Smith Bros., alterations, 470 Thirteenth street, \$170.

R. D. Rowe, one-story, four-room dwelling, south side Sycamore, 360 East San Pablo (rear), \$750.

Chas. Jurgens, alterations and brick additions, 415 Twelfth street, \$2000.

E. L. Higgins, addition, 1013 Windsor, \$150.

Chin Sang Co., smoke house, 422-423 Ninth street, \$175.

Alice M. Cutting, two-story, twenty apartments and stores, west side Broadway, 44 North Thirty-eighth street, \$11,800.

E. Murphy, one-story garage, 5476 Kales, \$150.

Albers Bros., six-story reinforced concrete and mill construction mill and warehouse, Key Route, \$177,014.

Chas. Jurgens, repairs and alterations, 411-417 Twelfth street, \$1000.

Lawrence Tomas, alterations, 422 Wood street, \$500.

John B. Kelley, one-story garage, east side Angar street, 500 East Grove street, \$125.

Martin Bekins, alterations, southwest corner Twenty-second and San Pablo avenues, \$200.

Fenford Co., Inc., alterations, south side Third street, 100 West Chester street, \$150.

Manuel Morjardo, alterations, 1042 Kennedy, \$120.

Last of the Essay Contest Some of Best Submitted

The last essays in the contest for the "Buy-a-Home—First" prizes are in. The contest has closed.

The essays have been turned over to the committee of the Oakland Real Estate Board who has this matter in charge and Chairman S. H. Masters of this committee is preparing his report which will show the winners.

The following essays are selected from among the 200 that were submitted, as being particularly worthy of publication.

The essays, as submitted, have shown deep thought and many original ideas upon this very important topic of "Buy a Home, and Buy it First."

"HOME, SWEET HOME." (By John Edward Skoggins, Polytechnic High School, Oakland.)

The man who wrote "Any old place I hang my hat is home, sweet home, to me," died in the poorhouse. And the man who believes in any such a hap-hazard life is very likely to wind up his careless existence in much the same manner.

The man who wrote "Home, Sweet Home," was not inspired to write this rhapsody song by fancy-painted memories of days spent in an apartment house or flat. He was dreaming of a real home, with flowers, and trees, and vine-covered arbors. He was thinking of the enchanted spot where he had spent his boyhood days, where vines crept across the windowills, and the song of birds awoke him from his dreams every morning.

With memories like these he framed the sentiment that will live as long as men live and love.

"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Pity the child born and reared in an apartment house or flat. Here today, there tomorrow. Always on the move, each new place of abode as unsatisfactory as the last. Denied the companionship of one's neighbors' children, for fear they may not be respectable. These little transient house children grow to maturity, denied the one great sentiment that makes life worth the struggle, which is the home one should carry through all the years of a home, sweet home.

No President of these United States, no great man, ever sprang into undying fame through the swinging doors of an apartment house. The home alone can inspire one to great achievements. The anchor of every community, great or small, is the homemaker.

No longer is it required of one to make great sacrifices to own a home. Modern ingenuity has made it extremely simple. If you have the longing, men there are who will make the way very easy.

Be a full-fledged man, a home man, with your landlord "good luck" with his stuffy old flat and move into a home of your own. Then, with John Howard Payne, you will sing—

There's no place like home.

THE BACKBONE OF THE NATION. (By Grace Thornton, 2106 Ninth ave., Oakland.)

THE TRIBUNE, in campaigning for home-ownership, realized, as it has made others realize, how important and necessary a home is, not only to the individual, but to the city, State and nation, for, as someone has said, "a home is the backbone of the nation."

A home is the family's possession and the child's heritage. If he is deprived of this right it hinders his growth physically, mentally and morally.

When looking for a rented house, a man is compelled to look for a place where he desires, but where he can find a house. Where the sunshine can reach the home and make it bright, where the fresh breezes make the air invigorating, that is the most desirable place in which to live, but these districts have generally been taken up by home-owners and houses for rent are very seldom to be found among them. Hence the great problem of well ventilated and sunny rooms, the two very important factors toward regulating the health of all members of the family, can be solved most easily when one "Buys a home—first."

Tenants are subject to frequent moves, often compelling the child to move from one school to another. A child may be taught to save with the parents to a common end—"Buy a home—first." A sense of ownership will tend to make him more careful of his own home and more thoughtful of others' who are visiting. Great interest may be taken

in a garden, improvements, and a yard in which he can play.

Nothing can tend toward greater moral uplift than the influence of home and home life over the children. They will be proud to have a home in which to entertain their friends.

A home is an inspiration; an incentive to good citizenship; it is the basis for the development of character.

It is practical and economical to "Buy a home—first." With an object in view it is much easier to save. What has a man who pays rent to show for it? What sense of ownership has he? Has he the same influence in the community as the man who owns his home?

In the words of Jacob A. Riis: "Upon the home rests our moral character; our civic and political liberties are grounded there; virtue, manly courage, and the true American citizenship in the long run will be, must be what the American home is."

HOME AND OPPORTUNITY BY RUTH WEEKS, 1750 Seventh Avenue, Oakland.

What is opportunity? Not a fairy godmother striking some with her magic wand, and passing others by. Nobody nowadays can say "I have no chance." It rests with each man whether he will be one of those to create and take advantage of opportunity.

If some prying fairy should visit the innermost mind of every inmate of a rented dwelling he would find in every case a hidden desire to own a home, a cozy spot wherein you invest your money and enjoy your family, a home where mother shall banish forever her weary toiling up endless flights of stairs and father, tired from the day's work can doze by the quiet hearth, with a spacious garden where the kiddies can romp and play in the great outdoors.

A new auto—and a rented home—so live many families. But what can compare with the quiet refuge of the snug little home and the welfare of that fascinating garden plot?

What if in time of dire need the family should be forced to fall back on—the machine? No, sad to relate, one cannot live on one's family in a machine.

It is well known that to own one's own home is money in the pocket-book, for "loose" money otherwise spent for trifling articles is used to improve and preserve the home and its surroundings. The father finds a peculiar fascination in playing the "handy man's" part, and making small improvements about the new home. In place of spending long and profitless evenings at the club the sportive son finds that home and the hearth are pretty good diversions after all.

A home also has its spiritual point of view—it is a safe harbor for the children of the family—the one retreat when all else crumbles beneath their feet—a sacred place that keeps alive its tender memories all through life.

"Mid pleasures and palaces, there's no place like home."

"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME" BY GERALD GRAY, 2604 Ninth Avenue, Oakland.

That homes are essential to the welfare of a country is an unquestionable fact. Homes are necessary to produce good citizens—good homes, it is true, they must be, but any home, which is one in the truest sense of the word, is a good one.

In the larger cities in this country there has been a growing tendency toward apartment living, with the result of a falling off in the increase of homes. An apartment is not a permanent place of living, and so it does not have the magnetic power of a home. Then, apartments have no gardens—no suitable place for the

MANY SALES MADE IN LAKE DISTRICT

A very large number of sales of houses are reported by Wickham Havens, Inc., in the ever popular Lake district. Among the houses just sold are the following:

Residence of Sidney Newsom in Crocker Highlands, sold to Milton H. Schwartz, \$10,000; residence 1084 Ashmount avenue, sold to J. Rubin, \$13,000; residence built by Wickham Havens, Inc., in Piedmont Knoll, sold to Donald M. MacKenzie, \$7,500; residence Winsor avenue, sold to Joseph Ghirardelli, \$5,800; residence built by E. Maasberg, Piedmont Knoll, sold to P. McKeivitt, \$5,000.

These sales total over \$40,000, more sales are in process and will be closed in the course of a week or ten days.

Children—in fact some of them positively forbid children—nice homesy apartments! There is also the chief friend and joy of a family, especially of the children, who can find no place in an apartment—the dog.

Children need homes. They need them as a place in which they can have an active interest, such as their own little strip of garden or their own pets. They need them as a haven to which they can come at all times and in every trouble. The old home shapes and moulds their lives, as is shown by the way in which they plainly reflect their homes by their character and dress. The memory of the old home and all its associations go a long way toward making good citizens the intelligent, active, and effective workers that they are.

At this time, more than at any other, is the "Buy a home—First" movement necessary. With war upon us and separation in so many families imminent, every man should feel it his duty, if not his heartiest wish, to settle his family in a home of his own. Every married soldier who provides a home for his family can certainly feel a great deal more at ease about them than can the one who does not. Then, too, owning homes makes energetic and thrifty people, and what is there at this time that we need more?

The "Suwanee River" was never written about an apartment or flat—such songs spring from the depths of hearts which are saturated with home love—not from apartment dwellers. Such a nation we would be if every family would buy its own home! We would be a unit, all bound together by the universal idea of "Buy a home—First!"

The man who invests money in improvements here does not merely get interest on the money; he increases the principal.

The proper use of a hammer is to drive home a nail or a nail.

—Buy an acre of land and be independent

Have you ever seen a subdivision of one or two-acre pieces? Equipped with macadamized streets, city water, electric lights and telephone service?

Have you ever had an opportunity to buy an acre of full-bearing fruit trees on land where you can at the same time raise vegetables, chickens, bees, squabs, etc? If this is what you want, then SEND FOR THE NEW BOOKLET DESCRIBING

THORNHILL PARK

Rich Garden Soil Just Back of Piedmont

12 Minutes From 14th and Broadway

\$200 down secures from one to two acres. The balance can be paid monthly, quarterly or semi-annually. We will also build your house for you after your own plans and let you pay for it by the month.

The soil of Thornhill Park is the richest of all our properties. One cultivated acre will support a family.

REALTY SYNDICATE COMPANY

1444 BROADWAY, OAKLAND, CAL.

DREAM OF A HOME

There are dreams we dream in the days of youth. That are wonderful dreams of joy. For there comes no dream like the hopes that gleam Thru the heart and mind of a boy.

But the dearest dream of the dreams As the dream path we roam Is the dream appears in later years, When we dream our dream of a home.

You like to see this nation maintain its balance of trade; what about this community?

I know of no legislation in California better designed to put the real estate business above reproach and free it from taint of chicanery than this and the passage of this law should be an occasion for rejoicing on the part of all who desire to see California the cleanest and best state in the union in business methods and customs.

We Specialize on Real Estate

LOANS

We can loan money to you, or we can loan money for you, and we give personal, careful expert attention to every detail.

AUSTIN 1424 Broadway, Oakland Bank References

CALIFORNIA PROTECTS INVESTORS

What New Realtor's License Law Means to the People of the Pacific Coast Explained

By W. P. MOREHOUSE, President of the Oakland Real Estate Board.

California is soon to be the safest state in the United States in which to transact real estate business. With the watchful assistance of a thousand or more realtors in all cities and districts of this state, the newly enacted realty dealers' license law will make it so.

It will be safest from the standpoint of the investor because he will have greater confidence in the fair dealing of a broker who holds a state license by virtue of his integrity, in fact, and it will be safest from the standpoint of the broker and salesman because he will be protected from the interference and competition of irresponsible persons who have no reputation to maintain.

Our real estate boards throughout the state and all honorable brokers and salesmen whether board members or not are delighted with the enactment of the new law and the leaders of our State Realty Federation are to be most sincerely congratulated for their splendid work in securing this splendid piece of legislation.

Under the provisions of this law no broker or salesman in the real estate business may continue as such in California unless he holds a license issued by the state's realty license bureau. No broker or salesman whose business methods have brought him into disrepute, who is known to deal dishonestly with his clients or whose customers can secure a license and if the holder of a license is proven dishonest his license may be revoked.

Each broker and salesman to whom a license is issued must file with the commissioner in charge of the bureau a bond in the sum of \$1,000 to insure his faithful performance of business entrusted to him and against which collection may be made should he be found guilty of dishonesty.

The operation of this law should make unnecessary the work that our Oakland Real Estate Board has been doing toward assisting in the prosecution of those who have dealt dishonestly toward their clients and customers.

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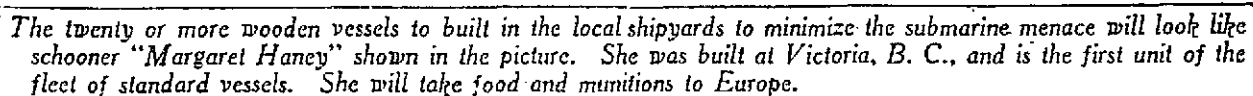
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Buy a Lot in East Piedmont Heights

Summer Outings

By Train or Auto

Maps for auto trips and other information at Tribune Branch Office
1422 San Pablo Ave.



ASKS CONVICTS BE SENT TO TRENCHES

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DIABETES

**Kidneys, Bladder,
Prostrate, Liver,
RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC AND
NERVOUS DISEASES
Of Men and Women.**

It costs you nothing to investigate
this method and see sworn recommen-
dations from satisfied patients, in tes-
timony of the skill.

In California 15 Years Specializing in
the Above Afflictions.

Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; evenings,
to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12.

DR. T. J. RANDALL
137 BROADWAY, OAKLAND, CAL.

LONDON, June 3.—Harriet Smith and Theresa Gordon, two women employees of a munitions factory, have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor for smoking cigarettes while working in "T N T," the famous high explosive.

The columns of heights give the elevation of each tide above or below the level of Coast Survey chart sounding. The numbers are always additive to the chart depths, unless preceded by a minus sign, or dash (-), when the numbers are subtracted from the depths given on the chart.

Large to have The OAKLAND
one Lakeside 6000, Circulation

Pictures
Tonight
at—

THE THEATER NEAREST YOUR HOME.

BROADWAY.
NEW T. & D. 11th & Broadway—Marjorie Rambeau in "The Debt"; Emmy Wehlen in "Sowers and Reapers"; Pathe Weekly, News Picture.
ALICE BRADY, "Darkest Russia," THE REGENT.
10th St.—"American Girl"; "Green Door" (O. Henry).
EAST TWELFTH STREET.
LOUI GLAUM "Sweetheart of the Doomed."
PARK, 7th ave.
TELEGRAPH AVENUE.
STRAND at 34th—Wm. Farnum in "A Tale of Two Cities."

BERKELEY.
T. & D. Shattuck—FARNUM (Wm.) "Tale of Two Cities"; GEO. BEBAN "The Marcelline Millions."
SOUTH BERKELEY.
ENID BENNETT "Little Brother"; 2 comedies. LORIN.
PIEDMONT AVENUE.
JACK PICKFORD, VIV. MARTIN, "Girl at Home."
ELMHURST.
THEA BARA—"Tiger Blout."
Say you saw it in The Tribune.

FRATERNAL

F. & A. M. DIRECTORY
Live Oak Lodge No. 51 meets Masonic Temple, 12th and Washington sts. Friday evening, June 11, 7 p.

Scottish Rite Bodies
Cathedral, 15th and Madison sts. Monday, June 11, stated meeting.

AAHME TEMPLE
A. A. O. N. M. S. meets third Wednesday evening, 16th & Jefferson sts. Visiting ladies welcome. Dr. J. L. Pease, Potentate; E. H. Morgan, Recorder.

FOR THE RED CROSS
Reserve this date—Fri., June 15. PAGANT AND BALL. At the Oakland Auditorium. Under the auspices of the A. A. O. N. M. S. NOTE—As all expenses are donated by Aahmes Temple, the entire gross receipts will be turned over to the Red Cross. Chapter, American Red Cross Society. Tickets \$1.00. Friday, June 15, 1917.

I. O. O. F.
PORTER LODGE No. 272 meets every Monday in Porter Hall, 1918 Grove street. Visiting brothers cordially invited. A. W. Shaw, N. G.; G. C. Hazelton, R. S.

I. O. O. F. TEMPLE
FOURTEENTH ST. AT FRANKLIN. FOUNTAIN No. 198. I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening. OAKLAND No. 118. I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening. NORTH OAKLAND No. 401. I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening. UNIVERSITY No. 144. I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening. GOLDEN RULE ENCAMPMENT No. 34. I. O. O. F. meets every 2d and 4th Fri. CANTON OAKLAND No. 100. I. O. O. F. meets first and third Friday. OAKLAND REBEKAH No. 16. Meets every Saturday.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
MEMORIAL SERVICES
will be held in Pythian Castle, 12th and Alice sts., Tues. eve., June 12, under the auspices of the Pythian Congress. All lodges, temples and members are invited to be present.

D. O. K. K.
ABU-SAD TEMPLE
Dramatic Order of Knights of Khorassan. Grand ceremonial and initiation June 15. Meeting every Monday evening Pythian Castle, 12th-Alice sts. Warren Williams, Royal Visitor; Ray Ryan, Secretary. For information phone Oakland 6553.

MODERN WOODMEN
OAKLAND CAMP No. 7236 meets Thurs. eve., June 14. Regular order of bus'n and initiation (short form). Pythian Castle, 12th-Alice sts. Ezra Cox, En. Com.; City Com. W. H. Edwards, Past Com.; J. F. Bethel, Clerk, room 17, Bacon Block.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA
PACIFIC CAMP No. 2231 meets 2d and 4th Fridays, Pacific bldg., 12th at Jefferson. Regular order of bus'n and initiation. Sec'y, J. B. Bressler, Recorder, Catharine Fahiano, Pled. 7250W; Physician, Dr. Minora Kibby.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION
California Chapter No. 1 meets 2d and 4th Fridays, 14th and Castro sts. June 14. 8 p. m. regular meeting. All New Englanders cordially invited. W. E. Brackett, Sec'y; Pled. 4773V.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
OAKLAND COUNCIL No. 734. Meeting night 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at Knights of Columbus auditorium, 680 12th st. Dr. J. P. Slavich, grand knight; W. J. Kleferdoff, secretary.

31ST ANNUAL PICNIC
ST. PATRICK'S ALLIANCE
of Oakland, East Shore Park, SUNDAY, JUNE 10.
Grand tug of war bet. S. F. and Oakland teams; games, etc. Rest union music.

MOOSE
OAKLAND LODGE No. 324. Loyal Order of Moose, meets every Friday night at Moose Hall, 12th and Clay sts.; Wm. J. Hamilton, Sec'y.

U. S. W. V.
E. H. LISCUM CAMP No. 7. U. S. W. V. Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, Memorial Hall, City Hall bldg. Visiting members cordially invited. Charles C. Garfield, Commander; M. W. Sellar, Adjutant, 593 54th st.

PACIFIC BUILDING
16TH STREET, AT JEFFERSON.
OAKLAND CAMP No. 54. W. O. W. meets every Monday, 8 p. m. OAKLAND NEST 1007. O. O. OWLS meets every Monday, 8 p. m. ROOF GARDEN ASSEMBLY.
Dance every Tuesday, 8 p. m. NATIONAL UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY meets 1st and 3rd Friday evenings.

"CENTRAL GARDEN" to let for social parties; night or day. Stage sets, San Pablo ave., Central Garden.

A Classified Ad. in The TRIBUNE is the best investment known. Try one.

THE MACCABEES
OAKLAND TENT No. 17 meets at St. George's hall, 25 Grove St., Monday, June 11, 8 p. m. Matthias Avon and Judas Maccabeus Bushell will enroll some more Maccabean Soldiers in their band against King Antiochus and his band of Raiders. A thrilling combat between Judas and the Maccabees will be given. Broadway, M. Davis, Com.; J. L. Fine, R. S. Phone Oakland 5226.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS
COURT ADVOCATE 7373. Regular meeting every Tuesday, 8 p. m. Pythian Castle, 12th-Alice sts. Thos. Shaw, P. M.; W. F. Nelson, Sec'y; 2715 E. 9th st., Fruit 1554-L.

B. A. Y.
Oakland Homestead meets Friday evenings at N. S. W. Hall, Eleventh and Clay bldg. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. Louise Holmes, corresponding, Roslyn Apts., phone Oakland 277.

"ORDER OF STAGS"
OAKLAND GROVE No. 150. Patriotic and Protective Order of Stags, meets every Friday, 8 p. m. Pythian Castle, 12th-Alice sts. Visiting brothers welcome. M. T. Stallworth, Stated Director; James Deniston, Recorder.

F. O. E.
OAKLAND AERIE No. 7 meets every Monday night at 8 p. m. In Odd Fellows bldg., 11th and Franklin. Fraternal Hall, third floor elevator. Visitors welcome. H. C. York, President; Henry Krockel, Secretary.

G. A. R.
Women's Relief Corps
APPOINTEE CORPS No. 5. W. R. C. Auxiliary to G. A. R. meets in Lincoln Hall every Thursday afternoon. Members of all corps invited. Alpha G. Daul, President, Oakland 1738; Helen Putnam, Secretary.

LYON RELIEF CORPS No. 8.
W. R. C. Auxiliary to G. A. R. meets Tuesday, 2 p. m., Loring Hall, 11th-Alice sts. Mrs. Jennette Daul, President; Helen Luther, Secretary, Lake-side 3387.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS
Dorothea Dix Tent No. 6 meets June 15 with Sons of Vets. at Mem'l hall (City Hall). MARY WEIRS, Pres.; Pled. 5459-W; JESSIE JURGEWITZ, Sec.; Merritt 5541.

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OSGOOD'S can save you money on eye glasses.
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DOLAN BROS., 30th and San Pablo, can beat the "H. C. of building." Oak. 2941.

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Try an ad. in the Classified columns of THE TRIBUNE. The results will astonish and please you.

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HEM stitching, pleats, dusters, The Vogue, E. G. Sternberg, sole trader, silverware, 414 Broadway; Oakland 1471.
HEMSTITCHING and pleat work done at Singer Shop, 512 12th st.

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MRS. MARY ADAM, graduate midwife, 2184 High st.; ph. Fruitvale 522-W.

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DR. J. DAVID GLOVER, 1330 Washington st.; phs. Oak. 3462, Hayward 90-J.

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BENSON S. BULLIS, chiropractor, 732 34th st.; phone Piedmont 2068.
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ANDERSON SANITARIUM; mental, nervous diseases; 318 High st.; ph. Fruit. 484.
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Lester Dairy, 4134 14th; Fruit 1371.

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BERQUEST BROS., 729-31 Washington st.; Oakland 1137; Oakland 4212.

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REX CAFE, Best entertainer; dancing all the time.

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PRESTON MOVING AND STORAGE CO.—Fireproof storage, moving, packing, shipping; anywhere; prompt, responsible and reasonable service. First Savings Bank Bldg., 14th st.; Oakland 1471.
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ALLERT M. ARMSTRONG, Atty-at-Law, 400 Broadway; ph. Oakland 1831.
PECK, BENKER & COLE, 312 Syndicate Bldg., Oakland 3022.
FITZGERALD, ABBOTT & BEARDSLEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Bank of Sav. Bldg., 12th and Broadway; Oak. 430.
LEONARD S. CLARK, Attorney-at-Law, 403-404 Federal Bldg.; consultation free.
ROSE & SILVERSTEIN, Attorneys-at-Law, Union Savings Bank Bldg., Oakland 3022.
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STANLEY MOORE, Attorney-at-Law, Balboa Bldg., San Francisco.
512 OAKLAND BANK OF SAVINGS BLDG.; Oakland 35.

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SPECIALIST FOR WOMEN ONLY

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DISEASES OF WOMEN.

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A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS. Fine opportunity for aggressive and ambitious man determined to make good. Malden, Rittigstein & Co., 1510 Broadway.

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WIDEAWAKE, energetic man by responsible concern to collect and collect salary and commission; steady employment with opportunities for advancement. Box 1663, Tribune, stating age, married or single.

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COZY, sunny, lower 3-room flat; mod. conv.; adults; phone and water free; 215 24th ave.

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TWO 4 and 5-rm. up-to-date flats, hand-somely furn. Apply 1915 11th av. Phone Merritt 4253.

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321—4 rms. and slp. porch, enclosed; bright, sunny, 561 Shafter, 1/2 block from College.

2 FLATS, upper and lower; well furnished; reduced rent. 955 35th st., near Telegraph.

3 ROOM upper flat; bath, gas, elec., water; free; no children. Merritt 1876.

3 S. P. rooms and bath; \$20; nicely furn.; convenient. 251 Market.

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5 NICELY furn. rms., with bath, gas and elec.; adults. \$40 32d st.

\$17.50—3-RM. lower flat; beach grounds; 444 18th st. nr. Shatt. Kreeholm Co.

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RENT \$20.00.

Beautiful 2-room apartment flat, 4th ave. district; large grounds and garage; owned by owner; well kept; all mod. in fixtures, hardwood floors, white painted kitchen, separate front and back entrances. Rent \$20.00, including water.

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Beautiful 2-room apartments, close to downtown, close to Lake Merritt, Key Route and S. P.; hardwood floors, steam heat, hot water, phone service, wall paper, dressing rooms, gas ranges and janitor service. The Breuner Co. by special arrangement will rent these apartments free of credit for a like amount on furnishings purchased at our store.

RENT \$27.50 to \$35.00.

RENT \$25.00.

Brand new 3-room cement bungalow; situated on the corner of the street; walking distance to S. P. trains; containing polished oak floors, open fireplace, paneled walls, papered and enameled kitchen, large closets, built-in ironing board, kitchen table, cement wash trays and big yard; all mod. in fixtures, all mod. and light all day long. Rent cheap at \$25.00.

RENT \$20.00.

Close in, brand new 3-room cement bungalow with polished oak floors, built-in ironing board, built-in kitchen, built-in wash trays and big yard; all mod. in fixtures, all mod. and light all day long. Rent cheap at \$25.00.

RENT \$20.00.

Close to good school and never before lived in; dandy 4-room modern bungalow; close to cars; place flooded in sun and light all day; having polished oak floors, built-in ironing board and sideboard, large closets, built-in kitchen, cement wash trays, big yard and big day long. Rent right at \$20.00.

RENT \$15.00.

Close to good school and never before lived in; dandy 4-room modern bungalow; close to cars; place flooded in sun and light all day; having polished oak floors, built-in ironing board and sideboard, large closets, built-in kitchen, cement wash trays, big yard and big day long. Rent right at \$20.00.

RENT \$15.00.

Never before lived in; dandy 4-room modern bungalow; close to cars; place flooded in sun and light all day; having polished oak floors, built-in ironing board and sideboard, large closets, built-in kitchen, cement wash trays, big yard and big day long. Rent right at \$20.00.

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RENT \$15.00.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

(Continued)

JACKSON'S

OAKLAND.

\$20.00—Brand new 3-room cement bungalow; low; has polished hardwood floors, built-in ironing board, built-in kitchen, cement wash trays, shower electric lights, nice yard.

\$22.50—5-room cement bungalow in the Fourth Ave. section; has polished hardwood floors, glass French doors, built-in ironing board, built-in kitchen, china closet and buffet, china paneled dining room, white enameled bedrooms, cabinet kitchen, cement wash trays, large yard with flowers, vines and fruit trees; room for drive.

\$25.00—Brand new rustic bungalow of 5 rooms; near S. P. trains; polished hardwood floors, large open fireplace, built-in ironing board, built-in kitchen, china closet, buffet, shower electric lights, ivory finished bedrooms, paneled dining room, cabinet kitchen; garage.

\$25.00—5-room rough rustic bungalow in Piedmont and within walking distance of S. P. trains; polished hardwood floors, large open fireplace, built-in ironing board, built-in kitchen, china closet, buffet, shower electric lights, ivory finished bedrooms, paneled dining room, cabinet kitchen; garage.

\$25.00—5-room, story and a half shingled bungalow, in restricted district; has polished hardwood floors, two large open fireplaces, built-in ironing board, china closet and buffet, china paneled dining room, stiel shell, tapestry paneled walls, large sunny bedrooms, cabinet kitchen.

\$35.00—6-room, 2-story, combination shingle and cement house in the Claremont section; garage; near S. P. trains; has polished hardwood floors, French glass doors, artistic fireplace, built-in ironing board, china closet, buffet, stiel shell, paneled dining room, indirect lighting system, ivory finished bedrooms, nicely papered walls, white enameled cabinet kitchen.

\$35.00—New 6-room cement bungalow, in the Grand Ave. district; 2 1/2 baths; closed sleeping porch, polished hardwood floors, stiel shell, tapestry paneled walls, glass French doors, large open fireplace, built-in ironing board, china closet and buffet, stiel shell, paneled dining room, indirect lighting system, ivory finished bedrooms, cabinet kitchen; will build garage for extra rent. NO PHONE CALL.

JACKSON FURNITURE CO.,

Clay bet. 13th and 14th.

OAKLAND.

ALAMEDA COUNTY REALTY CO., Inc.

1422 SAN PABLO AVE., LAKESIDE 200.

A splendid 10-room house in Claremont; sleeping porch; hardwood floors; 3 baths; shower, beautiful yard; flowers; garage; grand view.

Cement house, new; 7 bedrooms; finished in gum, tapestry paper; good basement; furnace; hardwood floors; sleeping porch.

A brand new 8-room house; sleeping porch, shower, hardwood floors, garage; furnace; finished in oak ivory.

Extra good, close in 8-room house; full-basement; hardwood floors; double garage; paved court and driveway.

If you can't find a house to suit, let us sell you a lot and build you a home; satisfactory terms.

ALAMEDA COUNTY REALTY CO., Inc.

1422 SAN PABLO AVE., LAKESIDE 200.

A 5-RM. cement house; slp. pch., h. d. v. l. n. o. e. y. d. o. w. n. o. f. f. l. o. w. e. r. s. O. K. \$33; Madden, Rittigstein & Co., 1210 Broadway.

A NEWLY renovated, mod. 5-rm. house; 1 phone, hot water, phone service, wall paper, dressing rooms, gas ranges and janitor service. The Breuner Co. by special arrangement will rent these apartments free of credit for a like amount on furnishings purchased at our store.

RENT \$27.50 to \$35.00.

RENT \$25.00.

Brand new 3-room cement bungalow; situated on the corner of the street; walking distance to S. P. trains; containing polished oak floors, open fireplace, paneled walls, papered and enameled kitchen, large closets, built-in ironing board, kitchen table, cement wash trays and big yard; all mod. in fixtures, all mod. and light all day long. Rent cheap at \$25.00.

RENT \$20.00.

Close in, brand new 3-room cement bungalow with polished oak floors, built-in ironing board, built-in kitchen, built-in wash trays and big yard; all mod. in fixtures, all mod. and light all day long. Rent cheap at \$25.00.

RENT \$20.00.

Close to good school and never before lived in; dandy 4-room modern bungalow; close to cars; place flooded in sun and light all day; having polished oak floors, built-in ironing board and sideboard, large closets, built-in kitchen, cement wash trays, big yard and big day long. Rent right at \$20.00.

RENT \$15.00.

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BIRDS, PETS AND DOGS.

(Continued)

EDUCE H. C. L.—Thoroughbred Be
haves for sale. 1738 Short st., Berkeley
THOROUGHBRED puppies, grown dogs
all breeds, Angora kittens, \$5; we board
all pups and cats. Phone dogs. 4928 Grove
st.; Pled. 7592-W.

WANTED—Small dog, male, Boston bul
or fox terrier preferred; give full particu
lars. P. O. Box 663, Oakland.

EATER SPANIEL—Male, 1 year old; fin
watch dog. Pled. 11853.

POULTRY AND SUPPLIES.

THE BETTER KIND
HATCHING EGGS AND CHICKS.
MILKOLINE
Cut down the high cost of food and get
large eggs and chicks. Buy our poultry "The
Better Kind," scratch food; no grit or
feed. Also carry all leading lines of
poultry feeds. Write for literature.

FRICK WADE & SONS, INC.,
3554 E. 14TH ST.
PHONE FRUITVALE 339.

1 SETTING EGGS from our homogenized
stock, per doz. Leghorne 50c. B. Minn-
er 60c. D. Orpingtons and Barred Rocks 75c.
all other breeds \$1.00. E. B. B. B. B. B. B.
Andalusian cockerels \$2, yearling Leg-
horne hens \$3 doz, broody hens, \$1.25.

also bucks, \$1, \$1.50; Bantame 50c, Peerless incubator 60 in. and brooder $\frac{1}{2}$ price, brand new, or trade; Muscovy baby ducks 50c each, 4-week-old chickens 25c; baby chick food, leg bands,

best and cheapest feed, powder, on
G. S. G. Co. 621 First Street, 333 San
Pablo av.; Lakeside 2155; closed Sunday

NGONA baby chicks, very best stock
Flemish Giant doe with young ones for
sale. 2335 Mitchell st., N. of E. 23d st.

UFF Orpington ducks, 250 egg strain
ducklings; hatching eggs. 3616 Penn-
sylvania

GREENING baby chicks, young laying hen-
s, 1000 egg turkeys and chickens. 1
Call Street, 3407 33d ave. Hopkins.

**FEED FOR CHICKENS IS
GETTING CHEAPER**

bs. scratch feed, free from shells
or grit \$3.50
cran per sack 2.00
100 lb. sack 2.40

NATIONAL FUEL AND FEED CO.,
806 55th st.

FOR SALE—Fine large working pigeons
for sale a pair. 617 Estudillo av., San
Jose. Tel. 3-1343. Address 332-R

"FREE BOOK," "Chicken from Shell to
MARKET," on application to Coulson Co.,
Petaluma, Cal.

MATED homers, crosses, 50 cents pair or

JUST received 500 young laying hens;
must be sold at once; \$7.50 per doz.
California Produce Co., 431 11th st.

brood breeders; good working order, 50c
bv. 3131 Cuthbert av., off Nicol av. 17c.

DEKIN baby ducks, 20c each, \$18 per 100;
also 1000 Pekin ducks, 20c each, \$18 per 100.
3530 Peralta av., Fruitvale.

COUNTRY—Have 2 choice lots Richmond
HOLLERY will trade for poultry. Box 184,
Richmond, Cal.

OPPEY HILL Poultry Farm—R. I. and
E. E. chickens. Phone Fruitvale 1448-W.

OPPEY leghorn baby chicks at Nelson's—
also 1000 Rhode Island Reds.

PEARLING W. L. Brown's, a fine laying
strain, \$10 doz. hens; \$15 poultry yards,
Mrs. C. D. Brown, 563 54th st.; Pled
7132-W.

100 RABBITS for sale; good healthy
stocked. 1716 Adeline st., Oakland.

PAIR extra fine Carneaux, \$6 doz.
31, 31, 31, San Juan, Fruitvale 484-W.

LIVESTOCK.

OR SALE—Dairy, 14 head of tested cows
and retail cows totaling in \$400 month-
ly; machine, wagon, 100 bottles and
all sale—Box 6925, Tribune.

OR SALE—1 Toggenburg grade kid; 3

OR SALE—One grade Toggenburg buck,
3 grade does. 2394 Telegraph; Oak, 129.
OOD buggy horse for sale cheap. 2416

Acton st. Berk.
 GRSEY, 6 weeks fresh, first calf; Hol-
 stein, 3 weeks fresh, second calf. 1833
 University ave. Phone Berk. 6800.
 ILL GOATS, Toggenburg graden,
 1 Toggenburg kid, 2416 Ponitana av.
 ILL exchange lot in West Oakland for
 good team, wagon and harness. Pled.
 3411-W. Box 7021, Tribuna.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

OR sale - 1 Toggenburg milch goat, young
 prospectors. 1293 32d ave.; Elm. 1026...
 RIDGLE shetland pony, harness, cart,
 ryles; lady's fine saddle cheap; 1123
 12th av.
 ENTLE Shetland pony, cart, saddle,
 harness, children's pet, cheap. Evtl 1517
 ORSE, wagon and harness; sacrifice.
 Marshall Furn. Co., 591 7th st.
 WANT to rent for 6 weeks, small saddle
 horse. 2529 High st., Fruitvale.
 HORSES and 10 sets double harness
 for sale cheap. 2308 San Pablo av.

PHYSICIANS' DIRECTORY.

ATTENTION, LADIES!
Dr. O'Donnell
 THE WORLD RENOWNED SPECIALIST

ORN LADIES, HAS HELPED THOU-
SANDS OF THE MOST OBSTINATE
AND GOUTY RHEUMATISM. A
graduate physician; no detention from
any occupation; my methods are
simple, safe and sure, and used by other
specialists; antiseptic and painless; con-
sultation and advice free. Room 3, 1025
Market st., S. F., bet 6th-7th, 10 a. m.-
6 p. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday, 12-2 p. m.

R. JOSEPH BARNARD, D. M. and Surg.
SPECIALIST FOR WOMEN.

3 BACON BLDG., OAKLAND

12TH AND WASHINGTON STS.

CALLANAN, GRADUATE WOMAN
SPECIALIST; 30 years successful prac-
tice; Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, etc.
to suit; examination and consultation
free; strictly confidential. 932 McAllis-
ter st., San Francisco.

MATHEONAL

-MARRY-Most successful; hundreds
free; confidential; years' exp.; descrip-
tion. 'Successful Club.' Box 556, Oak-
land.

BUSINESS MAN. 37, worth \$50,000, would
invest \$10,000 in any business. Please
write to: E. B. B. Box 1, Matineental, Cal.

ET married; large, handsomely illustrated matrimonial magazine mailed FREE. H. Jahn, St. Paul, Minn.

ONTANA, farmer, worth \$85,000, ax-
pious for good wife, R., 51 1/2 st., 8, P.
RELIABLE CLUE, estab. 11 yrs.; many
wealthy; priv. introd. refs.; confidant.
Mrs. Wruen, 733 Madison, ph. Oak. 4037.

MASSAGE.

AA-MME. DUMONT now permanently
located at 315 Kearny st., Apt. 2, S. F.

AA-ELECTRIC light cabinet sweat with
bath. 1825 Clay st. near 14th st.

RE-OPENED. Bath and massage.
Apt. 2, 589 19th st.

ATH, massage, by Miss Hammond; lady
attendant, licensed. 609 16th st.

AIRDRESSER: will call and give scalp
treatments, shampoo or manicure; port-
able electric dryer and vibrator. Phone
Nemitt 5205.

DARE you answer this Lonely widow,
and marry. "B." Mis-
sion Unity, San Francisco, Cal.

ISS HOLLIDAY-Massage, 155 Leaven-
worth st., nr. Turk, S.F. Ph. Flin 3274.

ISSSES DAVEY and Stone; select pat-
ronage. 287 Leavenworth, Apt. 4, S. F.

RETURNED—Baths and massage. 530
19th st., near Telegraph ave.

YOUNG widow, worth \$30,000, very lone-
some, anxious to marry again. Mrs. M.,
Box 241, San Francisco, Cal.

Continued on Next Page.

4200 MEN LEARN TO BE AVIATORS

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex., June 9.—So quietly has the mechanism of the army been working for the past few weeks that few people realize that some of the greatest schools have been established in this country for the purpose of training thousands for service in the fourth arm.

One of the principal schools of this class is located south of San Antonio, Texas.

In this school there are 4,200 men—the future "hawks" of the army. These men are encamped within a barbed wire inclosure and the strictest of military guard is maintained around the camp. Visitors—those curious of military workings—have been refused admission to the camp by thousands daily. It is war time and war measures are in force. It is the wish of the war department to train from 5,000 to 6,000 airmen for service "somewhere in France."

ONE OF LARGEST

The aviation school at Fort Sam Houston is one of the largest in this country. It is not a "few days camp," for daily the immense steel structures for hangar buildings are going higher and higher and most of them are nearing completion. Let it suffice to say that plenty of airplanes are stationed here to take care of the present needs of the school.

The types are of two classifications—the craft for the full fledged flyer and the slow, larger type for the apprentice. The factories from which the government purchases its machines are working night and day in order to fill the immense demand created by the present world conflict.

Dispatches from Washington told of the government ordering thousands of planes, both of the battle and training types, and these are to be assembled to completion as soon as existing conditions permit. Yet these must be stable and defects guarded against, for there is always the conservation of life to the greatest possible degree.

The warring nations of Europe have learned that only the best machines are paying investments, for if the aviator is sent in quest of information concerning the enemy and does not return because of a defective plane, a battle might be lost and a costly effort goes to naught. So the United States government is demanding good workmanship and has called a great number of French aviators to this country to aid this government in guarding against the mistakes that cost so many lives.

MATERIAL ENOUGH

The army is not wanting in material for aviators. Thousands have volunteered for this branch of the service where there still remains a semblance of sportsmanship and where the fighting is waged along with those unwritten laws for which the gladiators are themselves for the most part responsible. The best man must win through a deal depends upon the quality and material of the machine his government sends him up with. All of these men are anxious and eager to get into action immediately. The American squadron of aviators already in France has earned a name to be proud of as a result of their heroic deeds.

The great camp here probably will send as many aviators to the front as any school in this country.

Of the physical requirements, an aviator must have an especially good pair of ears and eyes. He is an eye of the army. Football quarterbacks and basketball players have frequently made good aviators because of their ability to think quickly—the cause for winning many a battle.

The army aviators loop the loop, spiral to their landing, descend tall foremost and do various other hair-raising "stunts" from daybreak until nightfall. The science is becoming broader and mastering it is slowly becoming easier.

YOUTH SENTENCED

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Convicted of violating the state poison law, John Ward, a messenger employed by a local messenger service, was given two months in the county jail today by Police Judge Oppenheim. Testimony showed that Ward answered a telephone message and brought two packages of morphine to a room in a hotel where police-men were hidden.

CLUB TO DANCE

The Grasshopper Club will give its next dance at the Pacific building, Sixteenth and Jefferson streets, on Friday evening. Fifteen members of the club enlisted in the navy.

IS HOSTESS IN SOCIETY AT CAPITAL



MRS. W. D. ROBINS, who has lived in many parts of the world, where her husband has distinguished himself in diplomatic posts, is one of the best known hostesses in Washington's society. She has been especially active in the entertainments tendered the members of the allied commissions which have been continually in the capital for several weeks.

PLAN SURPRISES AT WHIST TOURNAMENT

Following several weeks of planning, the committee in charge of St. Andrew's church whist tournament, to be given Tuesday evening in Knights of Columbus Hall, Thirteenth and Grove streets, announces completion of all arrangements.

That the benefits, accruing to the congregation at Thirty-sixth and Adeline streets after the entertainment, will fill all needs of the religious organization for some time to come forms the optimistic announcement of the committee in charge.

Not only will whist be played, but surprise features have been planned. Dancing will complete the evening's entertainment. Whist begins not later than 8:30, while dancing starts at 10:15.

DIVA IS GRATEFUL

Ernestine Schumann-Heink was recently made an honorary member of the Music Teachers' Association of California in special appreciation of her generous contribution toward an annual music festival in San Diego. In acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon her, the distinguished contralto has sent the following autograph letter to Alexander Stewart, president of the state association:

"GROSSMONT, SAN DIEGO, May 23, 1917.

"My Dear Friends:—I deeply appreciate the honor to be a member of the Music Teachers' Association of California—blessed, beloved California and the people. How I admire both.

"Yes, we together will work up the greatest, most ideal institution—our American Bayreuth—and music shall make what the whole world needs—understanding Jesus Christ's message: 'Love to all mankind'—and bring longing for peace, destroy feelings for hate. I am always at your service and hope to find your help when the right time comes for the great work—our California Bayreuth—to build it up to the highest standard. Devotedly,

"ERNESTINE SCHUMANN-HEINK."

ALIENS REGISTER

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Three hundred German aliens crowded the federal building today, where they registered for permits to live or work within the so-called barred zone. Today was the last day to file such application and the lists close at 7 o'clock tonight.

More than 1000 Germans have registered in the past three weeks, but seven permits have been refused by United States Assistant District Attorney Ornbaum.

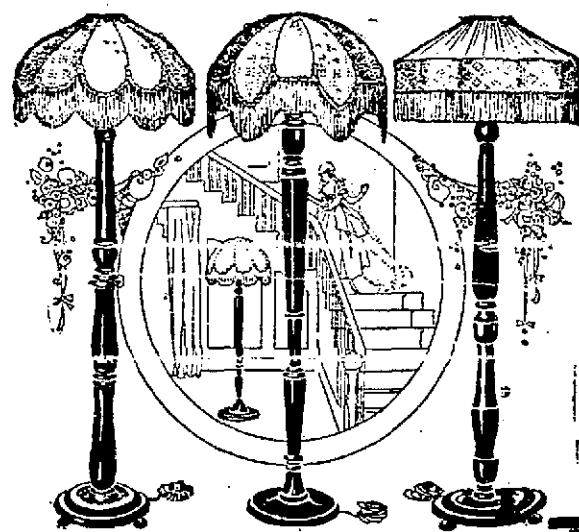
STRICTLY ONE PRICE
NO EXTRA CHARGE
FOR CREDIT

JACKSON'S
CLAY STREET BET 13TH & 14TH OAKLAND

STRICTLY ONE PRICE
NO EXTRA CHARGE
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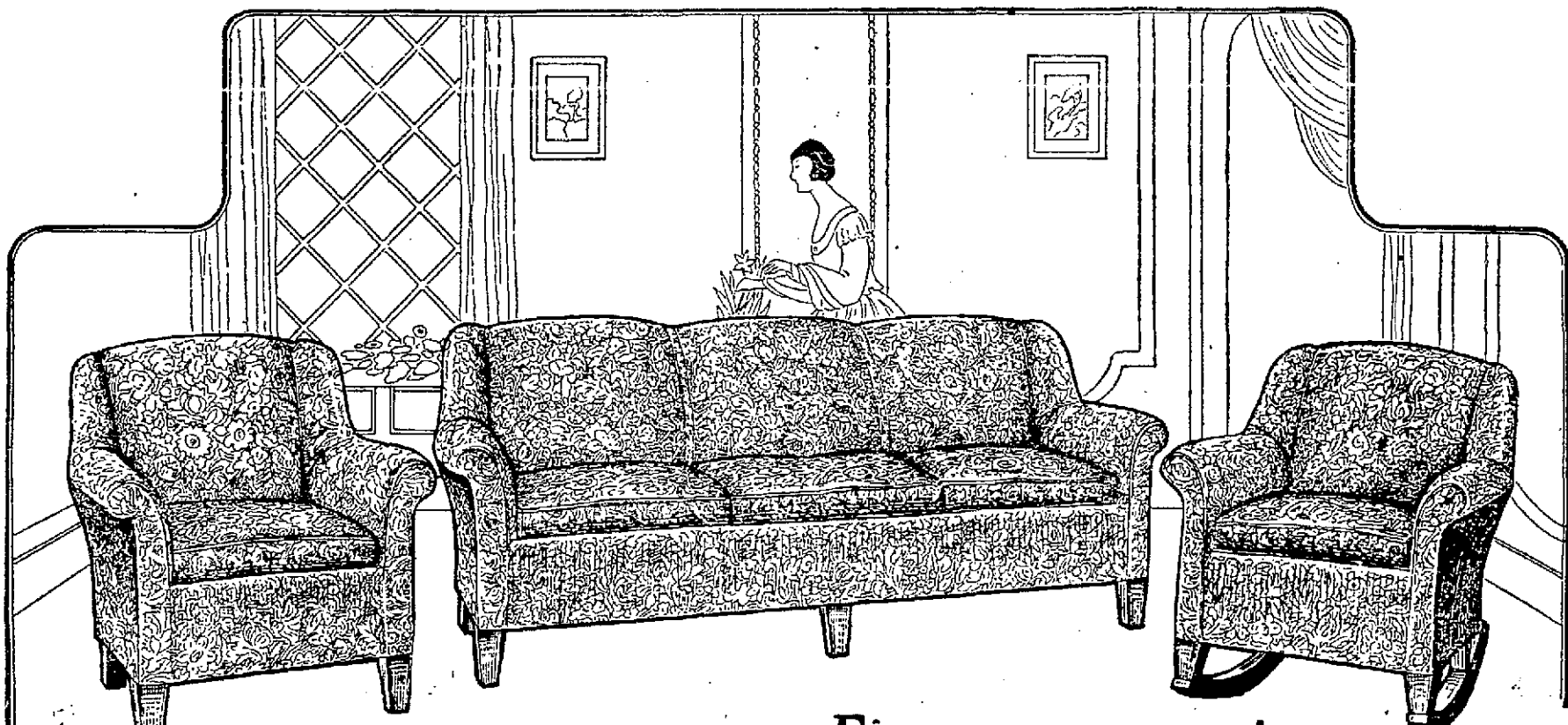
Buy at Jackson's---where you pay no more for credit than you pay for all-cash anywhere---we have placed credit on a dignified basis---the one price to all---cash or easy payments.

Portable Floor Lamps



A large and new assortment of these mahogany floor lamps are now arranged on our main floor. We show them lighted—you see each shade as you want to see it—as it will look in your home. A lamp that can be moved about—into any room.

Complete with Shades
**\$21, \$24, \$27.50
and up to \$40**
All Sold on Our
Usual Easy Payments

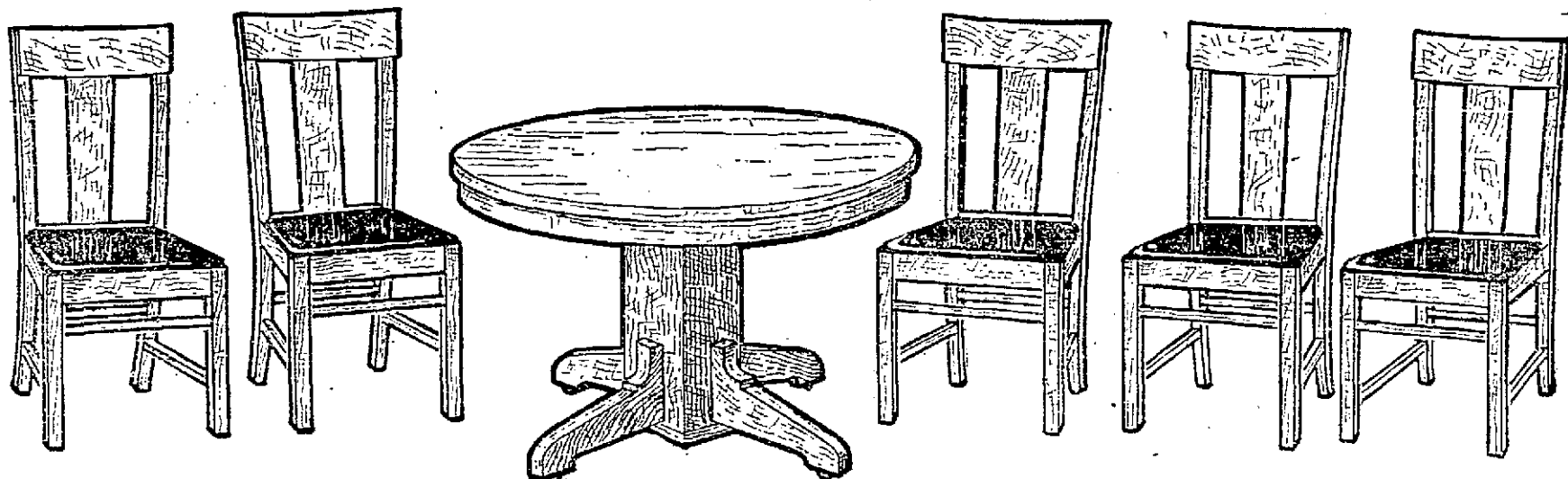


Fine tapestry pieces

At a price within everybody's means

Chair.....	\$42.50	Terms— \$4.25 down—\$3.75 month
Davenport...	\$82.50	Terms— \$8.25 down—\$7.50 month
Rocker.....	\$42.50	Terms— \$4.25 down—\$3.75 month

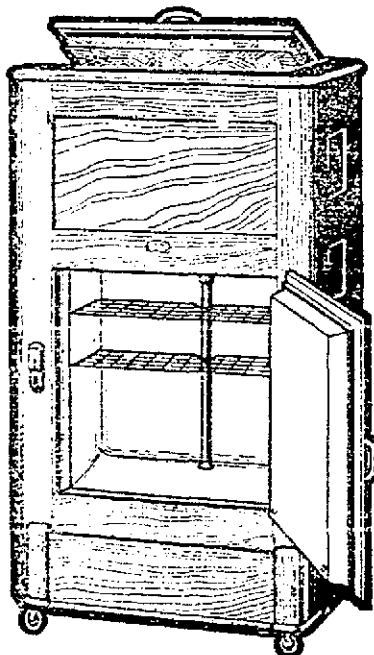
Three elegant, massive living room pieces with loose cushions, upholstered all over with a good grade of tapestry and having extra heavy frames—exactly as illustrated. On our floors you will see a large assortment of fine upholstered furniture, all as reasonably priced as the suite pictured and sold on our usual liberal easy payment plan.



A. 48-in. table and 5 chairs in solid oak, fumed

The five chairs have full box seats, covered with "Mole Skin," the best substitute for leather obtainable—and are in solid oak, fumed finish. The table matches the chairs, has a 48-inch top, and extends to six feet. It has a rigidly constructed square pedestal. An unusual value—exactly as illustrated.

\$49.75 \$5.00 down
\$4.00 month



A Refrigerator

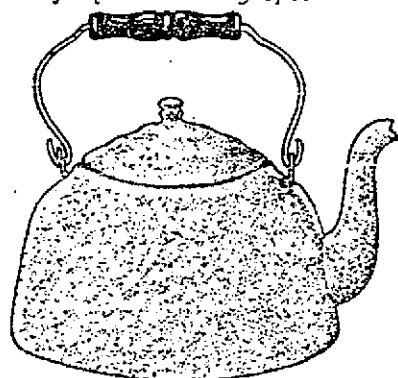
With Perfect Circulation—
Sanitary—Easy to Clean

\$22.50

\$2.25 down—\$2.00 month.

An ideal size for the family of average size—has an ice capacity of 40 lbs. This refrigerator is white enamel lined and has removable metal shelves. The ice rack, flues, drain pipe and trap are all easy to take out and clean.

Jackson's Monday Special



Small granite tea kettle

Holds 2 quarts—good grade of gray enamel ware—\$4 to be sold—Monday only, in basement. No telephone or C. O. D. orders.

25c
each

A Fully
Collapsible

**Go-
cart
\$10.50**



\$1.00
down
\$2.00
month

Serviceable
Vacation

Togs

"SPORT"
BLOUSES

Ages 6 to 14 years **55c**

"POROSKNIT"
and BALBRIGGAN

BOYS' AND GIRLS' **85c**

"KOVERALLS" **85c**

BOYS' **85c**

SCOUT OUTFITS

CONSISTING OF
Military Coat and Pants,
Leggings, Knapsack
and Campaign Hat **\$2.95**

Ages 8 to 14 years at
THE EAST BAY CITIES' MOST
COMPLETE BOYS' SHOP

Money-Back Smith
WASHINGTON & 12TH STREETS
S. & B. GREEN TRADING STAMPS FREE WITH EVERY PURCHASE

For the
Boys
AT
Economical
Prices

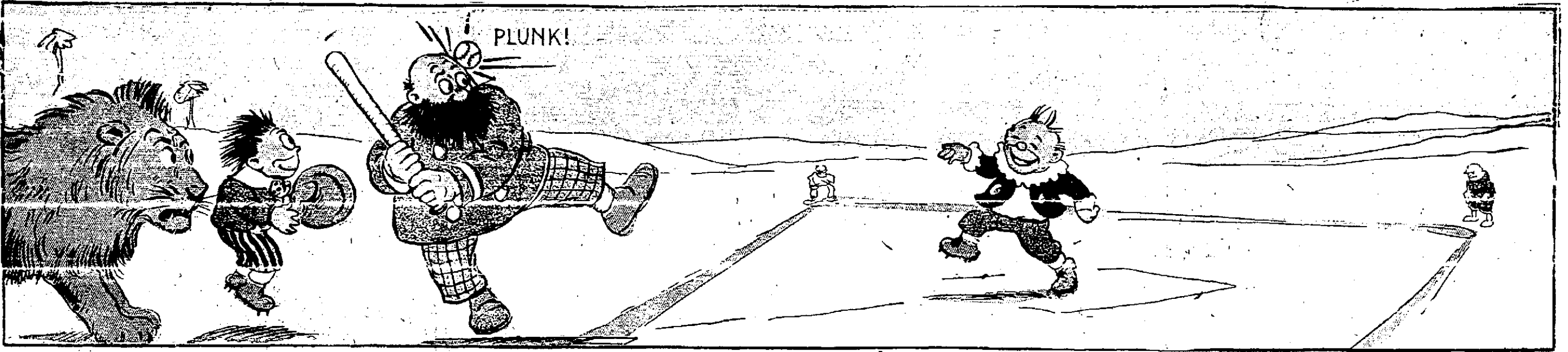


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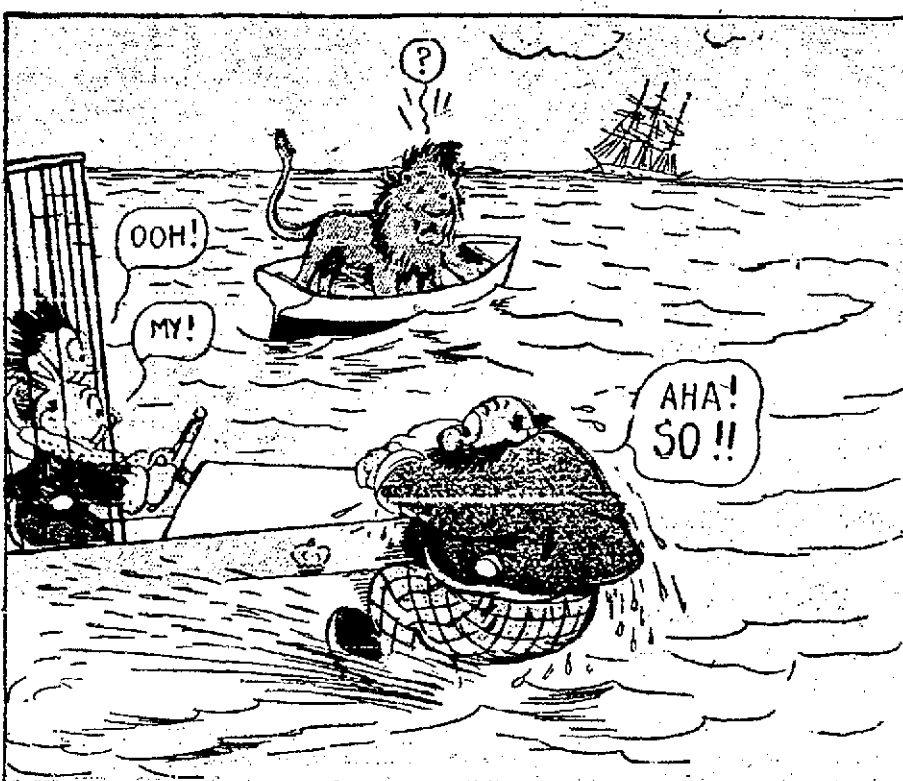
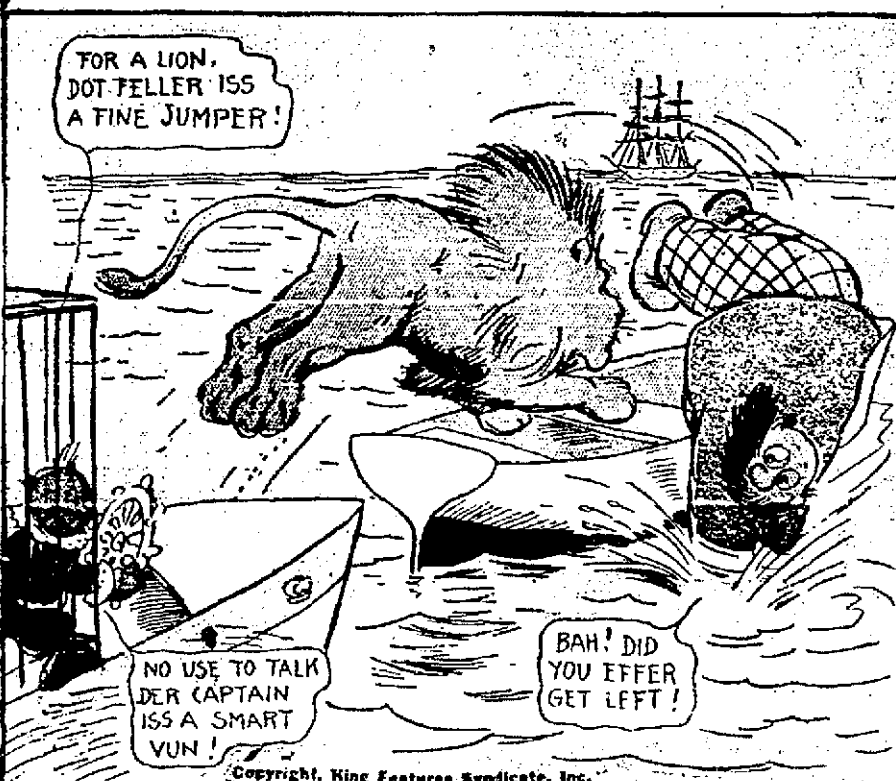
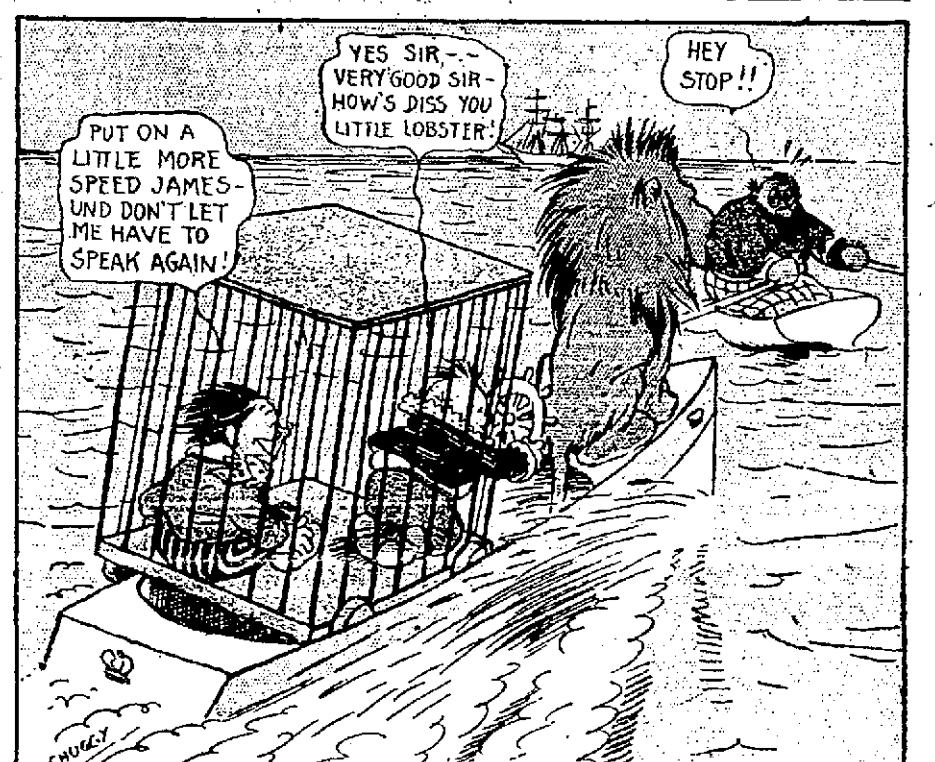
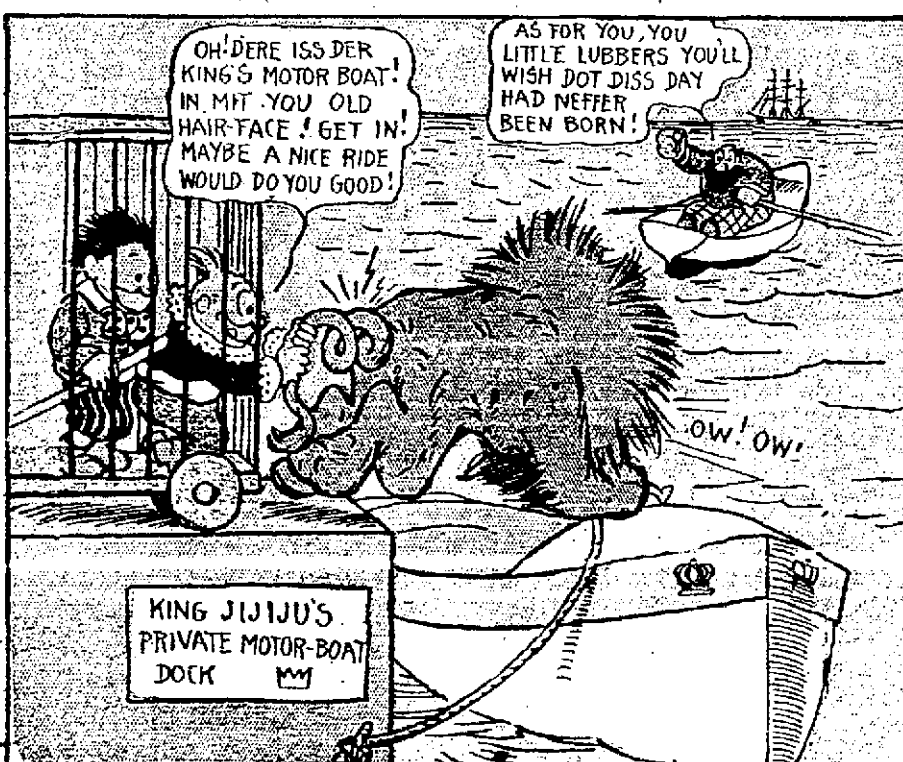
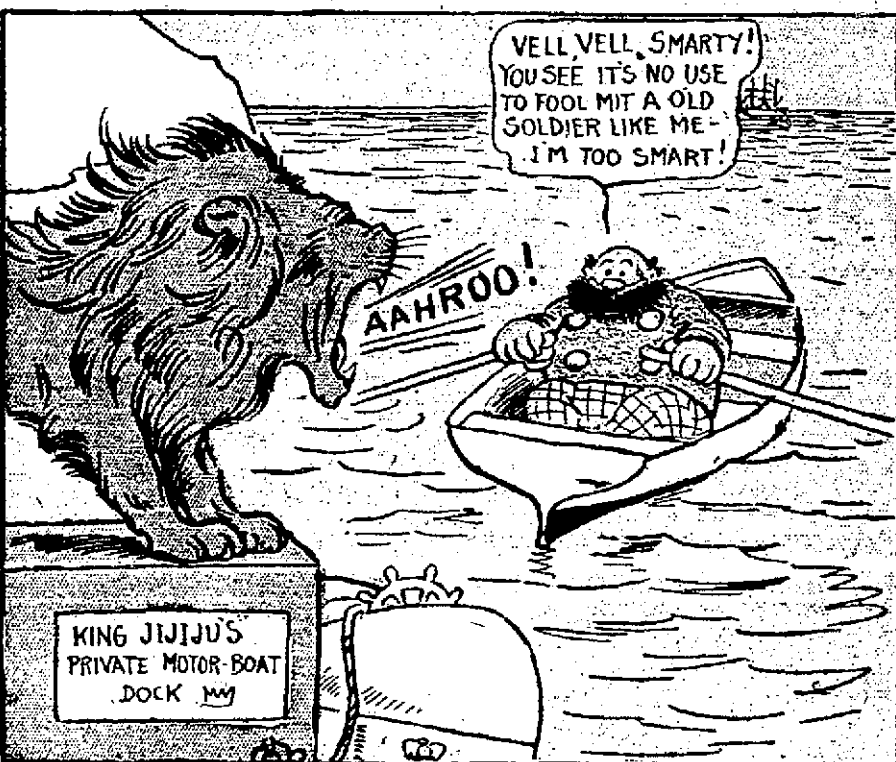
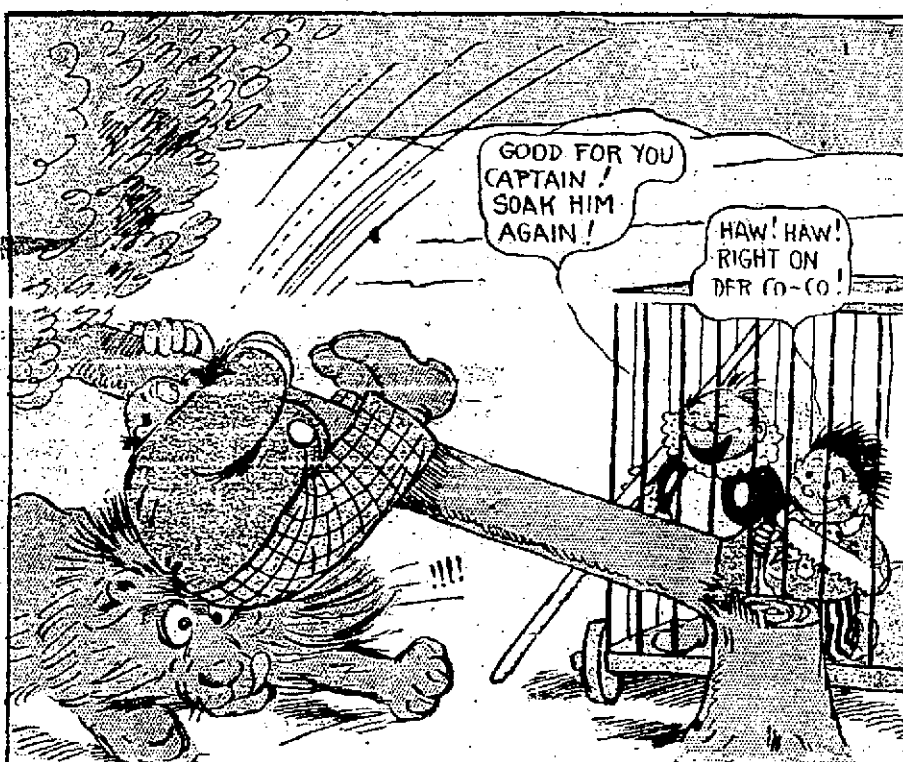
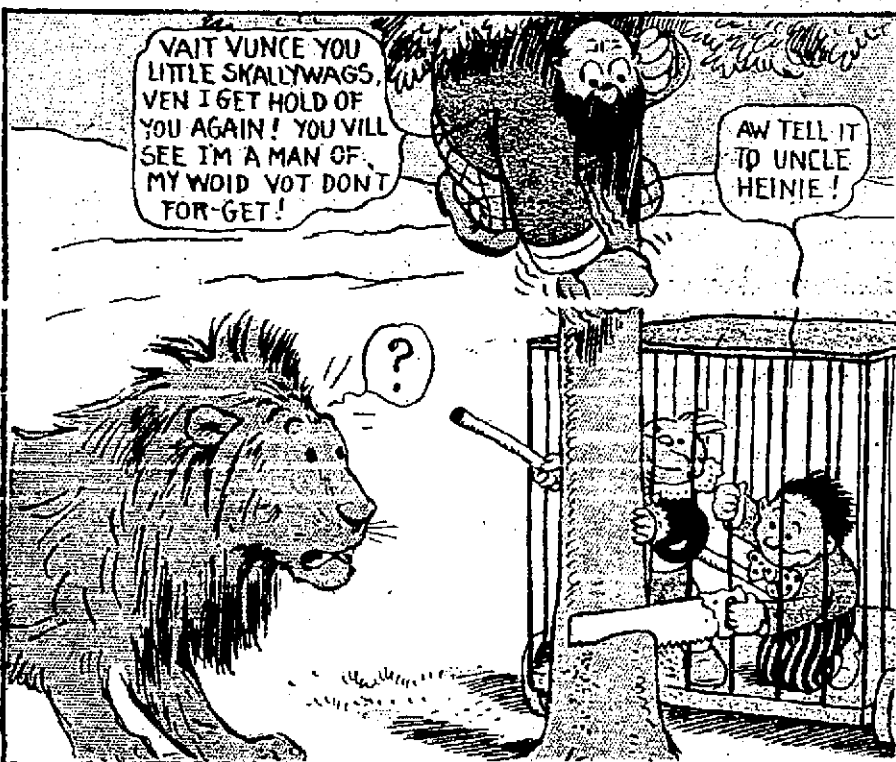
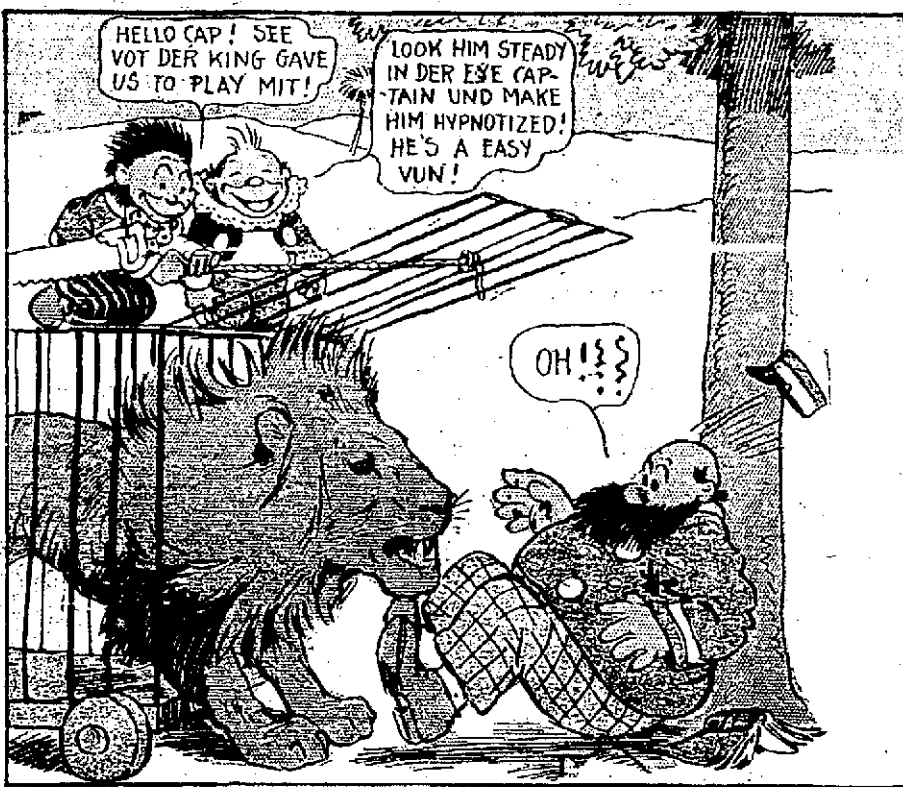
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OAKLAND

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT STORE



The Katzies--Der Captain's Lucky Day!





MARRIED LIFE!

